"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, somewhat cooler Thursday; Friday, fair; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,864. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. { Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

RIOTING STRIKERS HOLD PERTH AMBOY

Drive Police Off the Streets After Three of Their Number Are Shot in Attack on Factory.

CARS AND STORES SMASHED

Chief of Police Gives Up and Calls on Sheriff, Who Asks New Brunswick for Aid.

A sudden outbreak among 4,000 striking Hungarian and Slav laborers of five of the largest factories of Perth Amboy, many of the men aflame from drink, just after nightfall yesterday, swept the small police force of the town helplessly before it, and made it necessary for Sheriff Albert Bollschweiler to round up special deputies and send to New Brunswick for additional help, at the same time making ready to send a call for the militia, if order were not restored. Before the rioting stopped three policemen were injured and three strikers shot; twenty cars were attacked and stoned, and the trolley service was blocked for half an hour; prisoners were rescued from the police and the police forced for their own safety to take shelter in buildings and hallways, leaving the street in undisputed possession of a surging mob of angry men.

"We're through," admitted Chief of Police Patrick Burke, about half an hour after the second outbreak of the evening. "You can't expect a police force of twenty-nine men to hold at bay 4,000. I have turned the situation over to Sheriff Bollschweiler."

After a day of peaceful attempts to organize, the strikers learned that 500 strikebreakers had been brought in by boat from New York to the dock of the American Smelting and Refining Company at its plant in State Street, and that fifty private detectives from New York had been placed on guard to protect them. The subject was discussed with growing heat and anger over refilled glasses in various saloons. As night fell a mob of about 2,000 strikers of the Smelting Company and the Barber Asphalt Company gathered threateningly before the fence that surrounds the Smelting Company's plant.

A few minutes later, with a concerted rush, and following a volley of bricks and stones, the mob rushed the fence and attempted to tear it down. Several of them climbed to the top.

Then came a fusillade of rifle shots and in the gathering darkness scores of private detectives could be seen firing from the low roof of the steel plant, where they had climbed in anticipation of just such an attack. As the strikers fell back they carried with them three of their number wounded. One of them, John Machiski, a laborer, had a bullet in his left side. He was taken to the Perth Amboy City Hospital. Martin Rockowitz and Charles Nichols were shot in the left leg.

Bricks and Stones for Police.

Policemen Morris, Quinn, and Gutowski of Perth Amboy's force of twenty-nine, who had been stationed near this plant, rushed toward the retreating mob and slipped handcuffs on one of its members. At this the mob turned its attention from the factory, and the three policemen with their prisoner fled through State Street, the mob pursuing. Half a block away the policemen impressed into service a huckster's wagon and ordered the driver to lash his horse into a gallop.

The pursuers caught up, however, and cosed around the wagon. in a moment they had overturned it, spilling the four men out and rescuing the prisoner. Then, after smashing the wagon, cutting the reins and lashing the horse into a gallop, they looked for the three policemen, who were running down the road, firing their revolvers into the air to summon help. That brought the rest of the police force, under Chief Burke, and though they used their nightsticks vigorously, they were unable to disperse the crowd, and were obliged, when a semblance of order had been restored, to retire as gracefully as possible.

About an hour later the mob, heated still more with drink, turned from harmless marching and shouting in front of the smelting plant once more to riot. Three Public Service Corporation trolley cars in front of this plant and the Barber Asphalt Company's plant were brought to a stop with every window shattered. Many of the passengers within were bruised by broken glass and forced into the street.

Whenever the motormen attempted to move their cars forward drunken men threw themselves in front of the cars, and as quickly as the police picked up one another would throw himself across the tracks. It was at this time that Chief Burke called on Sheriff Bollschweiler for help. Several times his men managed to lay hold of leaders in the rioting, only to have the prisoners taken away from them.

Policemen Morris, Jenson, and Gutowski captured one of the ring leaders and darted with him into the grocery of Joseph Maggaj, in upper State Street. The mob rushed after them, smashed through the big glass window, and splintered the door. Jenson and Morris were forced to retreat by a rear door, their faces and necks cut by glass and bricks.

Gutowski rushed into the barber's shop of James Rossi, just across the street from the grocery. Handfuls of bricks followed him. One brick struck Rossi on the hand as he was shaving a customer, and the brick, glancing off, hit the customer in the jaw. Gutowski fired his revolver several times over the heads of the crowd

The Mob Holds the Streets.

An hour after the second outbreak the mob was still in possession of the street, and the police were helpless behind doors and in hallways. The mob marched shouting up and down in front of the smelting company's plant.

Mayor Ferdinand Garretson induced two saloon keepers near the factories to close their shops, thus choking off much of the fire that had fed the fury of the mob.

Last night's rioting had come after a day of peaceful attempts to organize the strikers, marked chiefly by a spirited contest between the rival labor organizations, the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World. William Aronoff, organizer and camp delegate of the Industrial Workers of the World, arrived in Perth Amboy yesterday from Chicago to take charge. Instead, the situation almost immediately took charge of him. There was a big mass meeting of strikers at Goodwill Hall in Smith Street, where more than 1,500 men were gathered. Aronoff managed to get on the platform and harangue the strikers, urging upon them the need of organizing into one great union instead of several little unions as under the American Federation of Labor. Under the Federation's system, he said, skilled union workmen were now working side by side in the plants besides non-union men who took the place of the strikers.

In the midst of his speech Aronoff was interrupted by Arthur A. Quinn, Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who has taken charge for the Federation of La-

Continued on Page 3.

PARIS STUDIES AGE CURE.

Prof. Metchnikoff Tells How the "Good Microbe" Fights for Youth.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 12.—Prof. Metchnikoff's announcement that he has discovered in canine bacteria a so-called glycobacter to check the ravages of old age, has created considerable interest in medical circles here.

"Old age," says Prof. Metchnikoff, "is an illness like any other, and is the result of intestinal decomposition. As every one knows, acids combat this decomposition. That is why housewives pour vinegar over meat when they want to keep it. We have to do the same with the digestive tubes. The bowels have to be pickled—that is to say, have to be rid of poison and the microbes of decomposition.

"Therefore, we introduce into the system an acid-producing microbe, but this microbe, which lives on sugar, does not find sufficient glucose in the intestines to enable it to carry on the fight against putrefaction, senility, and death. The sugar absorbed by the digestive organs is not enough, therefore I had to find a microbe capable of producing the sugar required for the sustenance of the good microbe.

"This we found in the glycobacter, which was discovered in the intestinal flora of the dog. The glycobacter is not always found in the dog. Otherwise you might ask why the dog does not live longer. It is vigorously combated by the detestable diet followed by most members of the canine tribe."

TAFT AIDS VOLCANO VICTIMS.

Appropriation of $100,000 Probable —Water Filled with Acid.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—President Taft, in a special message to Congress, to-day asked for an appropriation of $100,000 to be expended by the Revenue Cutter Service in caring for volcano victims near Kodiak, Alaska.

SEATTLE, June 12.—The effect of the Katmai volcanic eruption on vegetation at Kodiak was indicated by a message to S. N. Snodgrass, now in Seattle, which said there was imminent danger of losing all the stock at the Government station because of the pollution of the water supply and the destruction of forage and grain.

CORDOVA, Alaska, June 12.—Although six days have passed since the Katmai eruption, there has been little relief here from the volcanic smoke and ash. The first real danger here from the volcanic action was made apparent last night when a heavy rain began to fall, the water mixing with the ash in the air, forming sulphuric acid, which burned painfully whenever it came in contact with any one's face or hands. Analysis of the drinking water showed that it contained sulphuric acid, and physicians directed householders to use limewater as a counter-irritant.

The transport Sheridan, which is en route to Alaska from Seattle with the Thirtieth Infantry and a detachment of Signal Corps men, probably will proceed at once to the volcano district to render assistance.

WELSH WRECKED AEROPLANE

Sudden Reversal Broke All Braces in Machine at College Park.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Early this morning a special board of officers, designated by the Secretary of War, visited the aviation field at College Point, Md., to inquire into the causes of the breaking and fall of the Wright aeroplane last evening by which Lieut. Hazelhurst of the Seventeenth Infantry and Mr. Welsh, the demonstrator for the Wrights, lost their lives.

This afternoon Col. George P. Scriven of the Signal Corps, President of the board, made a preliminary report to the Secretary. Col. Scriven said that the board was satisfied as to just how the accident occurred. In order to make the test, to ascend to the height of 2,000 feet in ten minutes, Welsh, who was in charge of the machine with Lieut. Hazelhurst as passenger, after rising to about 150 feet, had dived at an angle of 45 degrees to gain momentum for a sharp rise on the bank of air.

In reversing the planes under the heavy load which the machine was carrying, it is believed that Welsh overestimated the strength of the stays and reversed too suddenly and too sharply. The combined weight of the two men was 225 pounds, and five bags of shot weighing 125 pounds each were carried to bring the load up to 450 pounds as required by the terms of contract with the Wrights.

The quick reversing of the plane under the high speed of the motor and with the strain of the load probably broke every brace and stanchion in the machine. Welsh was found under the wreck. The board placed no blame on Welsh, and found that the accident occurred from no fault of the aviation detail.

In order to make a thorough inquiry into the matter and to avoid the criticism that the special board to investigate the accident was appointed wholly from the Signal Corps, Secretary Stimson designated Major Walter H. Gordon of the Inspector General's Department to make a separate investigation and report.

NO GUNS FOR PANAMANIANS.

American Commander to Hold Shipment of Arms Until After Election.

PANAMA, June 12.—The Opposition leaders express confidence in the chances of the election of Dr. Belisario Perras to the Presidency of the Republic, asserting that the registration lists show 80 per cent. of the voters in his favor.

Some alarm was caused yesterday by a report that the Government had received a large consignment of rifles and ammunition and was about to distribute them among the supporters of the official candidate, Gen. Pedro A. Diaz, in the interior towns. Tranquility, however, was restored when it was stated that the American Supervisory Committee, headed by Col. H. A. Greene, Commander of the zone forces, had stopped delivery of the weapons until after the elections.

MRS. ALLERTON IS 102.

Judge Blackmar's Aunt Thought the Oldest Woman in Western New York.

NEWARK, N. Y., June 12.—Mrs. Lavinia Allerton, aunt of Abel E. Blackmar, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Second District of New York City, and connected with the Trowbridge, Blackmar, and Allerton families of New York State, celebrated her 102d birthday to-day.

Mrs. Allerton is well preserved and does not look her age. She is thought to be the oldest woman in Western New York.

Electric fans in all inside two-berth $1 rooms on the Great White Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill. All-the-Way-by-Water to Boston. Metropolitan Line. See adv. —Adv.

VETO MAY SAVE WOOD AND COMMERCE COURT

Army Bill Restrictions Hamper President's Choice of Chief of Staff.

COMMERCE COURT VOTED OUT

By Simply Striking Out Judges' Salaries—This In a Bill Carrying Also President's Salary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The tense situation produced by the adoption by a combination of Democrats and Progressives in the Senate of the conference amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, was tuned up a little tighter to-day by an attempt to reconsider and recall the report.

Senator Martine, who was one of the twenty-seven who voted yesterday for the report, moved to reconsider as soon as the morning hour was concluded.

Senator Lodge moved to recall the report from the House.

There was a general consultation, and before a vote could be taken the point of no quorum was made. When the Senators came in from the cloak rooms and their offices the motion of Senator Martine was lost by 29 to 28.

The action of the Senate has created a state of mind at the White House that may result in a veto. The President regards the conference amendments as reactionary in the extreme and some of them unconstitutional. The amendment which requires that an officer to be eligible for Chief of Staff shall have served ten years in the line before being made a general officer, is exceedingly objectionable to President Taft, inasmuch as it places obnoxious restrictions on his choice of an officer to head the army, and whose relations to the Executive are always confidential and advisory. The Chief of Staff is in fact the alter ego of the President as Commander in Chief of the army.

Mr. Taft believes that the office having been created the President should be left untrammeled in his selection, as Commander in Chief of the army, of the man who is to carry out his commands. There is also objection to the designation by name of members of a commission to report on the location and distribution of military posts which are required within the continental limits of the United States.

There are numerous precedents for the veto of such legislation. In fact, President Harrison vetoed the bill naming Major Gen. Ainsworth as the head of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department twenty years ago, and it was only when Congress passed the bill with Ainsworth's name left out that the bill was approved and Ainsworth appointed to the place.

The amendment that especially displeases the President is that which recalls to duty with troops many officers now detailed to special service of great importance. The method taken by the framers of this amendment to enforce the law is to provide that the pay of an officer who shall continue on such a detail and the superior officer or official who is responsible for such a detail shall be forfeited to the amount of compensation for the period thus spent on detail in violation of law.

This is another restriction upon the power of the President as Commander in Chief of the Army which Mr. Taft is inclined to believe is unconstitutional. There are a number of officers detailed to special duty who will necessarily have to be recalled to duty with their regiments by telegraph in order to comply with the law if the House adopts the conference report. For instance, there are two officers on duty of the greatest importance in China, another in the Orient, and one in South America, that at best cannot be recalled by cable in time to save the Secretary of War from a forfeiture of a large amount of money to cover their pay for the time they are detained in special service that after the passage of the law will be unlawful.

Several courses have been under consideration at the War Department as to the future action of the department and the President, if the amendments become law. It is expected that many peculiar questions involved will be sent to the Attorney General for his opinion, and it is not unlikely if the President should decide not to veto the bill that the problems presented by the measure will be taken to the Supreme Court for decisions.

REFUSE JUDGES' SALARIES.

Bill in Senate Ends Commerce Court —Taft Threatens Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The recall of Judges came up in the Senate to-day in a practical manner and received the sanction of the upper chamber by a vote of 29 to 22. Theoretically the Senate is the last stronghold of conservatism, the bitterest enemy of the recall in any form. But to-day the progressive idea did not come up as a theory, and five Republicans and twenty-four Democrats voted to strike from the payroll of the Government the five Judges of the Commerce Court which was abolished by the Senate yesterday.

To-day's procedure in the Senate was the simplest sort of recall yet suggested. It was adopted over bitter opposition in a spirited debate that last several hours; the conservative Republicans declared this legislating of Judges out of office was in flat violation of the Constitution. That instrument provides in Article III., Section 1, that the "Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

Not only did the Senate diminish the salaries of the five Judges of the Commerce Court, but it actually abolished the salaries. As for the Constitutional provision that tenure of office should be for good behavior, Mr. Cummins of Iowa, a radical candidate for the Presidency, argued that good behavior might be considered as having ended without impeachment proceedings and without the commission of specified crimes. But he did not try to show the guilt of the five Judges in question.

The court abolished yesterday was created at a time when the recall of Judges was as prominently before the country as it is to-day, and at least two members of the new court were mentioned then as fit for recall before they were seated. They were Presiding Judge Knapp, the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who was always accused of reactionary tendencies, and Judge Archbald of Pennsylvania, against whom charges looking to possible impeachment are now pending in the house. But no one then ever suggested the kind of recall the Senate practiced on them to-

Continued on Page 5.

TOPPLING OVER A MEDICAL IDOL

Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, declares that Russians, not Japanese, performed marvels of sanitation and surgery in the Far Eastern War. Read his article in

Next Sunday's Times

WOMEN ARE CLUBBED RAIDING MEAT SHOPS

Reserves Called Out in Williamsburg to Protect Markets from Rioters.

STRIKE IN MANHATTAN NOW

Boycott Committee Says It Will Not Make Raids, but Will Turn Buyers to Fish and Vegetables.

There were more meat riots in Williamsburg yesterday. Two butcher shops were sacked by women. The boycotters struggled to assault customers and destroy meat after the police reserves had been called but, and they fought the police so furiously that clubs had to be used to disperse them. Threatened repetitions of the outbreaks kept the reserves on duty all days.

While the riots in Williamsburg were in progress, plans were being made to extend the meat strike to New York. It had been expected that 1,500 butchers on the east side below Fourteenth Street would co-operate with the Boycott Committee by closing their shops at noon. The shops, however, remained open, and the committee began preparations to organize a meat strike and to picket the shops. This morning is the time set for the beginning of the meat strike in Manhattan.

Forty women raided Joseph Weinstein's butcher shop at 47 Seigel Street, Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. They thrust their fingers into the hair of the women customers of the shop, and dragged them to the street. Most of the customers, who numbered about thirty, fled when they reached the sidewalk. The raiders returned to destroy meat with Kerosene, and met a determined resistance from Weinstein, his clerks, and Samuel Bernstein, a nearby poultry dealer, who had come to his assistance.

The shouts of the butchers and the shrieks of the raiders brought Policeman Schaefer of the Stagg Street Station to the shop. He saw the situation was too much for him and telephoned for the reserves. The policemen tried to rush the desperate women out of the shop, but failed. They then drew their clubs. The women fought furiously, and some of them were badly bruised before they retreated.

Even in their retreat they yelled defiance at the police. As they were driven back they passed the shop of Gruber & Fletchner, at 41 Seigel Street. A heavily loaded meat truck standing before the place attracted their attention, and there was a rush toward it. The women tore carcasses and quarters of beef off the truck and trampled them, and then charged into the store, snatching bundles from customers and throwing meat off the counters. There was a general melee, as clerks and customers fought to protect their meat from the band of raiders. It took more clubbing to get the raiders out of the Gruber & Fletchner store. No arrests were made.

Mrs. Sarah Erdman of 181 East Broadway, Chairman of the Manhattan Meat Boycott Committee, presided over a meeting at 104 Essex Street yesterday. Abraham Goldberg acted as Secretary of the committee. There were twenty members of the committee present. Seven were elected members of an executive committee to direct a meat strike, and it was decided to begin the boycott this morning. The committee disclaimed any intention of fomenting riots, and said that it would restrict its efforts to the peaceful picketing of shops which continued to sell meat. Customers would not be attacked, it was said, but merely intercepted and persuaded to use fish and vegetables pending the reduction of prices.

Women charged the butcher shop of Wolf Tepper, 628 Blake Avenue, Brownsville, yesterday afternoon, and destroyed a wagon load of chickens with kerosene oil. When they tried to douse a side of beef Tepper stood them off with a horse whip. Several women took severe lashings before they retreated. Tepper's clerk protected the refrigerator with a long knife until the police reserves from the Liberty Avenue Station clubbed the women out of the shop. Tepper became hysterical, crying that he had to support a wife and family, and the loss of his stock had ruined him.

ROOSEVELT A SUFFRAGIST.

If Nominated He Will Put an Equal Rights Plank in the Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 12.—The cause of woman suffrage has won Col. Roosevelt as an advocate, and if nominated he will favor an equal rights plank in the Republican National platform. This became known this afternoon after Judge Ben Lindsey had paid a visit to Sagamore Hill. Col. Roosevelt introduced the newspaper men to Judge Lindsey, and then the Judge told them that Roosevelt had come out decidedly on the question of woman suffrage. He had been induced to take the stand, Judge Lindsey said, by what the women voters in Colorado had done in opposing Guggenheim and Evans, and the fight they had put up for good government in Washington, California, and other Western States.

"Col. Roosevelt told me that he was convinced by this record that woman suffrage would be to the advantage of the country," said Judge Lindsey. "The Colonel also said that he had definitely decided to incorporate a suffrage plank in the platform."

When Col. Roosevelt was asked for a personal expression of opinion on the subject he simply said that Judge Lindsey's statement was correct.

Advocates of woman suffrage have often sought to get some definite statement from Col. Roosevelt but he has remained coy. During his recent campaign on the east side of New York City he was heckled by Miss Maud Malone. He then said that he was in favor of suffrage for women if the women decided that they wanted it after being given the chance to vote upon the subject.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Santiago, Tampico, June 6. SS Saratoga, Havana, June 9.

THIEVES AND BOLTERS ROOSEVELT CALLS 'EM

Bitterly Denounces Taft's 37 National Committeemen as Party Wreckers.

JUST STEALING DELEGATES

But the Convention Will Show Them a Thing or Two, Maybe—Latest Statement Hotter Still.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 12.—Col. Roosevelt gave out another long statement at Sagamore Hill this evening, in which he read out of the Republican Party President Taft, the thirty-seven National Committeemen who have cast aside all but one of his contesting delegates, and the bosses whom he has been so bitterly assailing. For the first time in the long campaign which he has waged to obtain the nomination as President the Colonel uses the word bolt, but he does not link that word with his own name. Referring to the action of the National Committee in seating two Taft delegates from California and asserting that the convention will not ratify the action which the committee has taken, he says:

"These men claim to be regulars, and speak as if opposition to them meant bolting the Republican Party. It is they who are irregular. They are bolting from the Republican Party at this moment."

This statement was issued by him on the heels of dispatches from Chicago telling that ex-Senator Flinn of Pennsylvania and Gov. Glasscock of West Virginia had issued an ultimatum to the effect that, even though enough Taft delegates from the Southern States may be seated to control the convention, the voters from the States controlled by Roosevelt will cast their votes for Electors who will vote for him in the Electoral College. Col. Roosevelt at first intimated that he knew nothing about the plan when it was put up to him, and then, with a smile, replied:

"Flinn is capable of speaking for himself, I guess."

The Flinn statement, however, is looked upon as explaining the purpose of the mysterious visit made by the Senator to Sagamore Hill a few days ago, and his hurried trip to Chicago. Col. Roosevelt, it is pretty generally agreed, mapped out the plan carefully and chose Flinn to carry it out for him. He hopes by this threat to win over Southern delegates who are office holders, and who may now believe that their only hope of retaining their political jobs is to follow the Roosevelt lead.

It was the action of the National Committee on the contests in California that Col. Roosevelt grasped as his opportunity to again bitterly assail the President and his supporters. The Taft managers, he says, do not understand that the people of California will not for one minute countenance "such bare-faced theft."

"But if the Taft delegates from California take their seats in the convention will the other delegates walk out?" Col. Roosevelt was asked.

For a moment he hesitated and then replied: "I do not wish to make any prediction or to speak for the delegates."

He was asked again to-day if he intended to go to Chicago. With a smile he replied: "I'm not going for the next half hour anyway."

Here is the Roosevelt statement:

Roosevelt Calls It Robbery.

"In Arizona Mr. Taft's National Committee has acted with great frankness in their view that the intrusion of the people into politics is an unwarranted impertinence calling for rebuke by the National Committee.

"The case turned on the single county of Maricopa. The County Committee of that county had the option of selecting delegates to the State Convention or of calling a primary to give the people the right to vote. At a meeting of the County Committee all the Roosevelt men, joined by two of the Taft men, ordered a primary to be held throughout the county. A minority of the County Committee held a rump meeting and selected Taft delegates to the State Convention. At the primaries the Roosevelt delegates were elected by a vote of 950 as against less than 25 for Taft.

"The National Committee, acting on Mr. Taft's theory that this ought not to be a Government by the people, treated the fact that the voters themselves had been given the right to say who their delegates should be as a reason for refusing to seat the delegates elected by the voters. I call special attention to the fact that the six Roosevelt delegates from Arizona are excluded by the National Committee because they represent the people of Arizona, and the six Taft delegates are admitted because they do not.

"In Kentucky the Taft-Bradley forces were guilty of grosser frauds than anywhere else in the country. There was no form of rascality which it was not clearly proved before the National Committee that the men had resorted to in order to get Taft delegates. Hundreds of affidavits were filed with the National Committee showing where men had been brought over the State line with Taft badges and paid $2 a piece to vote for Taft, and showing that in certain counties Roosevelt majorities were counted out by County Chairmen who were postmasters or other Federal office holders. Yet even in spite of these methods, the Roosevelt men should have had a majority in the conventions, the Taft men bolted and the National Committee promptly recognized the rump conventions.

"In the Eleventh District the theft of the delegates was perhaps more flagrant than elsewhere. The Taft men of the National Committee first voted down seating the Roosevelt delegates by 33 to 16. Immediately afterward they, on the motion of Mr. Vorys, seated one Taft and one Roosevelt man. This decision was on its face preposterous. It was a frank admission that the Taft members of the National Committee, not being quite willing to steal two men, were willing to and did actually steal one.

He Resisted Temptation.

"In California the action of the National Committee was perhaps not morally worse than it has hitherto been, but it was just a little more flagrant. There I contribute out of my personal knowledge to the history of what was done. The Progressives of California had control of the Legislature and party machinery. Under the primary law then existing in California, which had been passed by the old Republican machine before Gov. Johnson came into power, the Progressives could have obtained all the delegates without resorting to a primary. This was, of course, what they would have done if they had been willing to act like the Taft-Barnes machine in New York, the Taft-Amalgamated Copper machine in Montana, the Taft-Kealing machine in Indiana, and the Taft-Guggenheim machine in Colorado. The temptation was very strong to take the delegates without risking a primary.

"Gov. Johnson wrote to me for my views, saying he felt that even at the cost of surrendering the advantage the old primary law gave us in the State, we should be true to our principles and give the people a chance to vote at a primary for whom they wanted. I wrote back that I entirely agreed with him, and urged the passage of the primary law. Gov. Johnson and I agreeing that what we wished was to get the people the

Continued on Page 3.

MORGAN OUTBID DAUGHTER.

But Had to Pay $90,000 for a Bust at the Doucet Sale.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 12.—The story was revealed to-day of an interesting struggle at the Doucet art sale between J. Pierpont Morgan and his daughter for a small portrait bust by Houdon, Mr. Morgan finally outbidding his daughter and obtaining the prize for $90,000. Excelsior tells the story as follows:

"It was noticed how warmly the two dealers, Messrs. Seligmann and Duveen, contested for the charming little bust of Sabine Houdon by her father. The result of the battle was that the little work rose to the fabulous price of $90,000.

"But do you know for whom Messrs. Seligmann and Duveen acted? Duveen was acting for J. Pierpont Morgan. That was quite natural. But Seligmann acted for Miss Morgan, and there is the piquancy of the affair.

"It was a hot battle. Duveen, acting in the name of Mr. Morgan, won, and Miss Morgan must find consolation in viewing in her father's house the masterpiece that she coveted."

EARTHQUAKES IN THE SOUTH.

Shocks Are Recorded in Georgia—St. Louis Notes Disturbances.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 12.—Distinct earth shocks were felt here, in Columbia, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Houses were rocked and the sleeping inhabitants were roughly awakened when their beds swayed. Three shocks were felt, each lasting about fifteen seconds.

Here the shocks were felt more distinctly on the hills about the city and in the residence section. In the business part of the city they were less perceptible.

There was considerable alarm among negroes and before the last shock had ceased many were in prayer. In Savannah the vibrations were east and west. Houses there were rocked slightly, swaying pictures and light furniture.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The St. Louis University's seismograph recorded two earth shocks to-day. One began at 1:27 A. M. and lasted ten minutes. The second started at 6:14 A. M. and was intermittent until 7:32 o'clock. The main shock was at 6:53. The origin of the disturbance was estimated to be 1,550 miles southwest of St. Louis.

WIFE HEARD DEATH SHOT.

Husband Had Used Broomstick to Fire Gun That Killed Him.

"What made you slam the door?" asked Mrs. Charles Davis of her twelve-year-old son Frederick as they left their home at 1,288 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday morning.

"I didn't slam it," declared the youngster, and Mrs. Davis replied that he must have done so.

"I heard a picture fall inside," she declared.

They were waiting for Davis, who had promised to join them in a moment on the steps, and when he did not come Mrs. Davis turned back, declaring that she meant to see what had fallen. She opened the door, and then ran screaming into the street.

On the floor lay the body of Davis. He had fastened a shotgun to the foot of his bed, knelt before it, and apparently pressed the trigger with a broomstock which lay beside him. The shot had entered his chest and he was dead.

Davis was an ironworker, but had been out of work recently, and was discouraged.

FRESHMEN IN CAR HIT TRAIN.

Four Harvard Men Hurt and One Has a Foot Amputated.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 12.—While returning from Middleton early this morning a party of Harvard freshmen in a touring car ran into a moving freight train while crossing the tracks on the Newburyport turnpike.

James Greenough, Jr., nephew of Prof. Greenough of the Harvard Medical School, was taken to the Thomas Hospital, in Peabody, where his uncle, who was summoned from Boston, operated on him, removing his left foot above the ankle. Morgan B. Phillips of Newton, John C. Talbot of Milton, and Richard S. Emmett of St. James, L. I., were brought to the Stillman Infirmary in this city. Phillips had two ribs fractured and internal injuries are feared. Emmett received a Pott's fracture of the right leg, while Talbot suffered from contusions and bruises.

KILLED BY FALL IN SUBWAY.

Engineer Tripped on Stair and Fell, Striking His Head.

Robert McCaffrey, a mechanical engineer employed in the Department of Bridges, died in the Holy Family Hospital, Brooklyn, last night of a fractured skull, caused by falling down the stairs of the Subway station at Atlantic Avenue. Mr. McCaffrey, who lived at 534 West 152d Street, Manhattan, was apparently on his way home at 11 o'clock.

He was partly down the stairs when he tripped and fell all the way to the bottom, landing on his head. There was considerable commotion in the crowd waiting there for a train, and Mr. McCaffrey was picked up and placed on a bench until Dr. Byrnes arrived from the hospital.

Mr. McCaffrey was hurried there, but died a few minutes after being carried in. He was identified by letters in his pockets.

175 MEXICANS KILLED.

Rebels Repulse Federals, Whose Loss Is 116, In Mormon Colony Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 12.—One hundred and seventy-five Mexicans—Federals and rebels—were killed in a battle in the heart of the Mormon colony at El Valle to-day. The fight opened at dawn when a Federal detachment attacked the rebel garrison. The Federals were repulsed with a loss of ninety killed and twenty-six prisoners, many of them wounded.

In the Juarez military penitentiary to-night, under sentence of death, are fourteen Federals, all accused of being Madero spies. The identity of these men is unknown, as the rebel authorities refuse to allow any one to communicate with them.

EL PASO, June 12.—Gen. Orozco announced at Chihuahua to-day that he had ordered Gen. Campa to move eastward on Ojinaga, where Federals under Gen. Sangrez are gathered.

The general impression, however, is that Campa actually has been directed westward to harass the big Federal columns along the Mexican Northwestern Railroad from Minaca, to the south, to Pearson, to the north.

BETTER THAN LEMONADE.—Try a little Horsford's Acid Phosphate in a glass of cold water, with sugar.—It is most refreshing and invigorating.—Adv.

ALL TAFT'S WAY; HE GETS 40 MORE

Michigan, Arizona, Two from California, and More Southern Votes Are His.

FLINN THREATENS A BOLT

Intimates That Electoral College May Cast Vote for Colonel Despite People's Instructions.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY MADE

McKinley Declares That Money Has Been Used by Roosevelt Men to Influence Southern Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Charges made by Congressman William B. McKinley, manager of the Taft Bureau, that bribery and corruption had figured in the winning over of Southern delegates pledged to President Taft by the resourceful promoters of the Roosevelt Presidential boom, and counter charges of fraud and thievery by angry supporters of Col. Roosevelt, have brought the Taft-Roosevelt ante-convention fight to-night up to its highest pitch of bitterness.

The bribery charges and the outburst by the champions of Col. Roosevelt here were not the only sensations. The day was replete with surprises in the camps of both candidates.

The committee hearing the contests decided to-day that Taft should get the votes of Arizona, 6 at large; California, 2; Louisiana, 20; Michigan, 6 at large, and 6 votes from Mississippi, 12 contests from which are still pending. This gives Mr. Taft 40 votes on the contests to-day. Thus far Mr. Taft has won 140 of the contested delegates and Col. Roosevelt 1.

At the close of the National Committee hearings there was a round-up of Col. Roosevelt's boomers to-night in the Dixon headquarters. The conference was still in progress at midnight.

At that hour it was learned that the Colonel had directed that the tentative plan to fall behind La Follette's candidate for Temporary Chairman, Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin, be abandoned, and that an out-and-out Roosevelt candidate be placed in the field in opposition to Senator Root. The Colonel ordered an aggressive fight all along the line.

On the authority of one of the Roosevelt managers it was stated that the Colonel had announced his intention of being in Chicago on Sunday or Monday at the latest. In preparation for his coming the mass meeting called for Friday night has been postponed till Monday.

Flinn Makes a Threat.

The hostilities of the day were opened by William Flinn, the aggressive leader of the Colonel's forces in Pennsylvania, the centre of an animated group composed of the "seven little Governors," who first started the Roosevelt band wagon on its journey. Mr. Flinn gave vent to the open and unqualified threat that if the Republican National Convention should dare to nominate President Taft the friends of Col. Roosevelt would encompass his defeat at the polls by the boldest sort of manipulation of the election machinery in States where they control it.

The plan of Boss Flinn provides for nothing less than a bare-faced violation of their pledges on the part of the Presidential electors in States where the friends of Col. Roosevelt can bring that about in case President Taft is nominated.

"This thing that the National Committee is pulling off at the Coliseum," said Boss Flinn, "is the worst kind of thievery I have even seen. If Taft is nominated as the result of such tactics, the Republican State Convention in Pennsylvania, which stands in recess, will be called together to take action, which will result in the casting of our electoral vote for Roosevelt, even if Taft is nominated. We do not propose to see our candidates for Congress defeated and our local candidates beaten, as they will be if Taft is nominated. We are not going to lay down to the committee."

The electors have already been nominated in Pennsylvania. This was attended to at the State Convention which was under the thumb of Flinn.

"We have thirty out of the thirty-eight electors, and we will vote them for Roosevelt if this thing is put through," said Flinn.

Mr. Flinn was asked if the Pennsylvania law did not require the name of the Presidential nominee placed at the head of the party column on the ballot.

"Yes," he said, "but we can beat the printer to it and have the law repealed."

"That would be a bolt," was suggested.

"No, it would not," said Flinn. "It would be self-protection."

Glasscock Also Defiant.

At this point Gov. C. Glasscock of West Virginia interrupted.

"Our Republican Convention stands in recess also," he said. "We will meet and do exactly the same thing. Flinn is absolutely right. We have our Congressional and local candidates to look after, and we cannot stand for this thing if it is put through."

It was suggested that the friends of President Taft might put up a new set of Electors.

"Yes, but the only way they can get their names on the ballot is through the State Committee, and that is controlled by Roosevelt," said the Governor.

When it was pointed out to the Governor that this was the first time it had been conceded in the Roosevelt camp that President Taft might be nominated, he said:

"I am not talking about the nomination of anybody; I am talking about the stealing of the convention roll by the National Committee," he replied. "It may cost us a President, but we will elect our local officers and our Congressmen."

At this point Senator Dixon approached the group.

"What's this, I hear?" he said.

The situation was explained to him.

"Mr. Flinn is only jesting, he said. "There will be no necessity of anything like that. They cannot steal enough delegates to take the nomination away from

us. We have plenty of delegates to nominate Mr. Roosevelt on the first ballot."

Until the bribery charge was made the hotel corridors hummed with the sensation of Mr. Flinn's warlike declaration. It was so bold that it made even the Colonel's campaign managers shudder. In the Taft camp it was branded as the height of insolence and tantamount to a bolt.

"By his declaration put forth for the purpose of coercing the convention and scaring delegates away from President Taft, Flinn has virtually read himself and those who gave assent to what he said out of the Republican Party," said one of the Taft campaign managers.

While the bribery charge was not made by Mr. McKinley until to-night, it was learned that for many days the Taft managers have been aware that tactics which would not stand the light of day were being employed by certain agents in the South for the purpose of getting the Taft delegates there to desert. In some instances they have succeeded. Here is the McKinley statement charging bribery:

President Taft to-day has a majority of the Republican National Convention instructed for or pledged to his candidacy for a renomination for President, and he will be nominated on the first ballot at the Chicago Convention. Confronted by a certainty of defeat, men high in the councils of the Roosevelt camp are planning most desperate measures to prevent the inevitable. Those measures include attempts at the actual bribery of Taft delegates and an attempt to capture the Republican National Convention by force.

The effort to corrupt the Taft delegates to the Chicago Convention has been under way for several weeks. It is common knowledge that seven weeks ago money was sent to two Taft-instructed delegates in a certain Southern State by telegraph by a well-known Roosevelt leader now in Chicago.

Last week two men sent from New York to a Southern State have brazenly approached Taft delegates with offers of money in return for votes for Roosevelt. Other agents on a similar mission have made their appearance in several States recently.

That a well-defined effort is on foot to buy the Presidential nomination of Theodore Roosevelt is beyond question. It is the first time in the history of the country that the Presidential office, as such, has been scandalized by such methods. The honesty and integrity of the Republican Party, as represented by its delegates to the coming convention, is now being seriously tested by the political agents of a man who has twice been elected President of the United States by the Republican Party, and who has assumed unto himself, in this campaign at least, all the virtues and none of the vices of mankind. Such tactics can only make certain the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, Mr. Roosevelt, who is doubtless personally uninformed as to these matters, should come to Chicago, inform himself, and end such disgraceful work being done in his name.

It was hinted here to-night that managers of President Taft's campaign have a complete chain of evidence to show how the alleged bribe money was sent. It is understood that agents of Attorney General Wickersham have traced the transaction and that further disclosures may be forthcoming from Washington before long.

It was announced to-night that information had reached the Taft managers that eight delegates from the South pledged to the President had decided to cast their lot with the Colonel. The Taft managers realize that the time has come when serious steps must be taken to check such a movement.

It was about a week ago when the first news came that two delegates from Alabama had deserted President Taft for Col. Roosevelt in deference to a Roosevelt sentiment which they declared dominated 90 per cent. of their constituents. To-day word came that C. D. Atverson, a Taft delegate from the Seventh District in Alabama, had followed the two Alabama delegates who deserted a week ago.

Prelate D. Barker, National Committeeman from Alabama, was asked to-day if he thought money had been used to turn from President Taft the allegiance of any members of his delegation. Mr. Barker is a delegate at large from his home State.

"I have my suspicions, but I would rather not talk about them until I have the proof," he replied. "But when you see bear tracks you know that the varmint has been around.

"I am much surprised at the action of Mr. Atverson. It was only a week ago we had our caucus of the Alabama delegation in Birmingham. Atverson on that occasion was one of the vigorous speakers for President Taft."

At the Roosevelt headquarters the direct charge made by Mr. McKinley did not seem to create even a ripple of excitement. Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, who is supposed to be in charge of the Roosevelt campaign, Mr. Flinn, and Gov. Johnson of California were present when the newspaper correspondents brought copies of the McKinley statement and read the accusations to the Senator.

Mr. Dixon merely shrugged his shoulders, while the suspicion of a smile played about his mouth.

"It is just a cheap, ordinary campaign lie," he added. Then he turned away and engaged in conversation with another visitor.

Mr. Flinn got up from his chair and yawned. Then he strode across the room to a chair some distance away. "McKinley is such a liar," he said in transit, "that he is utterly unworthy of belief. I know him."

The Roosevelt managers to-day were engaged in two different lines of action. Lots of missionary work was done at the Roosevelt headquarters by one set of workers in an effort to win over a sufficient number of delegates to make up the deficit of seventy which the Colonel still lacks for a majority. Another set was at work setting the stage here for a Roosevelt stampede when the convention meets.

While the preparations for the shouting campaign with the stampede as its hoped-for culmination were in evidence on every side, Mr. McKinley of the Taft Bureau said he had learned that Flinn of Pennsylvania was arranging for packing the convention hall with non-ticket holders and turning the convention into a riot. The fear that this will be done has caused the Taft managers considerable worry, and arrangements have been made by the Republican National Committee for a police guard twice the size of the force which ordinarily is drafted to maintain order at National Conventions in this city.

"William Flinn of Pittsburgh is the strong-arm man of the Roosevelt forces," said Mr. McKinley to-night. "By nature he plays upon the passions of men. Persistent and repeated rumors and reports have reached the National Taft bureau that Flinn, working through a bi-partisan combination in Chicago, including a newspaper publisher friendly to Roosevelt, and a number of equally well-known Democratic leaders, is endeavoring to influence the police of Chicago with a view to packing the convention hall with non-ticket holders.

"Furthermore, it is said, he wishes to perpetrate in the convention hall itself during the orderly proceedure of the National Convention a system of intimidation which might easily culminate in a full-fledged riot. Among other suggestions in contemplation is a rump National Convention, at which Theodore Roosevelt shall be nominated.

"The friends of President Taft have no sympathy with, and, on the contrary, repudiate any suggestion from whatever source that the Chicago police will not do their duty in the coming convention. That the police in the convention hall will be actuated by motives other than the protection of lives and property and the upholding of the honor of the City of Chicago as a law-abiding community is a slander which cannot be too strongly characterized. They will be policemen, not doorkeepers.

"That William Flinn and his associates may think otherwise is a matter for their own consciences. Mr. Flinn, however, will shortly discover that Chicago is not Pittsburgh. The answer to Mr. Flinn will be found in the insistence that order will prevail in the coming National Convention, and in this programme the honor of Chicago as a host and as a convention city must be maintained."

Day's Fighting Bitter.

The hearing before the National Committee was marked by more bitterness to-day than at any time. The Roosevelt managers seemed to feel the loss of the two delegates in the Second California District more deeply even than the rebuff to the Colonel in the Indiana districts.

Francis J. Heney, the San Francisco graft hunter, fought like a tiger for the seating of the Colonel's delegates. When the decision was announced he exclaimed:

"Abe Ruef could learn a lot about crookedness if he could be here, but he can't, for he is in jail."

Gov. Johnson of California had come to appear before the committe in the Colonel's interest, but refused point blank.

"I will not go before the committee," he said in a formal statement. "It would be an insult to the people of California were I to appear in a trial of the title to stolen property, with the thief who stole it sitting as Judge."

Senator Dixon to-night hurled invectives at the committee in a statement where he said among other things:

"The Saturnalia of fraud and larceny now in progress under the auspices of the National Committee took on new repulsiveness to-day with the announcement of the committee's action in the case of California. It was thought that the limit of folly and indecency had already been reached by this doomed and passion drunk committee, which in the last few days have issued the party's credentials to bogus delegates, reeling with fraud and straight from the cesspools of Southern corruption.

"The amazed public has heard the plea of 'party regularity' uttered by these so-called trustees ow the party on behalf of conventions from which honestly elected delegates were excluded by thugs and gun-fighters. But to-day the ugly mask of treason hove in sight.

"Hitherto it was supposed that the National Committee was content with the political emoluments of pocket-picking and porch-climbing. To-day, however, they essayed the role of the apache and garroter.

"Ninety millions of American citizens should know what a majority of the National Committee of the Republican party has invaded and violated the sanctuary of a popular vote in the great Commonwealth of Cliforna, and are prepared to flout the mandate of 146,000 voters, expressed at the polls, in favor of a defeated and repudiated candidate for the Presidency, who has been beaten in a fair primary election by 77,000 majority of the Republican voters of California."

Waiting on the Delegates.

The stage setting for what it is generally admitted here by old-timers is going to be about the biggest and most interesting National Convention in the history of the Republican Party is so far advanced that the managers of both the Taft and Roosevelt factions cannot do much more until the bulk of the delegates arrive, which will be by Friday or Saturday. Then things are expected to hum. Both sides spent to-day in making final arrangements for taking care of these delegates.

It is pretty well agreed that, unlike other Republican National Conventions, this year the final repiy as to who will be nominated rests with the delegates. It is simply a question of who reaches them with the most convincing arguments, and the plans which both factions have formulated for this purpose resemble more the rival antagonisms of opposing political parties in the midst of an exciting campaign than the ordinary preconvention tumult of one party. Precedents have gone by the board in more than one way this week. In one instance of money spending alone, no other Republican National Convention has ever approached the present.

Money seems to be the one thing which both sides do not have any doubt about. old-timers, who have been through niggardly pre-convention fights in the past, simply gasp at the munificence of the present stage settings. It is as if a political David Belasco had been turned loose to go the limit. The money spent for headquarters room in the various expensive hotels alone must be enormous. And one side seems to be as plentifully supplied as the other.

Here is one thing the Roosevelt people did to-day which set the crowds already here buzzing. They rented the biggest and most expensive room in the Congress Hotel just for a meeting place for their delegates. The room is on the main parlor floor of the hotel, and it costs $200 a day. This in addition to the other expensive luxurious suites which the Roosevelt people use on the other floors.

This room, the Florentine it is called, is one of the show places of the city. It is large enough to hold a small-sized convention and is finished throughout in Circassian walnut and trimmed with gold leaf. Expensive draperies trail from a frescoed ceiling that has a dome roof, and plush carpets cover the foor. The Roosevelt managers have apparently acted on the theory that the delegates must be impressed as well as taken care of in a princely manner. Carpenters were turned loose in this gorgeous room as if it were an ordinary barracks, and half a dozen sections have been railed off and roller top desks put in.

To complete the trimmings, a huge painting of Col. Roosevelt, with his foot on a recumbent and dyspeptic-looking lion and hand waving a hat, hangs on the front wall. All about the other walls are enlarged photographs of the Colonel, more of them showing a fighting attitude.

Then there is one of those fourteen-foot ballots used at the last primaries in New York draped on a huge sheet of canvass. One man will stand at this ballot all day and point it out to the delegates as a sample of how "Bill" Barnes "stole the National delegates," as the sign says.

The room is for the use of Roosevelt delegates, but indignation meetings to protest against the action of the National Committee will also be held here daily.

Perkins There in Style.

It is hard to go anywhere in the Congress Hotel without stumbling across a Roosevelt committee room. There is one large suite where Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt campaign manager, holds his powwows and where leaders congregate all day, while another section of an entire floor is used as the headquarters of the Roosevelt National Committee.

Several Roosevelt leaders also have private suites of their own at this and other hotels. George W. Perkins, one of the Colonel's financial managers, has a handsome suite in the Blackstone, as has William Flinn.

Mr. Perkins declared that the action of the National Committee in crediting the Fourth California District delegates to President Taft presaged a Roosevelt victory in the convention.

"If they keep this up," he said, "the nomination of Col. Roosevelt will be unanimous. They have stolen these two delegates from California. After President Taft appealed to the votters of California, particularly the women Theodore Roosevelt carried the State by 77,000, and the National Committee has declared this election illegal."

Mr. Perkins also touched on the campaign fund question, and said: "They had better stop talking about the Roosevelt campaign funds, for the President now is spending the people's money. He is paid $75,000 a year salary and $25,000 traveling expenses and has been spending it trying to bring about his renomination. Mr. Hilles, the President's secretary, and the President's staff are out here spending the people's money."

The Taft National bureau is the most important political spot in town, and there was talk to-day of opening several others. William Barnes, Jr., the Chairman of the New York State Committee, has headquarters of his own and directs his fight against the Roosevelt forces from these. All these rooms cost money, but apparently neither side is thinking anything about that.

"If they spend all this money now, just think what will be spent during the campaign," observed an oldtime Republican, who looked over the field to-day.

Most of the leaders of both sides are already here, and the others are expected to-morrow or Friday. The hotels are filling up rapidly, although the convention does not begin until next Tuesday. The interest in the proceedings is so great that thousands of visitors, who do not ordinarily come to a convention city until a day or two before the convention meets, are arriving daily.

The Roosevelt forces are the most spectacularly active. They talk loudest and are the most easily picked out. There are plenty of Roosevelt badges and buttons, but comparatively few Taft ones. The Roosevelt button most in demand is a small red circle inclosing a rough rider hat, the symbol being the hat in the ring. There is more Roosevelt than Taft literature.

The campaign bands and marching delegates will supply the finishing touches in a day or two.

Here is an instance of the Roosevelt activity. After William J. Heney, the "fire eater from California," as he is referred to, and Gov. Johnson returned this afternoon from the Coliseum after the rebuff at the hands of the National Committee by the seating of the two California delegates, they immediately called a meeting at one of the Roosevelt headquarters in the hotel. "Fighting Bill" Flinn fairly gathered up half a hundred delegates and Roosevelt shouters and the room was crowded.

Flinn Doesn't Want Peace.

Heney, Johnson, and Flinn made bitter attacks upon the committee for throwing out the Roosevelt delegates. Theft and piracy were mild terms they applied, while the crowd cheered and laughed. One Roosevelt man, Dr. Fisher of Colorado, broke in and counseled peaceful methods.

"Peace!" shouted Flinn in a rage. "This is a fine time to talk peace when they are stealing everything in sight. Peace, huh! you must think we are parlor fighters. Why, we haven't begun to fight yet. Wait until we get into action."

Then, to push the Roosevelt campaign along, it was decided to have thousands of buttons made in a hurry, bearing the words "We demand a square deal," and thousands of cards with the inscription, "If you nominate Taft, will you elect him? We cannot."

Some suggested to amend it to "We won't," but Mr. Flinn thought that was going too far.

The Roosevelt people opened their negro delegate headquarters at 3,522 State Street, and to-day the Taft people followed suit with rooms at 3,032 State Street.

When the news reached here that Col. Roosevelt had come out in favor of woman's suffrage the Taft leaders at first took it as a joke. When it was explained that Mr. Roosevelt was serious they expressed the opinion that the Colonel had made the declaration for strategical reasons. William Barnes, Jr., was the only one who would comment for publication.

'The last time Mr. Roosevelt talked to me about woman's suffrage," said the New York leader, "he said it wasn't important. Apparently the predicament at Chicago has made it so."

DAY OF VICTORY FOR TAFT.

Wins Contested Delegations from Arizona, California, and Michigan.

CHICAGO, June 12.—President Taft gained forty more votes in the Republican National Convention to-day through the settlement of contest cases by the National Committee. It was a day of Taft victories. In the cases of the California, Arizona and Michigan contests the Roosevelt forces made a fight and voted their full strength against the Taft delegates. In the California case they won a roll call, losing 16 to 37; in the Arizona contest they failed to get a roll call, and in the Michigan cases none was asked, although they voted against seating the Taft delegates at large. The contests settled to-day in favor of President Taft were:

Arizona, delegates at large, six; California, fourth district, two; Louisiana, delegates at large, six; first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh districts, fourteen; Michigan, delegates at large, six; Mississippi, delegates at large, four; first district, two. Total, forty.

Pearl Wight, National Committeeman from Louisiana and the Roosevelt leader there, lost in his fight to seat the Roosevelt delegates from that State. An effort was made by Committeeman Harry S. New to end the long standing differences among Louisiana Republicans by officially recognizing the Loisel faction, now controlling the State Republican organization there, but Mr. Wight headed off such action.

Gov. Chase S. Osborn of Michigan and his Roosevelt delegates at large were unseated by the decision of the Michigan case for Taft. The contest over the Fourth California District decided for the President furnished the most bitter exchanges of the day. Francis J. Heney leading the Roosevelt forces and insisting upon recognition for the Roosevelt delegates there.

The National Committee had before it when it adjourned to-night 112 contested seats still to pass upon. Chairman Victor Rosewater, in a statement at the end of the session, said the committee was not keeping pace with the work of the last convention. In 1908 but eighty-eight contests remained to be decided on the Wednesday night preceding the convention. Members of the committee fear that the contests will run well over into the opening day of the National Convention.

The remainder of the Mississippi contests and those from the States of Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Tennessee will, it is believed, be disposed of to-morrow.

Arizona's Case Called First.

The first contest of the day was that of Arizona's six delegates at large. For the Taft delegates at large appeared Samuel J. Elder, a Boston attorney, and former classmate of President Taft; Robert E. Morrison, an attorney from Prescott, Ariz., and James T. Williams, Jr., of Tucson, one of the delegates at large.

At the Roosevelt table Ormsby McHarg was joined by George L. Record of New Jersey and Dwight B. Heard of Phoenix. Just after this case was called the regular programme was interrupted by an unexpected protest against the split decision late yesterday in the Eleventh Kentucky District case. Former Senator Dick, the Taft contest manager, asked for confirmation of the report that one Roosevelt and one Taft delegate had been seated.

"How can we appeal from this decision?" asked Mr. Dick.

"I want to protest that the decision was irregular," interrupted Mr. McHarg. Both attorneys made it clear they would carry the Eleventh Kentucky case higher. Chairman Rosewater said the case could be taken to the National Convention and its Credentials Committee.

Senator Dick said he "did not want the decision passed without notice of appeal," as the Taft forces thought they were entitled to both of the Eleventh District delegates. Mr. McHarg asserted that the decision yesterday, dividing the vote, was "against precedents established four years ago."

"I fail to see how, under a given set of circumstances, the committee could seat one and reject the other of the Roosevelt delegates," he declared.

Senator Penrose demanded that the Arizona case be taken up, and the Kentucky discussion was stopped. Chairman Rosewater said there was some doubt as to which delegation should be heard first, but as the Roosevelt delegates filed their credentials first, the Taft delegates would be considered the contestants.

Had a Chance to be Heard.

Samuel J. Elder opened the arguments for the Taft forces. He said that as no primary law was in effect when the Arizona State Committee called the State convention to be held June 13, doubt existed as to how the delegates should be selected. The State Committee decided to leave the selection of delegates to the county committees.

"Only one contest was presented when the State Committee met two days before the convention," said Mr. Elder. "It was well known that the committee was ready to hear all contests. At the convention in Tucson all the contestants received tickets. Chairman J. L. Hubbell said that every one could be heard, when some one protested against the reading of a roll call made up by the committee.

"The man who objected to the roll call was a Roosevelt man who was not recognized as a delegate on the temporary roll. Then, apparently by a pre-conceived plan, the Roosevelt men rushed for the platform, and there was an immediate scene of disorder."

Mr. Elder declared the Roosevelt forces then left the regular convention, which organized "peacefully," with sixty-eight of the ninety-six votes which had been recognized on the "temporary roll" previously prepared by the State Executive Committee.

Robert E. Morrison, who was one of the Taft delegates, declared that the State Executive Committee two days before the convention gave every one an opportunity to be heard and only one contest was presented.

"We had a clear majority of the legal delegates in that hall," Mr. Record said. "When the convention met Gov. Kibby took the floor and protested on our behalf against the adoption of a temporary roll, which we did not believe legal. From that time on there were two conventions, and the question is which is the legal one."

Mr. Record said the Roosevelt men had not presented their contests to the State Executive Committee because they knew they would have been thrown out.

Borah's Motion Defeated.

In explaining the method of selecting delegates in Arizona counties Mr. Record said where primaries were not desired delegates were chosen by the County Committees. In Maricopa County the Roosevelt forces controlled the committee twenty-two to nineteen, and ordered a primary, after which the Taft minority met and "picked out" a delegation to the State Convention.

At the primary, he said, only 11 out of 950 votes were polled for Taft. Mr. Record declared that had "technicalities" been waived and the result of the primary in Maricopa County considered, the Roosevelt men would have had 54 of 93 delegates in the Arizona convention, whose regularity could not be questioned.

A motion of Senator Borah to seat the Roosevelt delegates from Arizona was defeated and the Taft delegation was seated after refusal of roll call.

A roll call also was refused on the motion to seat the Taft delegates. Francis J. Heney, holding the proxy of Mr. Thorson of South Dakota, exclaimed, "Why, even Abe Rueff would have granted that request!"

"The gentleman is out of order," Chairman Rosewater declared.

The California contest, involving two delegates from the Fourth District, was called, and Heney took a place at the table as attorney for the Roosevelt delegates.

Frederick C. Bryan of Washington opened the case for the Taft delegates. He declared the Taft delegates had received the majority of votes in the Fourth District. Under the California primary law, however, the right of district representation had been denied, he said, and the "unit rule" applied to the whole California delegation.

Mr. Heney opened his defense of the Roosevelt delegates in a vigorous manner. "I appeal to you, Senator Murray Crane," he began, when the Chairman told him to address the committee in proper terms.

"I am addressing a member of the committee who, I believe, has no respectability to lose," Mr. Heney replied.

"Are you here to argue this case?" demanded Mr. Chubb of Florida.

"No," shouted Heney. "I have come here for the purpose of apprising the President that he is accepting stolen goods if he takes these delegates when you give them to him."

"The law provides, does it not," asked Mr. Kellogg, "that all delegates shall be bound by the majority in the State at large?"

"Yes, it does."

"What was the Roosevelt majority in the State?" asked Kellogg.

"Seventy-seven thousand," interrupted Mr. Heney.

Mr. Kellogg called attention to the fact that the committee had already seated all the other California delegates.

"But in this one case," said Mr. Bryan, "the Taft delegates received a majority."

Gov. Hadley of Missouri, holding proxy for Mr. Bieber of the District of Columbia, asked Mr. Bryan if he thought the call of the Republican National Convention was superior to a State law.

"When the State law interferes with the party law, the National Committee's ruling is supreme," said Mr. Bryan.

A motion to seat the Taft delegates from the Fourth California District made by Mr. Estabrook of New Hampshire, was followed by a motion by Mr. Borah to seat the Roosevelt delegates.

A roll call was refused on the Borah motion, and it was defeated viva voce. A roll call vote then began on the Estabrook motion, which was carried.

Principles of Lincoln Involved.

James A. Tawney, casting the vote of Brooker of Connecticut, declared the recognition of States, instead of Congressional districts, in seating delegates, would completely overturn Republican principles.

Senator Borah, voting against the Taft delegates, reiterated his statement of yesterday that he would always vote for delegates who had been selected at primaries where the people had an opportunity to "express themselves."

"This is not in violation of Republican principles," he said, "but in exact accord with them. The great problem before the people now is that of control of their own government."

He declared the electors from each State were selected by State-wide vote.

"Can you give to a voluntary organization," he demanded, referring to the National Committee; "greater power than is invested in a sovereign State? You are making it impossible for a Republican to preside over this nation for the next four years. It is a greater question than the election of Tafe or Roosevelt; it is a question of the perpetuation of the principles for which Lincoln lived and died."

Frank O. Lowden of Illinois declared he believed the voters of the Fourth California District had cast a majority of votes for the Taft delegates, and that they were entitled to seats.

Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota, voting against the Taft delegates, insisted that the popular vote in California was the true expression of the wishes of the people there.

"It is not true," he said, "that it is a fundamental principle of the Republican party that delegates must be elected from their own districts. We can't afford to defy a majority."

Both Mr. Kellogg and Senator Borah said they had voted for the Taft delegates at large in Indiana solely because they believed the people of Indianapolis had, at a primary, endorsed Taft.

Chairman Rosewater voted for the Taft delegates, saying he believed they had been properly elected.

Mr. Capers of South Carolina said he was one of the sub-committee that drafted, at Washington, in December, the rule requiring district representation under which it was argued that the Taft delegates had been seated.

"We distinctly recognized this situation then," he said, "by excluding South Dakota, because of its primary law."

Mr. Capers declared "the National Committee would force the big convention next week to nominate a man for whom the big Republican States will not vote."

Gov. Hadley of Missouri, voting against the Taft delegates, said he did not believe the committee had the right to deny seats to delegates who had been selected by a State, no matter what method the voters had chosen to select them.

"It would be to deny the sovereignty of a State to attempt to dictate to it how it should select its delegates or to deny it proper representation." The Taft delegates were seated by a vote of 37 to 16.

Louisiana Case Taken Up.

The committee next took up the Louisiana contest involving the six delegates at large.

The Louisiana case centred about the attempted party reorganization made last February by a sub-committee of the Republican National Committee. There were two Republican committees in Louisiana, both claiming to be "regular." One of these was the Williams committee, the other these was the Kuntz committee.

William Hayward, Secretary of the National Committee, related how he, Ralph Williams of Oregon, and E. C. Duncan of Louisiana, had brought the warring factions together in New Orleans, Feb. 14, 1912, and all had signed an agreement under which a new State Central Committee, headed by Victor Loisel, was organized. The delegation elected under the call of this Loisel Committee appeared to-day as the "regular Taft" delegation, while National Committeeman Pearl Wight headed what was called the "regular Roosevelt" delegation.

The convention that chose both so-called "regular delegations" was held in Alexandria, La., May 2, 1912. Secretary Hayward declared the consolidated Loisel Committee had been made up of those members of the State Committee who had been indorsed at regular primaries. He said the National Committee did its work in Louisiana Feb. 13, before Theodore Roosevelt was known as a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Wight insisted that the committeemen knew that Roosevelt would be a candidate." Each of the three Louisiana delegations appearing to-day represented a part of the factions brought together Feb. 14. The report of the sub-committee of the National Committee which brought the factions together at that time was received and the sub-committee dismissed.

Former Senator Dick for the Taft faction headed by Victor Loisel of New Orleans offered to consolidate the contest over delegates-at-large with all the district contests except that of the Third District, but the opposition declined to agree to it.

Fight Is Three-Cornered.

L. H. Pugh, Napoleonville, La., argued for the Taft delegation headed by F. B. Williams. He said that as a result of the sub-committee's visit, instead of two sets of delegates there were three seeking recognition.

F. B. Williams, former State Chairman of Louisiana, said he had not authorized any one to represent him personally in the conferences that were held when an agreement was made between the factions. Secretary Hayward said that Hugh S. Suthon, head of the Roosevelt delegation and former candidate for Governor of Louisiana, had appeared as the representative of Mr. Williams, but the latter insisted he had given his proxy to no one. In to-day's hearing, Williams led the second or alleged "irregular" Taft delegation.

Senator Borah, after an hour of argument, declared he was unable to disentangle the three-cornered fight.

The committee, by a vote of 48 to 2, voted to seat the six Loisel-Taft delegates at large. Mr. Wight then withdrew contests in the First, Second, Sixth, and Seventh Districts, and the committee took the Louisiana contests in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts.

In the Third District both delegations were for Taft, the contest again being one of local politics. E. T. Miller, for the Williams faction, asked a delay until certain papers arrived. The delay was refused. The case involved a split over the control of the district convention and the delegations appearing represented the Rodrigue and Loisel factions.

J. M. Vance, a negro lawyer elected as one of the "regular" Taft delegates in the First Louisiana District, exhibited a circular, which, he said, J. B. Williams, the former State Chairman, had issued calling for a meeting to organize a Republican Party to be dominated by white voters.

"From 1900 to 1912 the Republican Party in Louisiana has vanished under the white régime," declared Vance. "Can this Republican Party go to the country this year under the burden of 'Lily Whitism' and appeal to my people in the great States of the North?" the negro attorney demanded.

After voting to seat the "Rodgrido" delegates in the Third Louisiana District, the committee argued briefly in the Fourth Louisiana District contest, in which there were again three factions, two delegations for Taft and one delegation for Roosevelt.

Cecil Lyon of Texas moved that the two contesting Roosevelt delegates be seated. This was defeated without a roll call, and the Loisel-Taft delegates were seated.

The contest from the Fifth Louisiana District, again involving three factions, was then taken up. Arguments were briefly submitted by J. I. Rogers for the Roosevelt delegation and C. S. Herbert for the Loisel-Taft faction.

The Fifth Louisiana District went like the others, completing the contests of the State. In his district W. T. Insley, one of the delegates, was chosen by both the Loisel and Kuntz factions, the Williams faction withdrawing their contestants. F. B. Kellogg moved to seat J. W. Green, the contesting Kuntz faction delegate. This was defeated. F. H. Cook, the other Loisel faction delegate, was then seated, giving President Taft the two delegates.

An attempt to settle the Louisiana muddle by officially recognizing the Louisiana State Committee headed by Victor Loisel, with its subordinate District Committee, was made by Harry S. New of Indiana. Pearl Wight of Louisiana objected to action on the motion, and it was withdrawn.

Michigan Contest Is Heard.

The Michigan contest, involving the six delegates at large from that State, was then taken up by the committee. The list of contesting Roosevelt delegates from Michigan was headed by Gov. Chase S. Osborn, who was not present at the hearing because of an injury recently suffered. The Taft delegation was led by John D. McKay.

In the committee room when the contest was called was Gov. Stubbs of Kansas, who with Gov. Osborn joined in the letter to Col. Roosevelt on which the latter based his entrance into the Presidential fight.

George L. Record of New Jersey, Frank Knox, William L. Gordon, and other Michigan Roosevelt leaders were present to take part in the arguments.

Mr. Record said there had been two conventions in Bay City and that the State Committee had taken upon itself the decision as to what county delegates should go on the temporary roll of the State Convention.

"More than one hundred regularly elected delegates were forcibly kept out of the hall," he said.

The Michigan case turned, he said, upon the Detroit fight. There were two conventions there also, he said.

"In thirty-one precincts," Mr. Record declared, "in the primary election we claim that the polls were kept open three minutes to two hours instead of the specified four hours."

The Wayne County (Detroit) delegation, he said, numbered 253, of whom he declared the Roosevelt forces elected a majority.

"If they later voted for Taft it is up to the Taft forces to explain how they got them away," Mr. Record stated.

The turbulent scenes that characterized the Bay City Convention, where the troops were called out by Gov. Osborn, were reviewed by William D. Gordon, who declared he had been struck and knocked off the platform by the "Taft press agent in Michigan" after being recognized by Chairman Frank Knox to address the convention.

Roosevelt uncontested delegates, holding tickets signed by Chairman Knox, were kept out of the hall by the "Taft Sergeant at Arms," declared Mr. Gordon.

The Taft forces he said took possession of the Bay City armory the night before the convention, locked the doors in the morning and kept out Roosevelt men when they appeared.

"If President Taft sat on the circuit bench," said Mr. Gordon, "and it was shown to him that interested parties had been kept out of court he would say to the other side: 'You came into this court with unclean hands.'"

Gov. Stubbs Takes a Hand.

Members of the committee asked Mr. Gordon whether there had been any roll calls in the Wayne County Convention to show what strength the Roosevelt forces actually had. He replied that confusion prevented a roll call.

Here Gov. Stubbs of Kansas took a hand in the questioning.

"How many delegates do you believe were elected in Wayne County?" he asked.

"We seated 132 out of the 253 in the convention," said Gordon.

"If you had been certain of Wayne County you would have controlled the State Convention?" asked the Governor.

"Yes, by a good majority," was the reply.

Paul H. King, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, speaking for the Taft delegates at large, said he issued the call for the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, at which the Roosevelt men charge the temporary roll of the convention was improperly made up.

Mr. King said that State Chairman Frank Knox, a Roosevelt man, declined to call the committee together, and a majority of the committee had acted without him. He insisted that the temporary roll had been properly made.

King declared that the removal of Truman H. Newberry, who had been slated for Temporary Chairman, and the substitution of another Chairman, was authorized by the State Committee.

"Mr. Newberry, who was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was very active in the Roosevelt campaign," said Mr. King. "The committee decided that another Chairman should be selected after Mr. Newberry made public statements that he would not give any roll calls; that he would decide all questions by viva voce vote, and that he admitted his personal inclinations might influence his judgment."

Asks for Information.

"To whom did he make such statements?" Gov. Stubbs asked.

"We have sworn statements from P. W. Atwood and others that he made such statements," Mr. King replied.

"He made such statements to me," said former Representative G. J. Diekema of Michigan, who was sitting in the National Committee on a proxy.

Mr. King told Gov. Stubbs that he made every effort to get proper tickets to all delegates, but admitted that some men were excluded who held tickets simply signed "Admit one. Frank Knox."

"The Roosevelt attorneys have talked about a 'steam roller' and a 'steal roller,'" said Alexander Grosbeck, another representative of the Taft delegates.

"They used in Michigan the same thing they are trying to use here—a 'hot air roller.'"

Mr. Grosbeck denied that the Roosevelt men controlled the Wayne County Convention, averring that in it were 212 Taft men and thirty Roosevelt men.

He declared Charles O. Nichols of Detroit, one of the Roosevelt contesting delegates at large, had helped to place the militia in charge of the Bay City Armory and had kept the State Central Committee out. He challenged Mr. Nichols to deny that he had made a "phoney" list of delegates from Wayne County.

"I have here an affidavit from one of the thirty Roosevelt men who was in that Wayne County Convention," said Grosbeck, "stating that they got their orders to move over to one side of the hall and go through the formality of holding a convention."

Mr. Grosbeck further declared that Frank Knox, in behalf of the Roosevelt men, had the militia take charge of the convention armory.

The Roosevelt-Taft fight, Grosbeck said, "really had nothing to do with the controversy." Roy C. Lyle, he said, as Sergeant at Arms, went to the armory the night before the convention to get it ready and found the militia there.

Militia in Charge of Hall.

"The militia was in possession of the hall," said Grosbeck, "under orders of Frank Knox and Gov. Osborn, and they would not let Mr. Lyle or his assistants in."

Gov. Stubbs and others asked explicitly whether the Roosevelt forces had called on the militia to clear the armory, or simRoosevelt delegates, but it received the support of only a few members. He then asked a roll call on the Taft resolution, but no one rose to support him and the ply to take possession of it. Mr. Grosbeck said they had been sent to get possession of the building.

Referring to alleged primary frauds in Detroit, where it was declared the polls had been closed too early, Mr. Grosbeck said part of these allegations were true, because in such precincts there was little opposition. He denied that there were thirty-one precincts where such action was taken.

The Taft delegates were seated by the National Committee without any request from the Roosevelt forces, either for a roll call or to seat the Roosevelt delegates.

Committeeeman Lura of New Mexico made the motion to seat them and most of the Roosevelt men voted "no" when the question was put.

The Mississippi contests were then called. These contests included the seats of the four delegates at large, and two each from the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts. National Committeemtn L. B. Mosley headed the Taft delegation, which in this case appeared as the contestants because the Roosevelt delegation had first filed its credentials.

The Mississippi State convention was a turbulent session, out of which two conventions were formed. The Taft men declared theirs the legal and "regular" convention. W. J. Latham and F. N. Brown presented affidavits from police officers at Jackson and other persons to show that the Taft Republicans had tried to run an ordinary convention.

After the convention divided, Latham said the Taft men did not try to put the Roosevelt men out or to intimidate them. Mr. Brown said only fifteen or twenty people took part in the Roosevelt convention.

W. E. Mollison, a negro attorney representing the Roosevelt forces, declared "armed men" had prevented Dan W. Gary from taking the gavel in the State convention, and had driven him from the platform. The Roosevelt men then proceeded with their convention, he said, as near the platform as they could get.

Some Humor in the Contests.

The committee decided to seat the four Taft delegates at large from Mississippi with little division. Senator Borah offered as a substitute a motion to seat the motion carried with a few votes against it.

In the First Mississippi District, Senator Borah said he was authorized to withdraw the contest. The committee thereupon seated the two Taft delegates from the district by unanimous vote. Adjournment followed at 7:15 o'clock until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is expected that the rest of the Mississippi district cases, which are greatly similar will then be consolidated and quickly disposed of.

The Mississippi arguments presented the only humorous incidents of the day. W. E. Mollison, a negro attorney, and one of the Roosevelt delegates, convulsed the committee with his references to National Committeeman Moseley as "a associate of kings and princes" and a "magnificent man ordinarily," whom he had "never seen in the wrong before." He also alluded in glowing terms to Dan W. Gary, the negro whom the Roosevelt forces had proposed as Chairman of the Jackson convention.

Gary later addressed the committee, and made a statement which E. P. Jones, the Taft negro Chairman of the convention, declared was untrue. As the contestants withdrew, Gary, who towered six feet, started toward Jones. Friends and members of the committee intervened, and the contestants were led out into the hall. Most of the committeemen followed. There was an interchange of amenities outside, but no fisticuffs.

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Rock Island

REJECTS REFERENDUM.

New Hampshire Convention Disapproves Constitutional Change.

CONCORD, N. H., June 12.—The voters of New Hampshire will not have an opportunity to decide this year whether the referendum shall become a feature of the statutes of this State.

By a vote of 177 to 157 the Constitutional Convention to-day rejected a proposed amendment to the Constitution, inserting a provision for a referendum on legislation. The whole day was spent in discussing the proposal.

RIOTING STRIKERS HOLD PERTH AMBOY

Continued from Page 1.

bor. Quinn ordered Aronoff to leave the hall. With the help of two other federation men the exit of Aronoff was accomplished, and his re-entrance barred at the door.

Aronoff hurried to a telegraph office and sent a call to Pittsburgh. Later, standing disconsolate in the rain, he announced that "Big Bill" Haywood was coming from that city either to-day or to-morrow to take charge of the organization in behalf of the Industrial Workers of the World. Thereafter Aronoff returned to New York. When Quinn and Joseph Tylkoff, another Federation organizer, were told of the threat that Haywood would come to Perth Amboy, Quinn declared:

"In that case, if any violent agitator of the Industrial Workers of the World comes to town, we'll escort him out. We won't need the help of the police to do so."

It was not till after the union organizers, as well as Aronoff, had left Perth Amboy that the strikers, once more under the influence of the saloons, showed a want of restraint.

The only spread of the strike yesterday was when 400 men and girls employed at the handkerchief factory of H. Rosenthal & Co. quit work. They were paid 90 cents for making twenty dozen handkerchiefs and had demanded a cent a dozen more. The other strikers ask from 15 to 25 per cent. above their present wages, which now amount to from 90 cents to $1.70 a day.

The strike yesterday had affected these plants: The Barber Asphalt Company, closed with 900 men out; the American Smelting and Refining Company, with 1,000 men out and only the skilled workers and office force left; the Atlantic Terra Cotta Company, 250 men out; the Standard Underground Cable Company, 1,000 men out, and H. Rosenthal & Co., 400 men and girls out.

Other plants where trouble was momentarily feared were the Raritan Copper Works, where 1,500 men are employed; the C. Pardee Tile and Steel Works, employing 500 men; the United Lead Works, employing 700; the Cheeseborough Manufacturing Company, employing 300 men and 300 girls; the fire brick factory of Henry Mauer & Son, employing 450; the United States Cartridge Company, employing 150; the Raritan Clay Company, employing 250; the Perth Amboy Fire Brick Company, employing 400, and the National Fireproofing Company, employing 500.

Just what caused the sudden and concerted uprising last night among unskilled and unorganized employes in industries so widely varied, was not explained. A. A. Quinn, organizer for the Federation of Labor, said that it was a "spontaneous uprising of labor against intolerable conditions." Others declared that agitators of the Industrial Workers of the World had started the trouble by stirring discontent for weeks among employes at the various plants.

Mayor Ferdinand Garretson announced yesterday afternoon that he had assured a committee of strikers who waited on him earlier in the day, that he would offer his services with the Rev. Francis Gross of the Hungarian Catholic Church as arbitrators to bring about peace between the strikers and the companies. The strikers accepted the offer, but he had not yet laid the matter before the employers.

TAFT WILL APPEAL TO WESTERN VOTE

Platform to Urge a More Liberal Land Policy and Fewer Restrictions on Settlers.

RECALL TO BE DENOUNCED

None of Roosevelt's Radical Proposals Are Expected in the Party Platform.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—While the leaders here are having their hands full with the skirmishes over the Presidential nomination and the organization of the convention, drafts are being prepared elsewhere for at least three platforms to be presented to the big gathering of delegates next week.

The work on the platform to be submitted by the wing of the party behind President Taft, according to information which has reached this city, has advanced further than the others. The Roosevelt platform is being prepared in Oyster Bay, but as one of the Colonel's followers said, "the Colonel has the platform in his head rather than on paper."

"There will be nothing in the Colonel's platform that the people do not already know about," said James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior. "His campaign speeches will be his platform."

The Taft platform, and one of its strongest planks, it was learned to-day, would deal with irrigation and reclamation, which was so heavily featured in the programme of the Roosevelt administration. It will deal with the opening of the Government lands for home seekers and their exploitation in a different spirit from that which characterized the Roosevelt régime. According to information that has reached the friends of President Taft, it will appeal to certain portions of the West, where new territory is being won from the wilderness, and where settlers are up in arms against the Roosevelt-Pinchot policy.

"The Taft platform will deal with this question in a liberal spirit," said an authority conversant with what is being done. "The programme followed during the Roosevelt Administration, and, to a certain extent, by President Taft, has placed too many obstacles in the way of the settlers. This was made clear while Congress had under discussion the so-called three-year homestead bill, introduced by Senator Borah in the upper house. Congress was flooded by letters from the West urging it to remove some of the restrictions placed on the settlers by the Department of the Interior."

One feature strongly urged was the repeal of the law which reserved for the Government the right to all water power and mineral wealth on lands thrown open to settlers. It is calculated that what is being done in the direction of recommending the removal of some of the bars will win many votes for President Taft in the Far West should he be the nominee.

Two planks in the Roosevelt platform, according to the best information, will deal with corporation regulation along the lines laid down by the Colonel in his speeches and editorials in The Outlook. Another plank will deal with the dredging of the Mississippi by the Panama Canal force after the canal has been finished, as outlined in Mr. Roosevelt's recent letter to L. S. Lake of Bunty, Tenn.

It is not thought that the Roosevelt platform will contain any planks dealing with the radical proposals the Colonel put forward in his Columbus speech, such as the recall of Judges and judicial decisions.

On the other hand, it is likely that the Taft platform will contain an emphatic denunciation of these Roosevelt doctrines along the lines of the declaration of principles adopted at the Rochester Convention. Some of the Rochester planks are likely to be copied or embodied in some form in the Taft platform, especially those condemning the initiative, the compulsory legislative referendum, and the recall, either of public servants or judicial decisions.

A bitter fight is expected over the platform, as well as every other question of vital importance that comes before the convention. There is little doubt that the friends of President Taft will control the Committee on Resolutions, and the indications are that many of the followers of Col. Roosevelt will come to the support of the Taft platform.

The planks dealing with irrigation and reclamation are being put in final form by President Taft himself, according to information obtained here. Many planks are being framed by Senator Root, ex-Vice President Fairbanks, Charles Hopkins Clark of The Hartford Courant, and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

The third platform draft will be presented by the friends of Senator La Follette, and, it is reported, will be largely the handiwork of that statesman. It will contain recommendations for an elective tariff commission and for the physical valuation of railroads along lines he has advocated for years.

NOTES ON THE CONVENTION.

800 to Keep Order — Husband and Wife in Different Camps.

CHICAGO, June 12.—William F. Stone, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Republican National Convention, will be assisted by 800 men, besides having 300 policemen at his call. Mr. Stone declared last night that nothing like a stampede, among the spectators at least, can happen.

Among the assistants will be clergymen, students, lawyers, bankers, physicians, business men, and ward politicians who are able to wield sufficient influence to gain an appointment. No questions are asked concerning age, politics, or social standing. The position is an honorary one, and is obtained by applicants having sufficient influence with Fred W. Upham of the Arrangements Committee and National Committeeman Frank O. Lowden of Illinois. Mr. Stone said that if his plans were carried out, there would be little danger of any one being injured in stampedes.

"We will be well fortified in case of trouble," he says. "There will be many women in the hall, and should there be a crush some of them might be seriously injured or even killed."

Patrick Door and his wife of Westville, Okla., arrived last night, the former prepared to do battle in the interest of Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Door to support President Taft.

Mr. Door was Postmaster of Westville until Col. Roosevelt threw his hat into the ring. Then he resigned. Mrs. Door remained a supporter of Mr. Taft and was appointed to her husband's place as head of the Post Office.

Mr. Door came decorated with a large Roosevelt badge, and Mrs. Door wears one of equally large proportions of the Taft variety. They agreed before leaving home not to argue politics with each other.

Gov. Deneen of Illinois has called a conference of Governors to be held here on Friday to discuss steps to be taken to prevent disasters and provide for the reclamation of flooded lands. A bill for a comprehensive Federal drainage programme, recently completed by the Executive Committee of the National Drainage Congress, will be considered, in addition to planks which the Republican and Democratic Conventions will be asked to insert in their platforms.

Opposing Delegates to Fraternize.

BOSTON, June 12.—The main body of New England delegates to the Republican National Convention will start for Chicago on Saturday afternoon. The Massachusetts delegation, despite the fact that it is evenly divided between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, will forget its differences on the trip, which will be made on a special train.

UNDERWOOD MAY RUN FOR VICE PRESIDENCY

But Daniels Wants Second Man on Final Democratic Ballot to be Named.

OTHER ASPIRANTS UNWILLING

Seek the Presidential Nomination or Nothing — Feeling Between Clark and Wilson Forces Grows Intense.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 12.—Newton D. Baker, Mayor of Cleveland, O., a delegate from Gov. Harmon's State, will either place in nomination or make the chief seconding speech for Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Baker is a graduate of Princeton and Johns Hopkins University, and in getting him to speak for Gov. Wilson, the latter's friends believe they have scored a strong point.

Josephus Daniels, Chairman of the Democratic Convention Press Committee, National Committeeman from North Carolina, editor of the Raleigh News-Observer and chief Southern boomer of Woodrow Wilson for President, has come forward with a number of novel suggestions to the party leaders who have arrived in Baltimore the last two days. He declared to-day that he intended to do everything in his power to make the second man on the final political ballot the candidate for Vice President. Of course, this does not suit Mayor Preston of Baltimore, a Maryland delegate-at-large, and his friends, because he is an avowed candidate for second place on the Clark ticket. Daniels's proposal does not strike the Harmon men favorably and they declare it is first place or none for Ohio's Governor.

"Even imagining Gov. Wilson's defeat in the convention—which is beyond our powers of imagination," said Edward E. Grosscup, who is looking after the Jersey Governor's campaign here, "he would not take second place, nor would his friends wish him to do so."

From friends of Speaker Clark have come the opinion, although perhaps not quite so strongly expressed, that he would be no more willing to take the Vice Presidency than any of the other aspirants.

On the other hand, friends of Gov. Harmon, Gov. Wilson, and Speaker Clark profess a belief that Underwood would be content with second place.

Thus the prospects to-day were considered bright for Mr. Underwood completing the ticket, although United States Senator O'Gorman of New York is also mentioned for the position.

Rumors of a change in the National Chairmanship for the coming campaign will not quiet. Col. Martin insists Chairman Mack will continue, and that he is the best man to have charge of the campaign.

It is reported that if Gov. Wilson is nominated he will favor Josephus Daniels of North Carolina as Chairman, while if Champ Clark is nominated, the position will go to Senator William J. Stone of Missouri. It is also believed that a change will be made if Gov. Harmon is nominated.

There are growing indications that the Baltimore Convention is going to be a lengthy one. It was the talk to-day that the feeling between the Wilson and Clark forces is more intense than between the other aspirants. Whatever chance they may have to smooth their ruffled feelings the statement issued a few days ago by the Wilson forces bitterly attacking the Clark claim of delegates has not helped to patch up differences. Several of the party leaders are predicting a deadlock.

The Harmon men here say that Gov. Harmon obtained all except fourteen of the Ohio delegates, and that only four of these are Wilson men. Eight of the remainder are Bryan followers, and the other two will vote in accordance with the wishes of John R. McLean.

Furthermore, it is asserted that the preferential primary held in Ohio was not legalized, but was held in accordance with an agreement between the representatives of the various candidates, and that as part of that agreement Gov. Harmon stated beforehand that if Gov. Wilson had a majority of the delegates in the State he would himself ask that the vote for Wilson be made unanimous. Now the Harmon men say they are entitled to similar treatment.

The Wilson men will not discuss the rumor that reciprocal relations are being established between the Wilson and the Underwood leaders, and that if the latter once realize that the House leader cannot win they will throw their strength to the Jersey Governor.

Gov. Wilson's headquarters will be moved from Washington to Baltimore to-morrow. Any effort on the part of National Committeeman Harvey C. Garber of Ohio to give all the allotment of convention tickets to Bryan men, because he is opposed to Gov. Harmon, will be met with the strongest opposition. It was learned this morning that the Harmon men are not saying anything along this line, but it is understood on excellent authority that when the National Committee meets the matter will be put up to the members.

As National Committeeman from Ohio, Mr. Garber will expect to have the distribution of tickets, and as he has fought Gov. Harmon from the beginning and is said to be friendly toward Mr. Bryan, it is feared by the followers of Gov. Harmon that Mr. Garber will give the 100 or more tickets which he will receive to friends of Mr. Bryan, instead of dividing them, giving the Harmon men their share. The Harmon people think this would be an unfair move toward their candidate, and there is little doubt of a hot fight on this point before the National Committee.

Col. Martin, Sergeant at Arms, admits that there is a serious discussion on abrogating the two-thirds rule in making the nomination.

"I have never heard it seriously considered before," he said. "My own judgment is that the rule will not be set aside, but I wouldn't be surprised if some resolution were adopted at the convention serving notice upon those sent to the next convention that it would then come up and be finally acted upon."

CARRIES MESSAGE FROM T. R.

Ex-Gov. Fort Says Only Gross Frauds Will Cause Roosevelt Bolt.

Before ex-Gov. J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey left yesterday for Chicago to take part in the pre-convention conferences in behalf of Col. Roosevelt, it was learned that he would carry with him a personal message from the Colonel. He would not discuss this message, but shortly before boarding his train he gave out a statement in which he said there would be no bolt by the Roosevelt forces unless glaring frauds were perpetrated. This is the statement:

"The talk of bolting is founded on the hope rather than the expectation. It is the wise policy always to do that which your political enemies do not wish you to do.

"If there is not the grossest kind of fraud there will be no break in the convention.

"I saw Col. Roosevelt yesterday. He was as cool and calm as I have ever seen him. He expects to win, and so do his friends. He can only be defeated by fraud—no other way.

"The National Committee in the matter of contests, has, so far, not changed the result in the least from what we expected, with the possible exception of two votes from one State.

"If they give all the contested delegates to Mr. Taft his followers will not have a majority of the convention. Probably no one will have on the first ballot.

"As it looks now, the action of the National Committee probably will give to the forty-six delegates of La Follette and Cummins the balance of power in the convention. What will that lead to? Ultimately, I think, to Col. Roosevelt's nomination.

HOBSON TO FIGHT SENATOR.

Congressman Will Oppose Johnston's Re-election in Alabama.

TROY, Ala., June 12.—Richmond Pearson Hobson, Congressman from the Sixth Alabama district, in an address here announced to-day that he would oppose Joseph F. Johnston for re-election to the United States Senate in the primaries of 1914. Senator Johnston's term expires in March, 1915.

Capt. Hobson said he aimed to "purge the Government of men who serve sinister liquor interests, and depend for their success upon debauching the people's morals." He declares himself in favor of the direct primary system.

Wants Redfield for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Congressman Ben Johnson of Kentucky, a close friend of Champ Clark, is out with a statement booming Congressman William C. Redfield of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the Vice Presidency, as running mate with Speaker Clark. The Kentucky delegation to the Baltimore Convention is instructed for Mr. Clark, and Representative Johnson is one of the delegates-at-large. He pays high tribute to the qualifications of Mr. Redfield for the Vice Presidency.

Gov. Wilson in Little White House.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—The Little White House at Sea Girt will be occupied by Gov. Wilson and family on Saturday, and it is said he will remain there during the Democratic Convention in Baltimore. It is likely that a direct wire from the convention hall to the Governor's cottage will be installed.

THREAT TO BOLT BY CALIFORNIANS

Roosevelt Delegates Incensed by Being Deprived of Two of National Committee.

RESOLUTIONS ATTACK TAFT

Los Angeles Crowd of 3,000 Pass Them as Delegation Leaves—Women Delegates for Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 12.—Declaring that the California delegation would bolt if Mr. Taft were nominated at the Chicago Convention, the delegates, including the two women of their number, left at noon to-day on a special train for Chicago. Three thousand men and women were at the station to urge them by resolutions to assail the National Committee and to bolt if need be, but not to come back unless Col. Roosevelt were nominated by one or another convention. The resolutions read:

We condemn as a betrayal of trust, a violation of precepts of decency and honor and as an intentional assault upon the integrity of the Republican Party, the outrageous conduct of the Republican National Committee, and the discredited, repudiated bosses now dictating and controlling that committee, whereby delegates chosen by the people of their respective States in the interests of Theodore Roosevelt are being denied seats in said convention, while their places are given to "hand-picked" machine puppets, chosen by the bosses in the interests of William H. Taft."

We denounce the acquiscence of President Taft in the programme of political larceny now being carried out.

We call on the members of the California delegation to go the limit of all honorable endeavor to rebuke the tactics of which we here complain, and urge them to fight first, last, and all the time for Theodore Roosevelt, a progressive ticket, and the progressive cause.

The two delegates from the Fourth District who were deprived of their seats gave out signed statements. One by Charles S. Wheeler says:

"I have gained more notoriety through being unseated than I ever had in my life before, and shall probably have more before the matter is settled, for Mr. Bancroft and I intend to go to Chicago to demand the places to which we were elected by the people of California. It is not so much a move against us as against the will of the people whom we represent."

The statement of Philip Bancroft declares:

"Mr. Wheeler and I intend to go to Chicago and force the convention to give us our seats. There are no grounds whatever for the committee's action. It is rank robbery, and we do not intend to stand for it. We are prepared to fight to the finish for the places to which the Republican voters of California have elected us."

The two women delegates also gave out statements. Mrs. Florence Collins Porter says:

"I shall stand with the California delegation from start to finish, and I will bolt with the delegation if necessary. The only subject on which I shall stand or fall, regardless of the delegation, is that of woman suffrage."

Mrs. Charles D. Blaney declares "I mean to stand right up and talk in the meeting if the occasion comes. I understand the Chicago women are planning to invade the convention with a demand for suffrage, and that in a large procession they will appear on the floor with a petition for National indorsement. I am ready to stand for suffrage to the last gun. The fact that the Taft delegates have been seated in the Fourth California District is a shameful fraud and despicable evidence of the 'steam roller.' game."

McANENY RUNS INTO A BOOM.

Brooklyn Admirer Suggests Him as a Candidate for Mayor.

Undaunted by the fact that there was already a jam of Vice Presidential booms in Brooklyn, Dr. George W. Brush yesterday whisked the chapeau of Borough President McAneny from the latter's head and shied it into the Mayoralty ring. Mr. McAneny made no effort to recover the tile, and it was supposed that he was in a Barkis-like frame of mind about the boom.

It happened at the monthly luncheon of the Brooklyn Transit Conference at the Hotel Bossert. After the Roquefort had been eaten and the cigars had been passed around, Dr. Brush collided with the inspiration. The Doctor pointed out that while Brooklyn had four candidates for the Vice Presidential nominations, and would like to see Mayor Gaynor elected President and William A. Prendergast made Governor, it was not at all hoggish.

In token of which he proceeded in graceful sentences to name Mr. McAneny as a candidate for Mayor. Not only that, he offered Mr. McAneny as the candidate of all the parties. This was accepted as something original in the way of a boom, and there was tumultuous applause. Mr. McAneny himself seemed to be impressed by the "all parties" feature of it, but modestly refrained from speaking on the subject.

THE towering shaft of the Woolworth Building, the beautifully modeled arch over Chambers Street in the Municipal Building, and the upper stories of No. 80 Maiden Lane illustrate the structural efficiency and architectural beauty of Atlantic Terra Cotta.

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Spray Hoods ..... $9 up
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Folding Motor Boat Tops.. $35 up
Cushions, Awnings, etc., made to order
Hopkins
Everything for Motor Boats
119 Chambers St.

THIEVES AND BOLTERS ROOSEVELT CALLS 'EM

Continued from Page 1.

chance to decide for themselves, and that whatever our personal views we should acquiesce in such a decision.

"Accordingly, the Progressives in California, the supporters of myself and Gov. Johnson, gave up the certainty of having all the delegates for us, and as a matter of principle and justice passed the primary law. Every reactionary paper in the State was pleading for such a law, because they hoped to win under it. The Legislature of California decreed that in California, as in Oregon, South Dakota, and North Dakota, the delegates should be all elected at large. All parties and all factions acquiesced in the law, and the supporters of the three Republican candidates for President made a campaign throughout the State. Mr. Taft sent a special letter to California, which showed his entire acquiescence in the law.

"There were no candidates at all, and, until after the primary was held, there was not a suggestion made about the district delegates. The Taft members of the National Committee now seat two Taft men, saying that they come from the Fourth District. As a matter of fact fourteen precincts in the Fourth District overlap the Fifth District, and no man on earth can tell what the vote in the Fourth District was.

"After the primary every decent man in California acquiesced, but a lieutenant of Patrick Calhoun, the man whom Mr. Heney indicted, has made the contest, and the National Committee has actually seated two Taft-Calhoun delegates from California, although there were no district candidates, and although no human being can say what the vote was in the district which these men claim.

"Gov. Johnson has rightly said that it is an insult to the State of California to listen to Calhoun's representative in such a case as this, and he refused to appear before the National Committee, saying that he would not try the title of stolen property before the thief who stole it.

"Remember that there was not a district delegate elected to California. There were twenty-six delegates elected at large by a majority of 77,000. Mr. Taft's representatives on the National Committee now, without one shadow of warrant of any kind, sort or description, steal from the people of California the delegates they have elected by 77,000 majority, and present them as a gift to Mr. Taft from the lieutenant of Patrick Calhoun.

These the Real Bolters, He Says.

"I have before me the list of the thirty-seven Taft National Committeemen who have thus presented Mr. Taft with two delegates stolen from the people of California by the National Committee at the request of the henchmen of Patrick Calhoun. The list offers interesting reading, and it is curious to see Mr. Brooker of Connecticut and Mr. Crane of Massachusetts and Mr. Nagel, Mr. Taft's personal representative from Missouri, following behind Mr. Penrose, Mr. Franklin Murphy, Mr. Powell Clayton, Mr. Mulvane of Kansas, and Mr. A. M. Stevenson of Colorado.

"I ask that the decent voters of the country read Judge Ben Lindsey's book on 'The Beast and the Jungle,' study what he has said about Mr. Stevenson, and they will then appreciate the full significance of the action of Messrs. Crane, Brooker and Company in backing up Mr. Stevenson.

"Of these thirty-seven National Committeemen who thus robbed the immense majority of the Republicans of California of their rights four represent Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico, who don't vote for the President at all; twelve represent Democratic States, none of which voted for Mr. Taft at the last election. Then there come fourteen who represent the Republican States, every one of which has repudiated Mr. Taft at the primaries this Spring, with the exception of Massachusetts, which, however, repudiated Mr. Crane, that man through whom the vote of Massachusetts has just been registered in favor of the theft of the two delegates in question from the people of California. This makes a total of thirty out of the thirty-seven Taft members of the National Committee. There remain but seven men from Republican States, and of the seven States in six no primaries were held this Spring, and the Republican voters had no chance to express their wishes.

"Those men who are endeavoring to wreck the Republican Party by trying to pack the National Convention with men not elected to it as delegates, are men just repudiated by the Republicans of their own States, whose official positions in the Republican Party come to an end within one week. These men claim to be regulars and to speak as if opposition to them means bolting the Republican Party.

"It is they who are now irregular. It is they who are now profoundly disloyal both to the Republican Party and the cause of good citizenship. They are bolting from the Republican Party at this moment. Every decent Republican must be loyal to the Republicans of California, who by 77,000 majority elected their delegates, and they can only be loyal to the Republican Party by repudiating the action of the thirty-seven members of the National Committee who by their votes in the matter have shown their profound and abiding disloyalty to the party which in theory they represent and which in practice they have betrayed.

"I do not for one moment believe that the convention will ratify this action by the National Committee, for to do so would be to betray the cause of the people, to be false to the fundamental principles of good citizenship and of American democracy, and to wreck the Republican Party.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Mendel Trunks—at Saks'

Light, rigid, and most beautifully made—they are tougher than man's ingratitude!

¶ The Mendel Wardrobe Trunk is famous for its beauty, its commodious arrangement and its strength. The Mendel dress trunks, steamer trunks and hat trunks belong to the same family, and possess all the merits of their big brother. There are no black sheep in the Mendel fold, nor any tenderfeet either. A Mendel trunk is staunch, steadfast and unchanging, and will outwear most human friendships. They are hardy gentlemen of the road, and will give you compound interest of service on the money you pay for them. Long experience has taught us that the name Mendel on a trunk is a badge of merit and a guarantee to swear by, and those who have in mind to buy any sort of trunk for vacation use cannot do any better than a Mendel, not if they travel the Seven Seas and the lands that lie between.

Mendel Wardrobe Trunks—25 models for Men & Women
$30 $40 $50 $60 $65 $75 & $85

Generally unequaled, never surpassed. For beauty and strength and arrangement they have seldom been matched by any other make of trunk on the market. Designed to carry the largest possible amount of apparel in the smallest possible amount of space. Might adopt "Much in Little" as a motto. Get one.

Mendel Dress Trunks—34 to 44 inches
18.75 to 48.50

Made of basswood, covered with fibre, pegamold or sail duck, and bound in rawhide or fibre, with or without straps. Best of hardware and locks, and a variety of interiors to choose from.

Mendel Steamer Trunks—sizes 34 to 44
prices from 15.00 to 29.50

These steamer trunks are designed to match any of the above dress trunks, being made in the same manner, so that you can have a couple of trunks related to each other. For cabin use.

Mendel Hat Trunks for Women 17.50 to 28.50

No woman need be apprehensive as to the selection of hat trunks at Saks'. We have Mendel hat trunks in twenty different models, to match any other Mendel trunk made.

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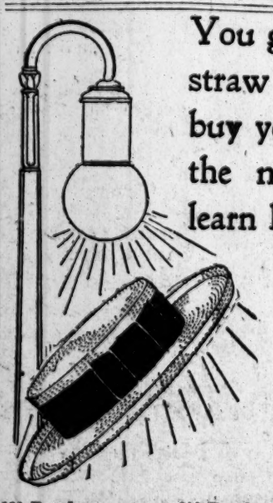

You get a lot of "light" on the straw hat question when you buy your first Young. That is the moment when you really learn how stylish a straw can be.

$2, $3, $4

Panamas & Bangkoks—popular prices

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Outdoor Clothing for women

We invite the active out-of-door women of New York to visit our exclusive exhibit of Outdoor Clothing for Women which comprises the newest and most individual garments for all outdoor pursuits.

IF YOU walk extensively and desire an unhampered freedom of limb, if you golf, motor, play tennis or expect to spend a period in the country where the ruggedness of nature is constantly encountered, or if you expect to undertake the wilder places, we have garments for you that are exclusively our own—the product of years of study in outfitting for the great out-of-doors. This type of clothing is truly sportswomanlike, differing distinctly from the type that is truly feminine. We are not ladies' tailors in any sense of the word—we design clothing for women whose outdoor activities would be hampered by the restrictions of the gowned figure. Our twenty years of experience in designing and making clothes for sportsmen, explorers, ranchmen and big game hunters has taught us what fabrics give the best service—what niceties of design are most practical.

We invite you to inspect our

"U.S. Forestry Service" Suits. Made of regulation U. S. Forestry Serge, Satin lined. Skirt has belt, cleverly cut to fit the figure perfectly. The smartest and most serviceable outing costume; cannot be bought elsewhere... $35.00

Norfolk Suit of cream oyster linen. Coat with double pointed yoke back and front; patch pockets. Skirt with belt attached $20.00

Norfolk Suit of olive drab Khaki, cut on regulation Norfolk lines.... $10.00

The Diana Shirt. Our exclusive design, and the only garment which combines the efficiency demanded by the English Sportswomen, with the beauty and style New Yorkers require. Two separate detachable collars of the same material, one a turn-down outing collar, and one a French turn down collar. French double cuffs. Made with two Stanley pockets.
Khaki Shirts $1.50
White Rep Shirts 1.75
White Silk Shirts 3.25
Champagne Silk Shirts 3.25

Women's Footwear—Hunting and Fishing Boots, Oxfords—made of best leather and workmanship procurable, comfortable long vamp lasts, also moccasins, rubber boots, etc.. $5.50 up

Women's Outing Hats—New and becoming models in cloth, straw, linen, etc. A special hat for every outdoor use—sensible and correct .... $1.00 up

Accessories of Outdoor Outfits—Skirts, gloves belts, waders, fishing tackle, firearms, canoes, cameras, tennis and golf supplies, electrical torches and lanterns—every requisite for life in the open.

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THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

FIND EUROPE READY FOR OUR SECURITIES

H. S. Black Thinks the Opening Excellent—John F. Harris Says Stocks Must Pay Well.

LESS SOCIALISM IN AMERICA

New York Banker in London Says We Cannot Get World Capital Unless Conservatism Rules Here.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 12.—Interesting and diverse, but not contradictory, views of the immediate future for American securities in Europe were presented here to-day by two New York business men who were interviewed by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

Harry S. Black, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty Company, who has been in Europe the last three months, has arrived in London for a brief visit prior to returning to New York.

The United States Realty Company has for some time had under consideration a proposition for building a big hotel on the site at present occupied by St. George's Hospital, on a Hyde Park corner, but the matter has now been dropped, Mr. Black having come to the conclusion that better use can be made of capital in undertakings in America.

Mr. Black thinks that an excellent opportunity for placing American securities in Europe is now offering.

"I have been inquiring into the feeling here and in Paris," he told THE TIMES correspondent, "with an idea of opening up channels for placing real estate securities, and so far as my investigations have gone the outlook is very promising. There is a disposition not only here, but also in Paris to look very favorably on American securities.

"I believe there is a disposition among investors on this side of the Atlantic to regard property rights as more secure in America than in Europe. The wave of Socialism which has swept over Europe has not yet affected America to anything near the extent that it has the Governments of Europe.

"In regard to general business conditions in America, they have never been on a more conservative basis than to-day, as corporations and individuals have comparatively no commitments.

"The crop prospects are very encouraging, and with the exception of uncertainty in connection with the political situation there is nothing to complain of.

"In regard to the latter, I am not at all apprehensive, as I have no doubt that one or the other of the political parties will make a wise and conservative choice for a condidate, in which event it will undoubtedly succeed."

Mr. Black, who had been President of the United States Realty Company for fourteen years, relinquished that position while here, but will still direct the financial policy of the concern as the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

John F. Harris, head of the banking firm of Harris, Winthrop & Co., of New York, sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. to-day, after a several weeks' business tour of Europe.

In a talk with THE TIMES correspondent Mr. Harris said that he was much impressed by the reports, made by leading bankers of Europe, of the enormous drains on their capital from newly developing parts of the world, such as New Zealand, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, and Canada.

"There was a time," said Mr. Harris, "when the United States offered the most profitable field for the investment of money. At present and in the future we must bid for money against competitors whose demands twenty years ago were negligible.

"The lesson is one that it behooves our railroad commissions and the Government authorities to take note of. We can no longer expect to get money as cheaply and freely as we have done in the past. If we restrict the rates on our railroads, if labor absorbs an increasingly greater part of the earnings, and if we impose burdens on the issues of new securities of railroads, we cannot obtain our share of the world's capital.

"European investors are no longer satisfied with 4 or 4½ per cent. securities. They want something paying 5 per cent. or upward.

"Conditions will become even more acute when the United States begins to recall the money which it now has on loan in Europe. Estimates as to the amount of these loans vary from $100,000,000 to $500,000,000. It is certain that we now have a very large credit balance in Europe, but every bit of that is absorbed, and the banks call for more.

"If we withdraw this money interest rates in Europe will go still higher, and the effect on rates at home will, of course, be pronounced. It is evident that bidders for the world's capital have distinctly new problems confronting them."

FOR TRADE WITHIN EMPIRE.

London Commercial Congress Favors It by an Overwhelming Vote.

LONDON, June 12.—The Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire to-day adopted the proposal of the Toronto Board of Trade in favor of preferential trade within the British Empire by 122 votes against 9. Fifty-eight Chambers of Commerce abstained from voting.

Another resolution urging trade reciprocity and close political union between the British West Indies, Canada, and Newfoundland in view of the approaching completion of the Panama Canal, was also adopted.

The next congress will be held at Toronto in 1915.

Fair Commission in Switzerland.

BERNE, June 12.—The Special Commission of the Panama-Pacific Exposition arrived this evening from Spain. The Commissioners will be received to-morrow by Louis Ferrer, President of the Republic.

SUING MORGAN FOR $250,000.

Clarence Barber Again Pushes Claim and English Evidence Is Sought.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 12.—Henry Stoddard and A. M. Marsh, lawyers, of New Haven, have arrived in London to take evidence as a commission in behalf of J. Pierpont Morgan in connection with a suit for a quarter of a million dollars brought against Mr. Morgan in New Haven by Clarence L. Barber of New York.

The case grows out of the affairs of the International Company of Mexico, a $20,000,000 corporation, which was organized more than twenty years ago under Connecticut law, but which has since sold its assets to an English company, the Mexican Lands and Colonization Company, Ltd.

It seems that Frank E. Bates of California had a contract with the International Company and recovered a judgment for $125,000 in 1896. Bates assigned his claim to Barber, who is now suing Mr. Morgan individually for the money, plus the interest charges, which bring the amount up to a quarter of a million dollars.

What Mr. Morgan's connection with the original claim was is unexplained here, but it is known that Barber went to New Haven and attached Mr. Morgan's holdings in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, said to be 4,000 shares.

As most of those who knew of the original arrangements are Englishmen, now resident here, Messrs. Stoddard and Marsh arranged to take testimony on a commission. Among those to be examined are Sir Edward J. Jenkinson, Sir Alexander Henderson, Sir Buchanan Scott, John M. Griffiths, Frank H. Jerson, and Lionel Garden.

The first hearing is fixed for the United States Consulate on June 20. The International Company, it is understood, owned large concessions of land in Southern California and other Mexican States on the Pacific Ocean.

Clarence L. Barber obtained a judgment for $243,762 against the International Company of Mexico in the Connecticut courts in 1910.

The International was a land development concern in which Mr. Morgan was supposed to be largely interested. It was merged in 1889 with the Mexican Land and Colonization Company, with headquarters in London.

The English company assumed the liabilities of the American company, but the Barber claims have been thrown out of the English courts three times.

FAREWELL TO METTERNICH.

The Retiring German Ambassador Is Entertained by Mr. Reid.

LONDON, June 12.—Count Paul Wolff-Metternich, who has been the recipient of many courtesies, official and unofficial, on his retirement from the German Embassy, was the guest of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid at a farewell dinner at Dorchester House to-night.

The company included Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, Lord Morley of Blackburn, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, J. Pierpont Morgan, Sir Frank Lascelles, Sir Ernest Cassel, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Rosebery, the Earl and Countess of Minto, and several American women prominent in Anglo-American society.

TITANIC COMPELS WIRELESS ACTION

Lessons of the Disaster Will Be Heeded by the London Conference.

HUGE GROWTH OF SYSTEM

Commercial Vessels Equipped Increased from 52 to 926 in Four Years, Stations from 14 to 155.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 12.—An official statement regarding the work of the International Wireless Conference says that at the only sitting of the full conference yet held the announcement was made of the acceptance by the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and also by Italy and Japan, of the principle that ships must accept messages from other ships, whether or not they use the same system of wireless telegraphy. This principle has not hitherto been accepted by these countries except for messages relating to cases of distress. Its general application is now approved by practically all countries.

It has already been announced that the British Government intends, as a result of the Titanic disaster, to ask the conference to consider what improvements can be made with a view to obtaining the best possible use of the wireless telegraph for saving life at sea and insuring security in navigation. It is expected that this matter, which is perhaps the most important which the conference will consider, will be discussed at the next full meeting.

The rapid extension of the use of wireless telegraphy is shown by the figures in a report presented to the conference by the German delegation. In the last four years the number of ships, excluding warships, equipped with wireless telegraphy, increased from 52 to 926. During the same period the number of stations open for general public correspondence, increased from 14 to 155. The total number of ships of all sorts equipped with wireless telegraphy is stated to be 1,577. The total number of coast stations is 286.

American Line to the Levant.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.—The American Levant Line has been organized here to carry on a direct passenger and freight service between America, Egypt, and the Black Sea. It will have a fleet of four steamers, the first of which will sail in July.

$10,000 FOR BUNYAN BOOK.

Mr. Morgan Finally Acquires the Author's Copy of Fox's "Martyrs."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, June 13.—John Bunyan's copy of Fox's "Book of aMrtyrs," 1641, concerning which there was considerable controversy last year, has been sold by the Rev. C. F. Farrar of Bedford on behalf of the Bedford General Library for $10,000 to J. Pierpont Morgan, who is taking it with him to America this week.

This price is much lower than the Library Council expected to realize if it had been permitted to sel at auction at the date originally appointed, but the amount is regarded as satisfactory under the circumstances.

The projected sale of this book was first announced on Feb. 2, 1911. The action of the trustees on the matter was much criticised.

"It will be recalled," says The Times, "that the auction sale of the book was first arranged for Friday, May 26, but the Attorney General intervened. The sale was postponed until Dec. 14 last, when it was bought in at Sotheby's for £600, ($3,000.)

The three volumes have been in the Bedford General Library since 1841. The name "John Bunyan" appears in each volume, written in large capitals. Excellent judges, both those of the pats and to-day, are by no means convinced that the inscriptions were actually the work of Bunyan, but Mr. Morgan was apparently satisfied on the point or he would not have paid so high a price.

WON'T JOIN NATIONAL STRIKE.

British Sailors' Union Unlikely to Aid the Dock Workers.

LONDON, June 12.—With the exception of half a dozen ports, where there has been a partial response to the demand of the London leaders of the Transport Workers' strike for a national stoppage, the call to strike has thus far been abortive. Work in most provincial shipping centres is proceeding almost normally to-day.

Well-informed persons prophesy that the ballot which is being taken among members of the Sailors' and Firemen's Union will not result in a two-thirds majority for the strike. Failing the participation of the union's 90,000 members the strike is foredoomed to failure.

About 10,000 non-unionist strikebreakers are now working at the London docks.

HAVRE, June 12.—The American mail which should have gone on the French liner France will be sent to New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., which left Bremen yesterday and called at Cherbourg to-day. The French Transatlantic Line is making every effort to man the Provence so as to permit her departure on Saturday.

BORDEAUX, June 12.—The seamen's strike here is practically over. The crew of the Amazone has accepted the company's terms, and the steamer has left for South America.

LIFE ARTIFICIALLY CREATED.

Success Announced in the Case of a Childless Woman in Berlin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, June 12.—Privy Councillor Döderlein, the celebrated Munich professor, announces that he has obtained sensational success with experiments in the artificial production of human life. The subject of his experiment was a married woman, 24 years old, who had hitherto been childless. Four months after artificial impregnation there was every assurance that she would become the mother of a normal, healthy child.

Prof. Döderlein has just published an account of the experiment, together with particulars of similar experiments carried out by the Russian scientist, Ivanoff, in the case of blood horses.

Prof. Döderlein's professional standing is of the highest. Many American women's specialists have studied under him at the University of Munich. There is every assurance that the success of his experiments will compel the serious attention of the international medical world.

TERRY IS ALREADY MARRIED.

So He Smiles as He Denies the Report About Vesta Victoria.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 12.—Vesta Victoria, accompanied by Herbert Terry, her business agent, arrived in London from America to-day.

Mr. Terry appeared vastly amused by the rumor that they were married.

"Why," he said, smilingly, "that is the fifteenth time Vesta Victoria has been married.

"The story is just an American canard. Moreover, I am already married to another lady, so I shall be very glad if you will correct the statement."

A curious feature of the affair is that the papers which published the report the day it was received from New York made inquiries and published an announcement the following day that Mr. Terry was married in London in 1901 and his wife was still alive.

Honors for Count von Bernstorff.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 12.—At the commencement exercises here to-day of Franklin and Marshall College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, and Frederick W. Lehman, Solicitor General of the United States.

WANTS SHAKESPEARE SHOW.

German Would Transfer Earl's Court Exhibition to Berlin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, June 12.—A Hanover capitalist has proposed to Mrs. George Cornwallis West to transfer the Shakespeare exhibition from London to Berlin next Summer.

The offer is the result of the visit Prof. Reinhardt paid to Earl's Court last week.

Prof. Reinhardt stated that the exhibition could be presented in Berlin and that all Germany would flock to see it.

If Mrs. Cornwallis West entertains the proposal Prof. Reinhardt will be invited to produce "Shakespear in Ye Olde Globe Theatre" in German, with a cast of leading German actors.

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a building operation gets under way it is, for the time being, a case of all going out and nothing coming in.

Not until the building is finished and thrown open to tenants, does the investment yield a dollar to the Owner.

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ALL THE POPULAR STYLES, LEATHERS, HEEL-HEIGHTS AND TOE-SHAPES ARE IN THE ASSORTMENT—but, best of all; WE CAN FIT EVERYBODY.

OTHER SALES IN THE MAIN BUILDING.

MEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS—values to $25; at.....$12
THOUSANDS OF BEAUTIFUL WAISTS—newest summer models, at..$1
CLEARANCE SALE OF WOMEN'S CLOTH COATS—values up to $16.50; at.....$5.95
WOMEN'S $1.50 ARM-LENGTH SILK GLOVES, at.....98c
GIRLS' AND MISSES' MIDDY BLOUSES—specially priced, at.....75c
SPECIAL COFFEE ROASTING DEMONSTRATION AND SUMMER FOOD SPECIALS in Our Pure Food Grocery Store.

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The Largest, Finest and Most Helpful Store in the World Devoted Exclusively to Furniture and Housefurnishings

17 KINDS OF CHAIRS FOR PORCH AND DEN—Starting at.....75c
JAPANESE GRASS MATTING RUGS—Very Much Reduced.
40c FANCY FISH NETS, at.....25c
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Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

Blue Serge Suits
Richly Lined With Silk
Special at $22

Silk and Serge—isn't the very thought of it delightful? There is no better or cooler suit for summer wear than a Blue Serge—a deep, rich, true blue, light-as-a-feather, finely woven serge, luxuriously lined with silk and with silk-lined sleeves—and $22 buys one HERE.

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Motorwearables for Owners and Drivers at Our 49th St. Store.

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Tailor-made Suits of finest cloth and silk materials—Formerly $50 to $100—*at half price, $25 to $50*
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Millinery—Half Price and Less

Dress Hats—Formerly $30 to $75— *at $15 to $37.50*
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French Felt Hats for outing and sport; white and colors—*$10*
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Let us match the wonders of these glorious mountains with a wonderful trip. Let us give you a cool ride to your cool vacation. Let us match your days of luxury with a trip of luxury. Let us start your vacation for you when you start—not when you get there. Arrange your trip via

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BECAUSE he protects the wearer against high prices and inferior shoes, by stamping his name and price on the bottom and guaranteeing their value.

BECAUSE for style, fit and wear they are superior to ordinary makes of shoes. Don't take a substitute for W. L. Douglas shoes.

If your dealer cannot supply W. L. Douglas shoes, write W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass., for catalog. Shoes sent everywhere delivery charges prepaid.

Call at W. L. Douglas Stores in New York:
93 Nassau St.; 755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.; 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.); 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street; 1495 Broadway (Times Square); 934 Third Ave.; 1453 Third Ave.; 2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.; 2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th and 147th Sts.; 345 Eighth Avenue; 663 Eighth Ave.; 250 W. 125th St.—BROOKLYN 421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.; 1007 Broadway; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.; 478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.; 1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street. JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.

Have You Been Initiated?

The "Cool Club," of course.
The United Order of *Anti-Sizzlers.*
Banded Brains gathered around the Comfort Seat where sits enthroned King Fashion.
The *most enthusiastic* and "clubby" club in Greater New York.
Every member a mighty fine fellow—know-how and know-what's-what—
And where to get it.
Possessing *good taste* or willing to have it thrust upon him.
Join the "Cool Club" to-day.
Initiation going on full blast at our four stores from 8 to 6.
A process involving *more smiles* to the facial square inch than anything *you* have ever experienced.
The initiation fee—*22.50*—pays up in full for *two seasons,* during which time you will receive *dividends* of *joy* and *satisfaction* each day you wear your *Smith Gray & Co. Cool Summer Suit.*
Your choice among three hundred *really exclusive* and *rarely handsome* fabrics—many from Merrie England.
Roughs and smooths.
Each one *cooler* than the last.
Town suits. Country suits.
Full lined. Half skeleton lined.
And *twenty-two-fifty* makes any one of them yours.
Remember—*22.50*—for the *finest, coolest* Summer Suits a *gentleman* ever wore.

Join the "Cool Club"

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Two Brooklyn Stores:
Fulton St. at Flatbush Av.
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THOUSANDS IN GIFTS TO GIRLS' COLLEGES

Mrs. Sage Gives $75,000 to Vassar, and a Secret Donor $100,000.

CARNEGIE AIDS WELLS

Sends $19,000 to Mrs. Cleveland's Alma Mater—J. D. Archbold Gives $25,000 to Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 12.—At the commencement exercises at Vassar College to-day 243 members of the senior class were graduated and gifts amounting to more than $200,000 were announced.

Mrs. Russell Sage gave $75,000 to complete the Olivia Josselyn Hall dormitory, in memory of her mother, for which she gave $100,000 last year, which was insufficient to complete it.

An unknown donor, who is believed to be Miss Helen Gould, gave $100,000 for a students' hall, for which plans and specifications are ready. The money is in hand, and contracts will be let at once. The building will stand in the open space west of North Hall.

With buildings now under way or planned, there will be room to accommodate all students on the campus. The alumnae voted to give the college $1,200 a year for five years to keep the college grounds in better condition and to build a house for Ella McCaleb, A. B., the college Secretary. The class of 1887 gave $11,400 for a large iron gate in honor of President Taylor, to be erected at the entrance to the Pine Walk, one of the conspicuous spots fronting the campus.

Dr. Taylor announced that it is desirable and necessary to raise $1,000,000 as an educational endowment.

The class of 1912 is the largest in the history of the college, and also has the distinction of having the longest honor roll of any class.

This evening the class of 1912 gave a dinner in North Hall. The chief event of the evening was the calling of the class roll, at which each girl answered "guilty" if she was engaged, or "not guilty" if she was not. Four toasts were given by the Misses Irene Lawrence, Louise Farnam, Dorothy Baldwin and Gabrielle Elliot. Miss Helen Ferris acted as toastmaster.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 12.—Wells College commencement exercises were held in Aurora to-day and thirty-nine girls received degrees. Mrs. Grover Cleveland attended as a Trustee and alumnae. The appointment of a new President in place of George Morgan Ward, D. D. L.L. D., who resigned, as well as the filling of seven vacancies on the Board of Trustees, caused by resignation and death the past year, was deferred until the Fall meeting. The Trustees who resigned were Gen. William H. Seward of Auburn, Thomas Mott Osborne of Auburn, Evans Mosher of Aurora, and William A. Nash of New York City.

Gifts announced included one of $20,000 from an anonymous donor and $19,000 from Andrew Carnegie for completing the library building. Property in Aurora known as "Wave Bank" was deeded to the college by Frederick Morgan in honor of his mother, Margaret Bogart Morgan.

$25,000 FROM J. D. ARCHBOLD.

Aids Syracuse University to Reduce Deficit—Degrees Conferred.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 12.—John D. Archbold has presented $25,000 to Syracuse University toward wiping out the $60,000 deficit in the current expense account of the institution. Mr. Archbold is President of the Board of Trustees of the university, and is here for commencement week.

Class Day exercises were held yesterday afternoon in the open air in the Stadium. There was a pageant in which one hundred co-eds participated.

Commencement exercises were held to-day. There were 480 students in the graduating class. Fourteen received master's degrees. Dr. James W. Bashford, Missionary Bishop of China, delivered the commencement address.

The following honorary degrees were conferred: L. H. D., the Rev. Bishop Luther Barton Wilson, Philadelphia; L. L. D., Judge William Shankland Andrews, Syracuse; D. C. L., Franklin Wallace Collins, Washington, D. C.; L. I. T. D., Prof. Charles Foster Kent, Yale, and Mrs. Eloise Holden Nottingham, Syracuse; S. T. D., (Doctor Sacred Theology,) the Rev. Edward Huntington Coley, Utica, and the Rev. John Thomas Wardle-Stafford, London; D. D., the Rev. Walter Rockwood Ferris, Syracuse; the Rev. Frederick L. Decker, Gloversville; the Rev. Frank David Torrey, Brooklyn; the Rev. Herbert F. Randolph, Montclair, N. J.; the Rev. Samuel J. Greenfield, Utica, and the Rev. Alfred O. Taglialatela, Rome, Italy; M. U. S. D., Prof. Adolf Frey and Prof. William Berwald, both of Syracuse, and D. P. H., (Doctor of Public Health,) Eugene Hoffman Porter, Commissioner of Public Health for the State of New York.

NOT HITTING AT ROOSEVELT.

House Democrats Deny Cutting Museum Funds Had This Motive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—There was a flurry in the House to-day when it reached consideration of an item in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill carrying $250,000 for mounting and exhibiting pelts and other trophies of Government exploring parties.

Ex-Speaker Cannon declared that this sum would not allow the Federal taxidermists to mount all the African specimens sent to the Museum by Col. Roosevelt, and moved to increase the item to $325,000. Minority Leader Mann facetiously suggested that the action of the Democrats of the House Appropriations Committee in lopping off $75,000 from the estimates submitted by Director Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution, was due to personal feeling toward the former President.

"You had better watch out," exclaimed Mr. Mann. "He may get even with you some day."

Mr. Sherley challenged the statement that the Democrats were striking at the Roosevelt collection. "We appreciate the high value of the collection," he said, "and have no desire to interfere with its exhibition. The fact of the matter is that the money which we cut out was to have been used for some other purpose."

The Cannon amendment to increase the appropriation was lost.

OREGON GIRLS ON VISIT HERE.

Nine of Them Trying to See the City in Two Days.

Nine Oregon girls are trying to see the sights of New York in two days before pushing on to Washington to-morrow night, where they will call on the President.

Mrs. H. A. Harishorn, a newspaper woman, is the chaperone of the party. The girls are the daughters of well-to-do farmers of nine different sections of the State. After getting the required number of subscriptions to enable them to take the trip, they assembled at Portland for the start.

Leaving Portland with their car decked with roses by the local suffragettes, their first stop was Detroit. Then they went to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and to East Aurora, where they were entertained by Elbert Hubbard, who

Philip S. Bates, who is in charge of the party, will deliver two lectures, one at the West Side Y. M. C. A. and one at the Twenty-third Y. M. C. A., on the Northwest. He will show that there is a need of men to work up the industries there, especially in the farming districts.

TWO GUILTY OF ONE MURDER.

Men Who Killed Bronx Saloon Keeper Quickly Convicted.

After being out for only twenty minutes yesterday, the jury in the case of Frank W. Muehlfeldt of 2,275 Bassford Avenue, the Bronx, an expelled member of the Car Barn gang, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree before Judge Malone in General Sessions. Earlier in the day Judge Malone had sentenced Muehlfeldt's cousin and partner, William Lingley, to be put to death at Sing Sing during the week of July 15 for the same crime.

Both men were convicted of the murder of Patrick Burns, a former Chief of Police in Findlay, Ohio, who was shot to death in his saloon at 930 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, on Feb. 10. The men entered the saloon, and, pointing revolvers at Burns and his bartender, demanded all the money in the place. Burns threw a bottle at Muehlfeldt, who then shot him, and Lingley shot the bartender. Lingley's revolver failed to go off, however, owing to the fact that it was loaded with rim fire cartridges, whereas it was a centre fire revolver. Both men were tried separately, and in both cases the jury was out only a few minutes.

Lingley was arrested for a robbery committed in East Ninety-second Street, and was identified as the murderer of Burns while in the Tombs. Muehlfeldt was arrested shortly after in Vineland, N. J., where he had obtained employment.

The jury in the case of Lingley was out thirty-five minutes, while the jury in Muehlfeldt's case went out at 7 P. M. and returned with a verdict promptly at 7:20. It was said, however, that they had agreed fully five minutes before they announced their verdict.

Muehlfeldt will be sentenced on Friday.

BELLECLAIRE WAITERS OUT.

Men Guests Serve the Dinner—Protest Meeting To-night.

Practically the entire force of cooks and waiters at the Hotel Belleclaire, Seventy-seventh Street and Broadway, numbering twenty-five walked out at the dinner hour last evening. Several of the men guests promptly picked up the abandoned trays and finished serving the dinner. Only the chef and three waiters remained at their posts.

No disturbance followed the walkout, and the situation was easily handled by one lone patrolman. Manager Robert D. Blackman said he had already arranged for new men, and assured the guests that breakfast would be served this morning.

Another objective point of the strikers last night was the Hotel Astor, where the officers of the German fleet were being entertained. The strikers declared that they had succeeded in inducing thirty waiters to walk out, but this was denied by the hotel management.

At the headquarters of the Waiters' Union in Forty-fourth Street the day was spent in planning for a big protest meeting to be held to-night in the Amsterdam Opera House. The letter from Mayor Gaynor, criticizing the action of the strikers at the Waldorf last Tuesday night, will be read at the meeting, and answered probably with resolutions. Miss Jessie Ashley will preside, and some of the speakers will be Mrs. Ludwig Lore, Algernon Lee, and Prof. W. B. Du Bois.

RECIPROCITY ISSUE NOW AT A DEADLOCK

Senate Stands by Its Steel Bill Amendment Repealing It and Taxing Paper.

TARIFF MEASURES BLOCKED

Senate Action Brings Insurgents Into Line with Regulars Against House's Opposition to Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—By a vote of 33 to 27 the Senate refused to-day to recede from its amendment to the steel bill repealing Canadian reciprocity and imposing a world-wide tax upon print paper. That amendment has already been rejected by the House, and the deadlock the amendment was intended by the stand-patters to produce in tariff legislation for this session is already realized.

The result of the Senate's action was at once to throw the Steel bill into conference, and it will there block tariff legislation indefinitely. Meanwhile, as other tariff measures come up in the Senate, the Canadian reciprocity amendment will be appended to them, with the consequence that all bills will encounter the difficulties prepared by the regulars for the steel measure. What the outcome will be is problematical, and depends entirely upon the House, as the Senate leaders are convinced that they can hold both the regulars and insurgents in line for the Canadian amendment on every tariff bill that comes to a vote in the upper chamber.

The refusal of the House some days ago to accept the Senate amendment forced the Senate to ask a conference, and when that was done this afternoon, Mr. Penrose and Mr. Lodge, Republicans, and Mr. Simmons for the Democrats, were named managers for the Senate. The selection of two such reactionaries as Mr. Penrose and Mr. Lodge shows the shrewd tactics of the regulars in putting through the Canadian amendment.

That effectively checked any alliance between insurgents and Democrats and left the regulars in charge of the bill, which last Summer was at the mercy of Mr. La Follette. They can be counted on to delay it, and all tariff action, as much as possible. The strange part about this move is that at last Mr. Penrose has the insurgents behind him. Their hostility to reciprocity is so great that in the vote this morning, refusing to recede from the amendment repealing it, every one of them, except Mr. Poindexter of Washington, who supported reciprocity last year, voted with their party. The motion to recede, as made by Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, was lost, 27 to 33.

The agreement this morning that after this week nothing would be done in the Senate until July 1, except to meet perfunctorily every three days, as required by the Constitution, was reached on the motion of Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. It makes certain that most of the appropriation bills, with the wealth of special legislation the Democrats in the House have loaded upon them, will still be untouched when the Lorimer case is finally disposed of on July 6. But in reality things may be delayed some time after that by recessing from day to day.

Besides the remaining appropriation bills the Panama Canal measure must be disposed of. Senator Bourne of Oregon is in hopes of getting through a Parcels Post bill, but his friends are inclined to think that he will find it difficult to hold Congress in session long enough to get a vote.

BILL AFFECTS FEDERAL SUITS

Sherley Wants Diverse Citizenship Clause in Judiciary Code.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky introduced a bill in the House to-day providing that no suit against a corporation or joint stock company brought in a State court of the State in which the plaintiff resides shall be removed to any Federal court on grounds of diverse citizenship.

This marks the beginning of an attempt on the part of the Democrats to insert in the new judiciary code a brief but important and far-reaching clause which was ripped out of that code at the tag-end of the Sixty-first Congress to save the judiciary code bill from defeat at the hands of Senator Root of New York. The Sherley idea has been incorporated in the code bill by the House, but was not accepted in its original form by the Senate.

When the bill reached conference Senator Root notified Senator Sutherland, who had charge of the Senate interests in the conference, that the diverse citizenship clause must be eliminated. Representative Sherley and the other House conferees insisted that it be retained. The end of the session came and the Senate conferees were on the verge of yielding and allowing the Sherley idea to remain in the bill, when Senator Root served his notice that he would not accept the conference report. The last day of the session had arrived. Senator Root, single-handed, could have blocked the whole bill.

The House conferees were notified. Reluctantly and only to save the bill they consented to the elimination of the idea which Mr. Sherley to-day brought forward in a separate bill. The House conferees thought that Senator Root was sandbagging them when he served his notice that no code should be enacted with the diverse citizenship clause in it, and they retorted that as soon as the Democratic House came into power he might expect to face the Sherley idea under different circumstances. Those now behind the Sherley idea said to-day there would be no surrender the next time the suggestion reached the Senate.

The Sherley bill is very important in all suits in which diverse citizenship may be set up in cases in which corporations and joint stock companies are involved. The Southern Pacific Railway, for example, is organized under the laws of Kentucky, and in certain proceedings brought in Missouri, or Texas, application may be made for transfer of the case to a Federal court in Kentucky on the ground of diverse citizenship. The Sherley bill seeks to prevent this transfer.

HONOR TO GEN. HERKIMER.

Tablet to be Unveiled To-morrow to Memory of Revolutionary Hero.

Special to The New York Times.

HERKIMER, N. Y., June 12.—The unveiling of a tablet to the memory of Gen. Herkimer will take place at Fort Herkimer on Friday, Mrs. Ann F. Marcy and Nicholas Herkimer Beach performing the ceremony. Col. John W. Vrooman, a descendant of the Oriskany hero, will be the principal speaker.

Franklin W. Cristman, whose ancestor, Augustine Hess, was killed by the Indians within a short distance of the memorial, will wear the sword worn by Gen. Herkimer at the battle of Oriskany. There will also be present Alfred Dudley Dennison, a descendant of Capt. Abraham Swartout, whose cloak was used in making the first American flag that ever floated over a battlefield. The masonic fraternity will be largely represented on the occasion.

VETO MAY SAVE WOOD AND COMMERCE COURT

Continued from Page 1.

Continued from Page 1.

day, and one of the strongest arguments against the creation of the court advanced even by the Progressives was that the Judges, once appointed, would hold office for life.

The five Republicans who voted to oust the five Judges were all Progressives. They were Mr. Bourne of Oregon, Mr. Bristow of Kansas, Mr. Clapp of Minnesota, Mr. Gronna of North Dakota, and Mr. Poindexter of Washington.

The Democratic vote as cast was solidly against the Judges, though many minority Senators refrained from voting. This vote was technically on a point of order, but when the point was settled the major question was disposed of without a roll call.

To-day's action of the Senate has recalled the use of the veto by the President. The President has long been the sole supporte rof the court, just as it was he who first suggested it as an amendment to the Railroad bill of 1910. The Judges' salaries were provided for in the bill, carrying not only the President's salary but the annual appropriations of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the Government.

President Taft told friends to-day that he would veto the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill if, when it comes for his signature, it abolishes the Commerce Court in effect by cutting off the court's appropriation. Friends say that the President will write a vigorous veto message.

President Taft told callers that he considered the court necessary to prompt and effective enforcement of the inter-State commerce act. In speeches he has said that when its limitations were defined by the Supreme Court the new tribunal would be approved by the railroads and the people.

The opinion is expressed in Washington by lawyers to-night that the Senate's action to-day, if finally it becomes law, may bring on a most interesting deadlock between the legislative and judicial branches of the Government. There is, of course, no way by which the Supreme Court, even on the plainest constitutional points, can mandamus Congress to perform its duty, and certainly could not force an appropriation for the salaries of the five Judges if it holds them to be still legally in office.

But it is pointed out that under the provisions creating the Court of Commerce the Chief Justice may, on the expiration of their fixed terms on the special court, assign them to service in the various district benches. That would, of course, leave them without salaries until that time, and what would happen after that no one will predict. No one will say whether Congress would acquiesce in their assignment or would take steps to prevent their usurpation of powers of which they had been legislatively deprived.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, JUNE 15TH, THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON SATURDAYS AT NOON; OTHER BUSINESS DAYS AT 5 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

WILL OFFER THIS DAY (THURSDAY),

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

OF LINEN AND COTTON FABRICS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. THE SELECTION INCLUDES A NUMBER OF STYLES OF THE HIGHER GRADES AT $18.00, 25.00 & 38.00

A LIMITED NUMBER OF LINGERIE DRESSES WILL ALSO BE OFFERED IN THE NEW AND POPULAR STYLES,

AT $5.75, $7.50 & $11.00

B. Altman & Co.

WILL PLACE ON SPECIAL SALE THIS DAY (THURSDAY)

SILK GLOVES FOR WOMEN

1,000 DOZEN PAIRS OF MOUSQUETAIRE, 16-BUTTON LENGTH, IN BLACK, WHITE OR TAN,

AT THE EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICE OF

65c. PER PAIR

A SALE OF TOILET ARTICLES

WILL TAKE PLACE THIS DAY (THURSDAY)

CONSISTING OF HAIR BRUSHES, BATH BRUSHES, NAIL AND TOOTH BRUSHES, SPONGES, HOT WATER BAGS, WHISK BROOMS, SPONGE BAGS, TOWEL AND WASH CLOTH CASES, TOURIST CASES AND PULLMAN APRONS, AT PRICES FROM

⅓ TO ½ LOWER THAN USUAL.

THE REGULAR STOCK OF THE DEPARTMENT COMPRISES A LARGE VARIETY OF ARTICLES AT POPULAR PRICES, INCLUDING DRESSING TABLE AND MANICURE ACCESSORIES, TOILET WATERS, EXTRACTS, COLOGNES AND SACHET AND TOILET POWDERS; ALSO KODAKS IN ALL SIZES.

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The Home Beautiful

The art of dressing a home is a fine art.

To harmonize draperies, floor coverings, wall decorations, furnishings and lighting effects—all in a manner that will impart an atmosphere of quiet elegance and cosey, happy "hominess"—requires the skill of a specialist.

All of us treasure a fantasy of how the bedroom, dining room, den, library, conservatory or other apartments of our "home beautiful" should appear, but most of us find it difficult to express this ideal in our purchases of household furnishings.

Macy's Bureau of Homefurnishing Salesmen

has been organized to assist you in attaining the type of home you desire.

It is a public service bureau. It charges nothing for whatever accommodations it may be able to render. An expert decorator is in charge. He is assisted by a corps of experienced salespersons, who are at your command.

These salesmen know our stock. They are thoroughly versed in the laws of harmony, as these laws apply to home furnishings. In short, they are competent to advise in whatever matters you have under consideration relating to the home's fitments.

The acquirement of your tastes and the assimilation of your ideas are their first concern. Given this knowledge, they will go through our furnishing departments with you and assemble for your approval those pieces and fabrics which, in their judgment, will bring your ideas to artistic, economical and practical consummation.

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Every Hour on the Hour

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Hard Coal. No Smoke. Open Window Comfort

Baggage delivered at either terminal in reasonable time carried on train with passengers.

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE

GIMBELS

Men's STRAW HATS!

¶ We are waiting for the man who is still clinging fondly to his felt hat; or who, having unearthed a straw of last year's vintage, discovers that it will not check up with the prosperous-looking 1912 hats of his friends.

¶ We have, ready to show him, Straw Hats at $2 that do not bow to any in New York at their price. In fact, they look haughtily down on most of them.

¶ The American Hats, whether Split-straw, Sennit, Mackinaw or Milan, are all water-proof. They will not spot, as most straw hats do, because rain will not soften their coat of hard varnish, and allow it to pick up dust. Then there are handsome rough Straws with saw-tooth brims, from England, and light-weight Italian Straws—all at $2.

¶ Good choosing among the special groups of Panama and Bangkok Hats at $3.75. Fourth Floor

3,000 Men's SOFT SHIRTS Of Particular Excellence, at $1

You have at best an inexact idea of how good a dollar's worth of Shirt can be until you have seen these.

There is a "most favored nation" clause in the maker's treaty with us. Besides making the Shirts as exactly as we want them, he gives us the benefit of a low price in consideration of our large orders to him. We transfer this saving to you intact, with the additional one of a lessened profit on our part.

Rather than say that these Shirts are of $1.50 quality we prefer to have you compare them, if you will be so good, with Shirts you usually pay $1.50 for elsewhere.

The excellence begins with the materials—soft mercerized cottons that are most favorable for Summer wear, in plain colors and handsome stripes—and extends to the style (plain negligee with soft French cuffs), and the careful finish.

$1 each—if you are wise, you will buy your Summer supply while these last. Main Floor

Fine American Reproductions Of SHEFFIELD PLATE

Given as a wedding present, Sheffield Plate furnishes its own justification. Every bride and budding housekeeper is happy to possess a piece or two in the fine old designs that this English ware has made famous.

American skill has produced some delightful reproductions of the old pieces that are now worth a prince's ransom. The thread border and grape designs appear in variation, some of them embellished with rich hand-chasing. The ware is made on both nickel-silver and copper blanks. There are also reproductions from the English factories in Birmingham and Sheffield, the cradle of Sheffield Plate. Appropriate suggestions:

IMPORTED PIECES

Cake Baskets, $17.50.
Compotes, $14 and $22.
Asparagus Dishes, $8 to $24.
Sandwich Plates, $15.
Waiters, $25 to $60.
Vegetable Dishes, $17 to $30.

DOMESTIC PIECES

Tea Sets—5-piece, $37.50 to $60.
Coffee Sets—3-piece, $14 to $20.
Vegetable Dishes, $9.75 to $25.
Meat Platters, $5 to $22.50.
Water Kettles, $15 to $27.
Coffee Urns, $25.50 to $34.50.
Bread Trays, $3.75 to $6.50.
Water Pitchers, $10.25 to $17.25.
In grape, Colonial and chased designs. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Special Sale

Cool Summer Shirts

95c

Just 4,000 of 'em.
No more—*never* will be.
Every one a *regular $2.00 shirt.*
They'll all go *to-day*—just as soon as the news gets around.
No *"short length"* story.
No *"lucky buy"* tale.
Just a little deal between *mighty good friends*—ourselves and the man who makes nearly every good shirt *Smith Gray & Co.* sell.
He *never sells direct* to retailers—always *through the jobber.*
This once is the exception that proves the rule.
These are *some* shirts—just see for yourself.
Fine mercerized and silk and linen mixtures; madras and French percales of a high count. Plaited and plain bosoms. French turn back and laundered cuffs. Coat models; all sizes and sleeve lengths.
Every one a $2.00 shirt—4,000 in all—at 95c apiece.
Two for the price of one.

Join the "Cool Club"

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

WHEN MORGAN SAVED EXCHANGE IN PANIC

Ex-President Thomas Says $25,000,000 Got to the Floor a Minute and a Half After His Call.

IDLE FUNDS TO SPECULATORS

Investigators Told Money Here of Country Banks Makes Possible the Big Trading in Stocks.

How J. P. Morgan came to the relief of the call money market on the Stock Exchange on Oct. 24, 1907, after rates had soared to 100 and 125 per cent., with no funds offering, was told at a session of the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee yesterday by R. H. Thomas, who was President of the Stock Exchange at the time, the object of bringing out the testimony being to show that the banks were under Mr. Morgan's control; that they would lend no money until he gave them the word, and that when he did $25,000,000 was released almost in the twinkling of an eye and the rate of interest dropped to 6 per cent.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee, drew from James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank, an admission that the concentration of money in this city through the banks of the country sending their idle funds here to be loaned on the Stock Exchange makes possible the great speculations that are carried on. He was not so successful in trying to get James B. Mabon, now President of the Exchange, to say that the reason trading in unlisted securities was done away with in 1910 was that the unlisted department, requiring no statements of the assets, liabilities and earnings of the corporations, made possible manipulation of its stocks and that great evils resulted.

The rules of the Stock Exchange against dealings with members of the Consolidated Exchange, prohibiting any member from doing business for less than one-eighth of one per cent., and prohibiting the listing of securities engraved by the New York Bank Note Company were also gone into at length.

Mr. Thomas described graphically the means that were taken to relieve the call money market in the panic. He did not recall that as high as 125 was bid, but heard that it was more than 100. The rate of 6 per cent. was marked up, but there was no money to be had. When he realized the situation, he went to James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, and told him that it would require $25,000,000 to relieve it.

"Mr. Stillman," he continued, "said 'Go right over and tell Mr. Morgan about it. I will telephone him you are coming.' I went to the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. The place was filled with an excited crowd. Mr. Morgan came out from his private office, and Mr. Perkins joined us. 'I'm going to let you have $25,000,000,' Mr. Morgan said to me. 'Go over to the Exchange and announce it.' I said there was one suggestion I would like to make. 'What is it?' asked Mr. Morgan. 'If you will divide the money up among several,' I said, 'it will have a better effect.' 'That's a good suggestion,' said Mr. Morgan; 'Perkins, divide that up into lots.'

The Money Right Behind Him.

"I went back to the Exchange, and one of the officials said to the loan crowd who were swarming about the post, 'Wait a minute. Mr. Thomas will make a statement.' I said to them: 'I haven't any money, but relief is coming. You can depend on that.' I didn't say how much was coming. The crowd greeted the statement with cheers. The money came in about a minute and a half—certainly less than five minutes. It appeared in different parts of the crowd. I couldn't tell you who had it. The rate dropped, and I left."

In answer to Mr. Untermyer's questions, Mr. Thomas denied that he went to Mr. Stillman because he was the head of the largest bank in the country. He said he knew it was the largest bank, but denied that he knew that Mr. Stillman was in full control, or that he controlled the management.

"I simply knew that he was its President," he said.

Q.—Did you ask him why it was that he, being the President of this bank, instead of responding to your request for relief, sent you to Mr. Morgan? A.—No.

Q.—You knew that Mr. Morgan was not the President of any bank or an officer or Director of any bank? A.—I didn't think of those things at that time.

Mr. Untermyer tried to learn from the witness of some record that would show by whom the $25,000,000 promised by Mr. Morgan was actually loaned on the floor of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Thomas said that when a broker borrows he makes a memorandum, showing whom he borrowed from, but that no record was kept on the Exchange of these transactions. He knew of no means of ascertaining now who made the loans at that time.

Q.—Do you know why there was no money going around before this? A.—We were in the midst of a panic.

Q.—When Mr. Morgan gave the word did that change the panic conditions? A.—It certainly had a very decided effect in relieving them.

Q.—Then it rested with one man to say whether the panic should go on or come to an end? A.—I couldn't assent to that statement.

Mr. Untermyer sought to show that the banks were lending money the day before and had suddenly stopped. Mr. Thomas said he didn't know, as his firm was neither a borrower nor a lender, and he was devoting his time to the affairs of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Mabon was but recently elected President of the Stock Exchange, but has been a member for some twenty years and has served on all the leading committees, including the Governing Committee, the Listing Committee and the Committee on Unlisted Stocks. The last had jurisdiction over stocks that were not listed on the regular list, but on the "unlisted list," as it was described yesterday. These were stocks that were not put on the regular list because they did not comply with the rules of the Exchange requiring corporations to furnish information as to their assets, liabilities, earnings, &c. Mr. Untermyer brought out that the names appeared along with the names of the listed stocks, the only distinction being that they were marked with a star.

Hammers at Unlisted List.

Q.—Dealings were permitted in these unlisted stocks up to 1910? A.—Yes.

Q.—After the report of the committee appointed by Gov. Hughes to investigate the Stock Exchange the unlisted department was abolished? A.—Yes.

Q.—Thereupon such corporations as the Amalgamated Copper Company and the American Sugar Refining Company, whose stock had been on the unlisted list, made application for listing on the regular list? A.—I think they made application before the unlisted department was abolished.

Mr. Untermyer brought out that these two stocks were active and had been dealt in for twelve and twenty years, respectively, without furnishing information as to their business. He argued that there was no way that an intending purchaser could find out anything about them. Mr. Mabon said the unlisted department got certain information, but not in detail. He said he would look up the records and see what information had been given as to these two stocks. He would not assent to Mr. Untermyer's statement that for years Amalgamated Copper was operated as a "blind pool."

Mr. Untermyer questioned Mr. Mabon at length to show that the abandonment of the "unlisted list" was due to its condemnation in the report of the committee headed by Horace White, and that the committee had said if it were not abolished it would recommend that the Stock Exchange be required to incorporate. Mr. Mabon said he didn't know.

Q.—Well, in 1910 the committee came to the conclusion that the existence of this unlisted department was an improper and dangerous condition? A.—It concluded that it would be wiser to have all the stock under one committee.

Q.—Wiser that the corporations should be required to make full disclosures of their affairs? A.—Yes.

Q.—What were the evils of the other system—that these stocks were subject to manipulation? A.—I can't answer that; it's a matter of opinion.

Q.—You know the advantages of a stock being listed? A.—It has a ready market.

Q.—What about its availability as collateral for call loans? A.—In a broad way it is more available.

Mr. Untermyer argued that listed stock was the only stock available for collateral, with the sole exception of Standard Oil, but Mr. Mabon said there were others. He could not remember them off-hand, but named the Singer Manufacturing Company as one of them. He admitted that call loans were made "primarily" on Stock Exchange collateral. Mr. Untermyer also pointed out that as 20 per cent. margin in stock above the amount of loans was required in general practice, the quotations on the Stock Exchange became the basis for reckoning the margins. He asked how margins were fixed in the case of unlisted stocks, but Mr. Mabon said he didn't know. He didn't know of any place other than the Stock Exchange where they could be listed so that they would be currently available as collateral.

"There are many corporations that operate elsewhere," said Mr. Untermyer, "such as the railroads and many of the industrials. Do you know any reason why they should be compelled to conform to the rules of the Stock Exchange in order to have a market for their stock and to have it available as collateral for loans?"

Attacks Amalgamated.

"I don't know what animates them to apply for listing," replied Mr. Mabon. Asked if the Exchange wasn't the only market, he said there was a market on the Curb, and also in brokers' offices, but said he didn't know of any other market for stocks that were listed on the Exchange.

When Mr. Mabon returned after lunch he brought the application of the Amalgamated Copper Company for listing in the unlisted department. He had found, he said, that no application had ever been made by the American Sugar Refining Company. It was put on without applying. Mr. Mabon said he couldn't say why this was done. He admitted that in the application of the Amalgamated Copper Company there was no statement as to assets, liabilities or earnings except the names of subsidiaries owned by it.

"The information given is very meagre," he said.

"Up to 1910 there were large dealings in Amalgamated Copper," said Mr. Untermyer, "without any information as to its affairs, and that led to abuses in dealing in its securities?"

Mr. Mabon said he didn't know that, or that it was "rigged up and down the market," or that it was in effect a "blind pool." He wouldn't admit that it was because of abuses that the unlisted department was abolished, but said that because the information as to the unlisted stocks was so meagre it was thought very desirable that all the securities should be on the regular list and furnish the information required. Other securities that had been largely dealt in without being regularly listed, he said, were Great Northern Ore certificates, and Federal Sugar, the last of which made a partial statement of its affairs. He was unable to say what was the purpose of these corporations in having their stock listed and withholding information.

Mr. Untermyer then took up the regulations forbidding Stock Exchange members from having dealings or any communication with members of the Consolidated Exchange. Mr. Mabon said the rule was interpreted to mean that no communication should be had in regard to the business of the Stock Exchange. He knew that members had been suspended for infractions of this rule, generally for a year. The reason for the rule, he said, was that the Stock Exchange wanted to have control of its own business.

"In what way would it interfere with its business," asked Mr. Untermyer, "if a member of the Consolidated Exchange wants to sell stock not listed on the Consolidated Exchange through a member of the Stock Exchange?"

"He can sell it at auction," said Mr. Mabon. He admitted that this would have to be done in an auction room.

"So, that's his alternative," said Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Mabon said he could sell it through his bank.

"Not if it is known that the bank is acting for a member of the Consolidated Exchange," said Mr. Untermyer. "You mean that he can sell it through his bank surreptitiously?"

"I don't like the word surreptitiously," said Mr. Mabon.

"But he can't sell it openly?"

"No," admitted Mr. Mabon, "under that rule it is prohibited."

Doubts Stock Manipulation Now.

Mr. Mabon wouldn't admit that this rule was "most oppressive," and said it was justified by the fact that the Consolidated was organized later than the Stock Exchange, and that the Stock Exchange wanted to keep the business it had built up. Mr. Untermyer argued that no business would be lost through the sale of stock on the Stock Exchange, and that in fact the transaction would increase its business, and Mr. Mabon admitted that this was so.

It was also shown that a member of the Stock Exchange, who did business for less than one-eighth of 1 per cent., was punishable by suspension of from one to five years, and that the penalty for a "second crime" was expulsion. Mr. Mabon said this did not apply to Government or city bonds.

"But the city can't have its bonds listed unless they are engraved by a company approved by the Exchange," said Mr. Untermyer. Mr. Mabon said this was because the New York Banknote Company, which has received the awards for the last two city bond issues, had a lawsuit against the Exchange, and the admission of its work might have a bearing on the litigation.

The witness said that he doubted very much if there were any manipulation going on in the Stock Exchange to-day.

"You know the manipulation is going on as wild as ever, don't you?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Oh, I don't think so. The Stock Exchange is trying to get the public's confidence. We have fined and punished members for manipulation. One of them is S. B. Chapin. I don't remember the others."

"Mr. Chapin is the man that created a fictitious market value for Rock Island?"

"Yes."

"You punished him terribly, I suppose."

"Yes, he was punished."

"By thirty days' suspension," said Mr. Untermyer. "You call that a punishment for such a glaring piece of work as that Rock Island deal?" The witness was silent.

Mr. Untermyer read a rule to the effect that the Committee on Arrangements of the Stock Exchange could on instant notice stop any member from using any telephone in the building, whether a private or a public one. If he violates this rule the member after having the privilege taken away from him is liable to a suspension of two months. He must wait until the telephones are restored to him. Other rules indicating the autocratic power of the various committees of the Exchange were read into the record. To all of the rules Mr. Mabon gave justification.

Chances of Another Exchange.

The case of W. S. Raynor, who was suspended for four years because he divided up his commissions with his customers, was read.

The witness said that he didn't think the commission agreement passed any restraint on trade.

"Why, any group of men can get together and start another Stock Exchange," he said.

"Why make such a statement?" asked Mr. Untermyer, "you know you would kill it off like you have choked the Consolidated for twenty years."

"I don't think we are trying to kill off the Consolidated or any other thing," replied the witness with heat.

"What do you call it, then? You know it is absolutel impossible for another Exchange to start under the present rules," commented Mr. Untermyer.

James G. Cannon, President of the Fourth National Bank, was again on the stand and was questioned about a variety of matters concerning the Stock Exchange and the Clearing House. He said he didn't know very much about the Stock Exchange. He admitted that most of the surplus of the banks throughout the country finds it way to New York and was loaned on the New York Stock Exchange.

Q.—In other words, the whole country contributes to the operation of the Stock Exchange? A.—Well, a good portion of the country does.

Q.—And that's what makes possible these vast speculations? A.—Some people think that is the reason.

Q.—Butdon't you think that is the reason? A.—Yes; I suppose it is.

Mr. Cannon said a committee of which he is Chairman was appointed by the Clearing House two months ago to consider the whole subject of charges on out-of-town checks and that it had been holding meetings from time to time. He said the committee had discussed the subject of abolishing the so-called discretionary cities' checks which are subject to no charge for collecting, but that other changes had been discussed and that the subject had been taken up in a general way without any plan in mind. He had not mentioned it before, he said, because he had tried to stick to answering Mr. Untermyer's questions.

Mr. Untermyer wanted to know why Bayonne, N. J., was classed with Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore as a discretionary point, when no other small places were included and suggested that it was because of the big Standard Oil plant there. Mr. Cannon said the list was made up of the "par points" existing at the time the rule regarding charges was made in 189.

The hearings will go on to-day.

SUES HOTEL FOR $25,000.

Actress Says Her Reputation Was Damaged by False Arrest.

Ex-Judge Frank F. Davis and William M. Sullivan, attorneys of 35 Nassau Street, began trial yesterday before Justice Amend and a jury in the Supreme Court in behalf of Mabel Norton, the actress, who is suing William Wilson, proprietor of the Remington Hotel, for having her arrested and confined in a police station. She asks $25,000 damages.

On Oct. 20, 1911, Mrs. Norton, who is the wife of Edgar Norton, was arrested and taken to the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Station, where she was confined over night. At the time she and her husband were living at the Remington Hotel. Her husband had been called away on business, she says in her complaint, and in his hurry left without paying their bill. Shortly after this, she states, she received a hotel bill, but payed no attention to it because, she says, her husband always attended to these matters. Later she was asked to settle or vacate her apartments.

Mrs. Norton says that the hotel people made it so unpleasant for her that she packed a handbag and moved temporarily to the Hudson-Grant View Apartments, 122 Claremont Avenue. It was here that she was arrested. She avers that she has not been able since to obtain a position because of her arrest and that she has thus suffered considerable financial loss.

Dinner to Padraigh O'Daly.

The Gaelic League of the State of New York will give a farewell dinner to Padraigh O'Daly, General Secretary of the league, at the Hotel Knickerbocker next Tuesday evening.

HELD AS SWINDLERS AS THEY LEAVE LINER

Miller and Motley Again Accused by Lithograph Firm on Arrival from London.

THEY WANT A PROMPT TRIAL

William Ottman, John Omwake, and J. M. Hutton Say Prisoners Got $100,000 by Fraudulent Claims.

Alfred H. Motley, Jr., and Clark A. Miller, who were arrested in London last April on a charge of swindling the United States Lithograph Company of this city out of $100,000 and later discharged by a London Magistrate, arrived yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm of the North German Lloyd Line, and were arrested soon after they landed.

They were arraigned before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday and released in $20,000 bail each. They must appear in court to plead on June 19.

Miller was accompanied by his wife. Both men mingled with the other passengers and made no secret of the fact that they were under indictment on this side. They were met at Qaurantine by Henry Bloch, one of their attorneys, who issued the following statement:

Messrs. Miller and Motley were admitted to bail in London pending the arrival there of extradition papers from this country, and, upon the failure of the papers to arrive on May 31, they were discharged. And, acting upon the cabled advice of counsel, voluntarily took passage for this country. They are now here, prepared to defend themselves from the charge of any criminality whatsoever, as well as to enforce their rights against the complainants in the civil action referred to.

When arraigned before Judge Rosalsky the defendants asked for a week in which to plead, and after this was granted bail was furnished at once by the National Surety Company.

District Attorney Whitman said that it had always been the rule to try only prison cases in the Summer months, but that he might be able to arrange it so that their case could be disposed of promptly.

The complainants are William Ottman, President of the United States Lithograph Company and John Omwake and James M. Hutton, officers of the company. They declare that Miller and Motley, representing the Print Weave Company, obtained $100,000 from them by a new process of making lithographic plates which they said was more speedy and less costly than the process now in use. The defendants, according to the indictment, gave several demonstrations of this process. After it had been installed, Mr. Ottman says, he found that the process was worthless.

TOD SLOAN SEEKS DIVORCE.

Files Cross-Suit in Action Begun by Julia Sanderson.

James F., better known as Tod Sloan, the jockey, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday a counter-claim for divorce in answer to the suit brought by Julia Sanderson Sloan, the actress. He names two co-respondents.

Sloan denies the charges brought by Mrs. Sloan. The suit will come to trial next October.

HOSPITAL NURSE DROWNED.

Police Not Certain Whether She Fell or Jumped Into East River.

The body of Elizabeth Lane, who had been employed in the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island, was found floating in the Harlem River off 125th Street yesterday by Capt. William Wang of the tugboat William Dalley. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Miss Rose Harrington, head nurse in the Children's Hospital, identified the body. She said that Miss Lane was last seen alive when she was seated outside of the hospital at 10 A. M. yesterday. Two doctors passed her and saw her jump up suddenly and run across the island.

There were no marks of violence on her, and the police were unable to tell whether the woman had fallen into the river or had committed suicide. She was 25 years old.

Help for a Blind Father.

THE TIMES has received $5 from William H. in aid of the "Blind Father" of five children.

$10
Imported Russia Calf
Imported French Calf

Hand Made Oxfords

These shoes are carefully made by expert custom boot makers. They have an individual style and character which can be obtained only by painstaking *hand* labor.

Hanan & Son

A New Store for men: Nassau, cor. Liberty St.
Six Broadway Stores
Broadway, corner 31st St. | Broadway, cor. Canal St.
Broadway, corner 38th St. | Broadway, cor. Fulton St.
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In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton Street

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St. Regis	Park Avenue	Delmonico's	Physical Culture	8
Waldorf-Astoria	Navarre	Luchow's	Belmore	5
Vanderbilt	Hoffman House	Haan's	Capitol	4
Breslin	Herald Square	Davidson's (Est. 1836)	Waldorf	4
Belmont	Cadillac	Fifth Avenue	Ideal Hudson	4
Knickerbocker	Ansonia	Maxim's	Fisher-Thompson	3
Marie-Antoinette	St. Andrew	Churchill's	Liberty	3
Martinique	Woodstock	Fleischmann's	W. & G.	2
Gotham	Netherland	Murray's	Mink's	2
Buckingham	Savoy	Lorber's	Rossen's Buffet	2
Murray Hill	Manhattan	Folies Bergere	Bristol's	
Rector's	Grand Union	Jack's	Ideal	
Imperial	Loraine	Riggs'	White's	
Sherman Square	New Weston	Healy's	Bowling Green	
Martha Washington	Victoria	The Garden	Sixth Avenue	
Grenoble	Webster	Madison Square (Dorlon's)	Stevens House	
Willard	Seymour	Tavern Louis	Charter Oak	
Belleclaire	New Grand	Hoffman Cafe	Morris	
Cumberland	Empire	Farrish's Chop House (2)	Yale	
Majestic	Hermitage	Beekman's Cafe	Paris	
Southern	York	Drake's	Herald	
Manhattan Square	Le Marquis	Kuchlin's	Lakewood	
Gt. Northern	Walcott	Kaiserhof	Brunswick	
Laurelton	Strattford House	Normandie	Western Dairy	
St. Hubert	Latham	College Inn	Americus Dairy	
Wellington	Broztell	Carlos	Le Grande	
Van Cortlandt	Albemarle	The Southern	Uwanta	
Iroquois	Albany	Manhattan	Gaunn's	
Seville	Brooklyn	Cafe Leo	Schulz	
Seymour	St. George	Loeb's	Tierney's	
Woodward	Standish Arms	Hugo's	Collins'	
Walton	Hotel Bossert	Holtz (3)	Union Square	
Hargrave	Clarendon Hotel	Lubold's	The Rice Kitchen	
		Kalil's	Nat'l Dairy Lunch	
		Silsbe & Sons	Eagle Lunch	
		Little Hungary	Hudson Lunch	
		Park Place Cafe	Hain's Lunch	
		Halloran's	Newton	
		William H. Burke's	Oxford	
		Klein & Mandel's	Richmond	
		Schultz's		
		Grand Hungarian		
		Ranken's Cafe		
		Walker's Rathskeller		
		O'Neill & Bristol's		
		Frank W. Weiss (Brooklyn)		

Tea Rooms	
Schrafft's (6)	Chimney Corner
Rip Van Winkle	Colonial
Mary Elizabeth's	Vanity Fair
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Priscilla	Fifth Avenue
Sign of The Green Tea Pot	

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New York's Greatest Summer Suit Sale

Suits Made to Sell Up to $20, Now $12.50

Suits Made to Sell Up to $30, Now $16.50

Suits Made to Sell Up to $37.50, Now $19.50

Bad weather during April and May caused this unusual sale. Included are models English or conservative, full or half lined, with two or three buttons. Serges, Cassimeres, Velours, Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds and Black Thibets, New Blues, Browns, Tans, Grays, Blue Grays, Blue-on-Blue, Chalk Mixtures, Pencil lines, Pin checks, Herringbones and fancy colors. Every suit Reduced.

Suits $15 to $45

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. | 841 Broadway, Cor. 13th St. | 119 West 42d St., Near Broadway | 125th St., Near 3d Av.
Harlem and 42d St. Stores Open Evenings.

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Season June 15 to October 15, 1912

Comfort in modern hotels—amid towering mountains—tours on foot and on horseback, camping, fishing—everything the heart desires in a vacation awaits you in Glacier National Park.

A complete tour of this new playground has been made possible in 1912 by the erection of seven hotel colonies located at Two Medicine Lake, Cut Bank Cañon, St. Mary's Lake, The Narrows, Gunsight Lake, Sperry Glacier Basin and Lake McDermott. Rate per day at each hotel, $3.00.

Camping parties can tour the park at a cost of $1.00 to $5.00 per day. The favorite tour of this Summer will be the circuit from Midvale to Belton, or vice versa, taking in the most beautiful sections of the park—a week or ten days required for the trip.

Low Fares—Oriental Limited

Go on the Oriental Limited—through train from Chicago via C. B. & Q. and Great Northern Railways, the Great National Highway to Glacier National Park. Two other Coast Trains to the park daily.

Low Round-Trip Summer Tourist Tickets on sale daily until September 30th. Liberal stop-overs.

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PARK DEFENDERS JOIN IN WAR ON LIBRARY

Societies Unite in Opposition to Putting Lenox Building on Arsenal Site.

STIRRED BY ART BOARD

Thought It Would Not Indorse Stover's Proposal—What Van Ingen Told Them.

In the hope that it will be possible to convince the city officials, empowered to cast deciding votes, that ground space in the city's principal Park ought not to be given up to a reconstructed form of the Lenox Library building, a general call for mass meetings and the organization of a Central Park Safety Committee was sent out yesterday.

The meetings and the committee it is proposed to form will make their first fight before the Board of Estimate, to which the problem of dealing with the offer of H. C. Frick to remove the library building to Central Park has now been referred through the action of the Municipal Art Commission in accepting the site of the present Arsenal building for the library building, and declaring that no affront is made to art considerations in the proposed building plans.

In the plan for organizing, whatever public sentiment exists against the erection of buildings in Central Park and focusing this sentiment before the Board of Estimate, the American Society of Landscape Architects and Eugene A. Philbin, President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, took the initiative.

Both of these organizations, in calling for co-operative action, took the ground that a much greater question than the admission of this one new building to Central Park was involved. They held that the precedent established might easily prove fatal to the Park's welfare and finally destroy its present character as a bit of rural relief to the stress of city life.

Aroused by Decision.

Until the Municipal Art Commission decided that it had no objection whatever to the invasion of Park property for building purposes in this one instance, friends of Central Park were hardly aroused to the gravity of the situation confronting them. They had concluded that the Art Commission, holding in mind the purposes to which the Park is dedicated and the ideas of its founders in laying it out, would strive to force every present building possible out of the Park and would never yield to pressure to let a new one in. Yesterday, when it was realized that the Art Commission had passed the proposal with its indorsement Rollin S. Saltus, a member of the American Institute of Landscape Architects, wrote a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and during the afternoon called a meeting of his society, at which a pledge was drawn up that it would support Mr. Philbin and the Parks and Playgrounds Association in any movement against the pla nto re-erect the library building in Central Park.

Mr. Philbin sent out fifty letters to societies and citizens including the following: The City Club, the Merchants' Association, the American Scenic and Historical Association, the National Arts Club, the Recreation Alliance, the Municipal Art Society, the State Charities Aid Society, the Child Welfare Committee, the Children's Aid Society, the Consumers' League, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the Department of Child Hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation, the Women's Municipal League, the National Settlement Workers' Association, the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the Federation of Churches.

It is proposed to-day to send similar letters to labor organizations, political district leaders, and residents in the congested district east of Central Park, for which the Park forms the only possible breathing space and playgrounds.

In his appeal to these organizations to join a popular demonstration in favor of a "houseless Central Park" Mr. Philbin says.

Although in sympathy with the views expressed by the members of the Art Commission and in no way opposed to the preservation of the structure or lacking in appreciation of its artistic value, we have felt it absolutely essential that every inch of space in Central Park be protected from encroachment in the way of buildings. This fight has been almost a continuous one, for at every short interval there is a new project to invade Central Park. The extraordinary increased demands that are made upon the already too limited park space because of the growth of population in the vicinity of the park is sufficient to warrant a strong plea against the plan. Unless the city incurs the expense of establishing small parks in the section between Fifty-ninth Street and Seventy-second Street, east of Third Avenue, Central Park must be made available always for the use of the children living in that section, and which is growing more congested every day.

We believe that the Arsenal building, being insanitary and unfit for use, should be demolished, its present area added to the park space, and the offices of the Park Department removed to the new Municipal Building.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects that this letter was sent to Mr. Philbin, as President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association:

June 12, 1912.

Dear Mr. Philbin: A number of members of the American Society of Landscape Architects are very much interested in having a further protest made against the decision of the Park Commissioner which would allow the Lenox Library building to be placed on the site of the present Arsenal in Central Park. Very truly,

ROLLIN S. SALTUS.

Can Yet Stop It.

TO THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Saltus sent a letter, in which he said:

The vote of the Art Commission of New York City to allow the Lenox Library Building to be placed on the site of the present Arsenal in Central Park puts the question of the ultimate destiny of this and other city parks squarely up to the residents of the city.

Those who oppose such a decision will have to get together at once and see to it that their protests are put to the public in the strongest possible manner and without delay.

As the situation exists at present, individual action, as such, will not avail. If, however, a united opposition is able to present its case as effectively as its merits warrant they can still succeed in preventing what the Art Commission voted to allow to be done.

To accomplish this, it seems to me that the situation demands public action of such a character that no single society nor association should lead it.

Such a public meeting should be called for by any of the many bodies of people who have shown by their action in the past that they believe that Central Park should be kept open and free from all buildings. At this meeting a committee should be appointed in whose hands the question of procedure should be placed. After this the work to be done could be effectively arranged and, I believe, successful results confidently anticipated.

A member of the Municipal Art Commission who did not wish to have his name used on account of the fact that the commission had finally announced a conclusion not wholly in accord with his views said that the commission had hesitated a long time before deciding to approve the plan to let the library building come into the Park, and that several Commissioners had declared the Park police could easily be housed outside of the Park, and the Park offices could easily be removed to Riverside Park, if necessary, where there is much land and only a slight portion of the desire to encumber it with buildings that exists in regard to Central Park. He stated that if a public movement developed sizable proportions to put the Lenox Library Building and the Park Department headquarters in Riverside Park he believed the Art Commission would not object. Mr. Philbin, on behalf of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, said that the only thing he feared as to that was that the Park Department would devise some new use for the old Arsenal and prevent the turning over of the space it occupies to park use. Mr. Philbin intimated that one thing the proposed conference might decide upon would be to recommend a site in Riverside Park for the library building, so that the city may have a chance to accept and preserve it and still not encumber Central Park.

Van Ingen Makes a Plea.

One protestant to whom permission was refused to appear before the Art Commission in person prior to its acceptance of the proposal to utilize the Arsenal site was W. B. Van Ingen, the artist, who has painted a large number of Central Park scenes.

This is the protest which he filed in writing with the Art Commission:

June 10, 1912.

To the Art Commission of New York, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: I believe it is against the public interest that the Lenox Library Building be placed in Central Park, and respectfully urge that the commission refuse its sanction.

The Park was created that the people of the city should have ready and inexpensive access to such scenes of nature as may be reached by the wealthy through their opportunities of travel. It was designed to provide means of escape from the sight of buildings, and screens of trees were placed with the avowed intention that such structures might as far as possible be shut from sight. In 1895 Frederick Law Olmsted wrote "Large public buildings, such as museums, concert halls, schools, and the like may wisely, perhaps, be placed near or facing the Park, but to place them within it is simply to defeat the highest service the Park can render the community."

Or, again, "The prospective value of the Park as a distinct property of the city was assumed to lie chiefly in the extent of continuous rural experiences which it would be possible to obtain in it."

In 1874 Mr. Olmsted, objecting to a proposed building, used these words: "In this case, as always, and with every alleged improvement for the Central Park, the Commissioners are bound to bring the matter to the test of this question: 'Will the Park, through the plan proposed, be made more valuable as a substitute to the mass of the people for a visit to the country—as affording the greatest possible healthful change of scene, of air, of mental associations, from those to which they are subject under the ordinary conditions of city life?'"

Can it be maintained that the placing of the Lenox Library Building in Central Park would aid in making the Park more valuable as affording this healthful change for which the Park was specifically planned?

In another communication to the Board of Commissioners of Central Park, Mr. Olmsted writes with reference to changes proposed: "A simple and unartificial treatment with variety and some degree of intricacy seems to be preferable in a city park to straight lines of trees or stately architecture. These belong not to parks for the people, but to palatial gardens."

Not a "Palace Garden."

Central Park was the first landscape park created by a municipality for the use of the people. It was not created as a palace garden. Is it proper that your honorable body lend its assistance to the placing of the example of "stately architecture" proposed?

If it be true, as the Commissioner says, the Lenox Library is Mr. Hunt's masterpiece, then it is "stately architecture." If the Commissioner is, as he says, in sympathy with the Central Park, then he disapproves of the introduction of stately architecture, and therefore of the introduction of the Lenox Library.

If it be claimed that the designers of the Park did not foresee conditions of to-day, I would refer to their communication to the President of the Department of Public Parks, under date of January, 1872, in which Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux say the study of a certain matter "must begin with the consideration that the Park is to be surrounded by an artificial wall, twice as high as the great wall of China, composed of urban buildings."

I would recall to the attention of your honorable body that recently many of the most public-spirited citizens effectively objected (and, in my opinion, with entire propriety) to the building of an Academy of Design in the Park. I fail to see the material difference between the rejected scheme and the now suggested one. Both buildings to be free of cost to the city, each to be in the location proposed, each to be of monumental character, of similar size, and each alleged improvements of the Park. It is of no effect in the "rural experiences" possible in the landscape who is housed in the palatial building seen.

In an interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 8 the Commissioner is quoted as saying: "I was similarly active three years ago, before I was Park Commissioner, in keeping the National Academy of Design out of Central Park. All this should indicate my sentiment and purpose. I have not changed my views." The incontrovertible conclusion remains, then, as the Commissioner has said as late as June 8, 1912. "I have not changed my view" that the request of Mr. Stover that the Lenox Library be placed in Central Park is prompted by his appreciation of Mr. Frick's generosity, and that it is the judgment of the Honorable the Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of Manhattan that Mr. Stover's request for the placing of the Lenox Library in Central Park should be denied.

The Commissioner further says in the interview to which I have referred that it would be possible to administrate the Park from the building now being erected for the use of municipal officials. In a communication dated February, 1872, Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux refer to the "arsenal" as being "a conspicuously ugly and ill-placed building," but "pending the question of its evacuation and demolition," &c. It will be seen that, should the Commissioner remove his offices and the arsenal, he would give clear evidence against those who, Mr. Stover complains, class him "with the invaders and not with the preservers of Central Park."

Still Another Invasion.

I am informed that the Art Commission is to act also on a proposition for a new and elaborate music pavilion. For details of this I am dependent on the daily press. There I learn it is to "rise tier upon tier," to have rooms for the musicians' convenience, an immense sounding board, and retiring rooms for the public. In January, 1872, Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux wrote that "the effect of good music in the Park is to aid the mind in freeing itself from the irritating effect of urban conditions, and by increasing the pleasure of a visit to the Park, it will tend to enlarge the number of visitors to it and prolong the average period in which the special means of recreation afforded by its essential elements are active. The simple question, then, in regard to the admissibility of musical entertainments in the Park is: Will the necessary means of providing such entertainments as the fixed orchestra, the seats or standing places of the audience, lessen the value of the essential elements of the Park?

It is, I believe, pertinent that I quote here the words of the designers in respect to the Mall, where it is proposed the music pavilion be erected: "The position, outlines, and color of every object in this part of the Park, as in every other, have been studied, first by reference to the main purposes of the Park, and afterward with reference to the special local purposes consistent with ond more or less contributive to that paramount purpose."

If, then, the music pavilion is to be such as described in the daily press, I respectfully urge your honorable body to refuse its assent on the ground that, as in the case of the Lenox Library, it will "lessen the value of the essential elements of the Park."

If I be misinformed as to the design of the proposed music pavilion, if it be such as will respect "the value of the essential elements of the Park," it would be an impertinence for me to offer advice.

I trust I have made clear my belief that in caring for and rehabilitating any great work of man it is of fundamental importance that careful consideration be given to wisely prepared original plans. This is the course that was followed by Mr. McKim in his rehabilitation of the White House, and by Mr. McKim, Mr. Burnham, Mr. Saint-Gaudens and Mr. Olmsted in consulting the plans of Major l'Enfant in the restoration of the City of Washington.

These few extracts, selected from the many available in the writings of Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux, will show, I trust, that the plan proposed in respect to the Lenox Library is against the public interest.

May I ask permission to express my sincere appreciation of Mr. Frick's gracious generosity and my respect for the gentlemen I have the honor to address?

W. B. VAN INGEN.

Borglum Joins the Fight.

Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, telephoned from his Summer home in Connecticut yesterday that he was breaking up his vacation in order to come to New York and join in the fight against the erection of another building in Central Park. Mr. Borglum is Chairman of the Committee on Central Park Restoration of the Parks and Playgrounds Association, the other members of the committee being Francis E. Warde, Francis Lynde Stetson, Jacob H. Schiff, William J. Gibson, and George W. Perkins.

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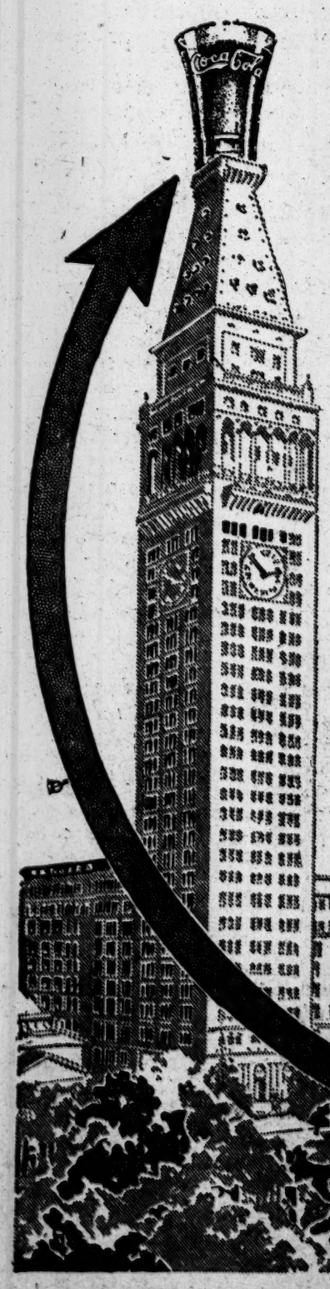

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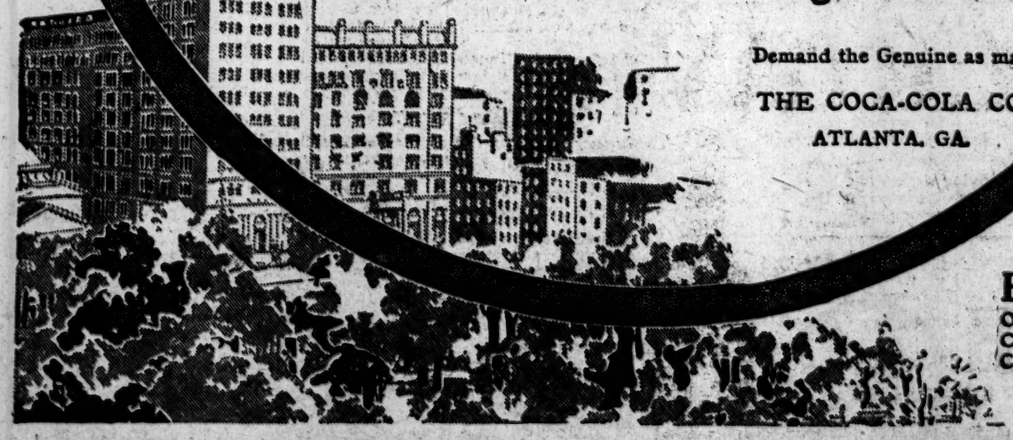

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M'KENNA IS HELD FOR CHILD'S MURDER

Coroner's Jury Finds That He Probably Caused the Death of Sigrid Eckstrom.

NO MARKS ON HER HEAD

His First Story That She Fell from His Arms Disproved by Evidence Obtained at the Autopsy.

Coroner Shongut and a jury held an inquest yesterday into the death of six-year-old Sigrid Eckstrom, whose body was found hidden in the cellar of 1,077 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, one week ago. At its close Joseph J. McKenna was remanded to the Tombs without bail to await action by the Grand Jury.

The finding of the jury was that the child's death probably was caused by McKenna, who was arrested on suspicion last Saturday and later charged with the crime as a consequence of his confession to the police that the little girl had fallen from his arms on her head and that in his fright he had taken her body into the cellar of the house next door and left it there.

McKenna's counsel vainly protested that this alleged confession subsequently had been repudiated by McKenna, and they made a number of unsubstantiated charges to the effect that the confession itself had been extorted from the prisoner by "third degree" methods.

Coroner Shongut and Assistant District Attorney Strong told the jury that they had no witnesses who could testify to having seen McKenna with the girl at or near the time she was killed, but they produced a fairly complete chain of evidence showing that McKenna had been a hard-drinking loafer of the neighborhood; that he had been in the neighborhood just before the murder; that a few hours after the murder he started off on a night tramp to Mount Vernon; that he had given various signs of nervousness before and after his arrest in Mount Vernon for vagrancy, and that he had made his confession after being locked up for about twelve hours in the Morrisania Station.

One of Coroner Shongut's strongest witnesses was Coroner's Physician Riegelman, who performed the autopsy. Dr. Riegelman testified without qualification that there was not a single mark on the girl's head to show that she had been dropped upon it, but that the marks on her throat and the condition of her lungs showed conclusively that she had been strangled to death.

Price Tells of the Confession.

Albert Rocks, the janitor of 1,075 Ogden Avenue, where the girl lived, was the first witness called. He described how he had found her body, half-covered with a blanket in one of the coal bins of the cellar a few hours after her disappearance. He testified to having seen the bruises on her throat and to having found that her clothing was disarranged. Dr. Joseph D. Slack, the physician who was summoned after the girl's body was found, also testified to the throat marks and to the disarrangement of the clothing.

Police Capt. Price, who is head of the Bronx Detective Bureau, and who is accused by McKenna's lawyers of having extorted McKenna's confession by "third degree" methods, testified next.

"McKenna was brought to the station on Saturday evening, and he made his confession to the Assistant District Attorney and myself at 3 P. M. on Sunday," said Capt. Price. "He had been arrested for vagrancy in Mount Vernon on Friday, and had been kept in custody there until Saturday morning. He had gone to Mount Vernon to visit the sisters. While he was visiting his sisters there, his brother-in-law, Carroll, with whom he had been living at 1,075 Ogden Avenue, went and told him that the police were looking for him to get a statement as to what he had been doing at the time of the child's death. He came back to his father's house on Southern Boulevard, where the detectives met him and brought him to the station. He refused on Saturday night to admit having committed the crime, but on Sunday he made this statement to the Assistant District Attorney and myself:

"'I am the man the little girl died with. I had been fooling with her, and she had fallen and hurt herself, and I carried her into the cellar and hid her. I didn't know whether she was living or dead. I then fled to Mount Vernon. I had been drinking for two weeks. I had taken only three drinks on Thursday, and knew what I was doing. I didn't try to get medical attendance for her after I found that she was hurt.'"

Child Strangled, Doctor Testifies.

Capt. Price explained that McKenna, before making the confession, had been fully warned of his rights and of the charge against him.

Emanuel Klein, one of McKenna's lawyers, got up and made a long speech at this point, the gist of which seemed to be that it seemed hardly likely that McKenna would have made any such confession if he had been warned of his rights and if the confession had not been forced from him.

"Was there any violence while you were 'persuading' McKenna to make this alleged confession?" Lawyer Klein demanded dramatically of Capt. Price.

"No," retorted the Police Captain with considerable heat. "And, what's more, I don't think that any reputable lawyer would ever have gone to the newspapers with any such tale. It's contemptible."

The lawyer and Police Captain then indulged in a verbal sparring match, which Coroner Shongut ended by calling Coroner's Physician Reigelman to the stand.

"The child was choked to death," Dr. Reigelman testified with an unusual show of earnestness. "There wasn't a single bruise on her head or anywhere which could have been caused by a fall. But there were big bruises and nail marks on each side of her throat, and part of the tissue inside her throat was broken. This could only have happened through continued choking lasting for a couple of minutes."

The autopsy brought out the fact that beyond disarrangement of the child's clothing there was no evidence of an attempt to abuse her. The child's father, John August Eckstrom; Alexander J. Caroll, McKenna's young brother-in-law, who has been supporting him on and off for three years; a saloon keeper in whose place McKenna got a dring of whisky on credit while the little girl's body was being carried away in an ambulance, and several street corner companions of the accused man were called. They gave slightly varying acounts of what may or may not have been acts of nervousness on McKenna's part while he was in the neighborhood after the crime.

Assistant District Attorney Strong told the jury quite frankly that he was relying for a conviction entirely on McKenna's confession. "A stenographer was present when he made it and will be produced at the proper time," Mr. Strong said.

When asked to go into details about the alleged "third degree" methods which he and Mr. Vitele have been asserting were practiced on McKenna by the police in obtaining the confession, Lawyer Klein said yesterday that "he would be very foolish to show his hand at this time."

COURT OUSTS RAFFERTY.

Democrat Seated in His Place as Chief Clerk, Kings County Court.

John T. Rafferty, President of the Twelfth Assembly District Republican Club of Brooklyn, a Calder organization, was ousted as Chief Clerk of the County Court in Kings, a $7,000 a year job, by a decision handed down yesterday in Long Island City by Justice Russell Benedict of the Supreme Court. The decision makes Thomas F. Wogan, Democrat, and the appointee of the then County Clerk Henry P. Molloy, the rightful holder of the place. Rafferty was about to leave on the annual outing of his club yesterday when he heard the decision and was much disconcerted. He announced that he would promptly take an appeal.

There has been a hot fight going on between the Democrats and Republicans of Kings to get possession of this lucrative office.

Justice Benedict hints that some legislation that was passed by a former Legislature to give patronage to the party in power in the State might have been found unconstitutional had the test of applying to the courts been put to it. Referring to the act which took the appointing power of a court clerk from the County Clerk and gave it to the County Judges, Justice Benedict says:

"It is manifest that if it be true that the amendatory acts of 1911 which operated to restore the power of appointment to the County Clerk of Kings County violate the constitutional rights of that official to appoint the Chief Clerk of the County Court, it must also be true that the two prior acts of 1902 and 1907, which deprive him of the appointive power and conferred it upon the Judges, must also have been void. The prior acts, however, were never subjected to the constitutional tests which are now being applied to the acts of 1911."

In concluding his opinion and in giving judgment ousting Rafferty, Justice Benedict says:

"In actions brought by and in the name of the people of the State to test the right to hold a public office the burden rests upon the defendant to show by what authority or warrant he holds or claims to hold such office. In the case at bar the burden, in my judgment, has not been met by the defendant, because he has failed to show conclusively that the amendatory acts of 1911 were in derogation of any right which he possesses under the provisions of the Constitution of the State.

DIDN'T COME WITH FISH.

People Waited in Vain Along Advertised Route for Bountiful Wagon.

Hundreds of people waited along the route from Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue to 103d Street and Broadway yesterday for the traveling fish market which it had been announced would be conducted by the Housewives' League to reduce the cost of living by selling the fish practically at cost, but all went home with empty baskets.

Meanwhile the telephone was kept busy at the home of Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, by the disappointed ones. Mrs. Heath told a TIMES reporter that the Housewives' League had nothing whatsoever to do with the new plan for providing the public with cheap fish.

"Our league doesn't conduct sales of this kind, but if we had made such an announcement we'd have had the fish wagon at the points as scheduled, or have gone with filled baskets on our arms. I was approached by a number of men last week, and two or three to-day, who asked my advice about the plan, and I told them if they could sell fish cheap to go ahead. But I didn't authorize any one to use the name of the Housewives' League."

It had been announced that the new movement was to be financed by a wealthy man who withheld his name.

SHIP CARRIED BOY OFF.

Now That He's Landed Here by Accident He'd Like to Stay.

Just before the steamship Czar of the Russian-American Line steamed out from the port of Libau, Russia, on her maiden voyage to this country several days ago, Joseph Mintz, 18 years old, a tailor's apprentice, was rushed down to the pier with a suit of clothes for the purser. He boarded the vessel and delivered the articles, which were inspected and tried on by the purser. It was found that alterations would have to be made, so Mintz was busy making them while the vessel was being eased away.

When he had finished the job, he packed up the clothes and started for the gang plank, but when he reached it the shore line was fading away in the distance. Taking in the situation he decided to stick to the ship. Mintz's first glimpse of this country aroused an ambition to become an American citizen, and he now is trying to get in touch with some relatives here who may be able to assist him through Ellis Island. Mintz has a cousin, Leon Farbman, a painter, and another relative, Isaac Katz, a tailor living in New York, but he doesn't know the address of either.

Found Wife and Children Dead.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Mrs. Russell N. Edwards and her two sons, 6 and 4 years, were found dead on the floor of the Edwards home in Glencoe, a suburb, last night. The discovery was made by Mr. Edwards, an electrical engineer, after he had motored home from his office in Chicago. The gas jets in the kitchen range were turned on.

RUSSIAN SPIES' TRICKS TOLD IN COURT HERE

Revolutionary Describes His Work as a Member of the Czar's Secret Police.

KEPT HIS COMRADES POSTED

Testifies in A. H. Evalenko's Slander Suit Against V. L. Bourtzeff, Who Denounced Him as a Spy.

Some of the cross-purposes at which the Russian police and revolutionaries apparently work at times were demonstrated yesterday in the testimony of Leonid Menshikoff, a former official of the Russian secret police, in the $100,000 slander suit brought by Alexander H. Evalenko, President of the International Library Publishing Company, against Vladimir L. Bourtseff, who had denounced him as a Russian spy.

Menshikoff declared that he entered the police service because he was a revolutionary and wanted to get information to protect the men he was supposed to prosecute, and told of police "agents provocateurs," who were sent among the revolutionaries to stir up outrages for which they could be punished.

The witness said he was a revolutionary, and was arrested in 1886 through the treachery of an associate. Whereupon he entered the Secret Service to discover the identity of the man who had betrayed him, and in the entire period of his official service he kept the revolutionaries informed of the men sent to spy on them.

At a meeting at Bordeaux in October, 1909, when he showed Bourtzeff the entries in the Black Book of the Russian police, regarding the work of "Spy E," he was ready to submit all his information to the committee in America which was investigating the charges against Evalenko. He was not called on to present his proofs, however.

"You were arrested in Moscow in 1886?" asked ex-Congressman Herbert H. Parsons, counsel for Bourtzeff.

"Yes, as a political suspect."

"Why did you enter the Russian secret police soon after that?"

"To discover my betrayer and to get acquainted with the methods of the Secret Service. At the time I was arrested the revolutionary forces were only poorly informed about the political police, and I wanted to warn my comrades against traitors."

"Where did you enter the secret police?"

"At Moscow. First I was assigned to watch persons suspected of being politically unreliable. Then I was advanced till I was finally Assistant Chief of the Special Section of the National Russian Police."

"How long did you remain in Moscow?"

"From 1887 to 1892, and I continued as Assistant Chief till 1906. The headquarters of the Secret Police are at St. Petersburg."

"Why did you leave the Secret Service?"

"Because of a suspicion among my superiors that I had written to warn the Social Revolutionary Party of the presence among them of two Secret Service agents, Azeff and Tataroff, and because there were revolutionary risings in Russia followed by hangings. I gave the warning with regard to Azeff and Tataroff."

Then Mr. Parsons brought out some of the methods of the Secret Police. For instance, Menshikoff said there was in Paris, posing as a revolutionary, a man called Harting Heckelman, who was really an "agent provocateur" of the Secret Police. He committed such acts as the "planting" of dynamite in the homes of patriotic Russians, with the result that the police unearthed it there and they were sent to Siberia. Heckelman has not been heard of for years, said the witness, and at the time he disappeared he was head of the Russian Secret Police in Paris.

The witness explained that all records of the Secret Police were kept in St. Petersburg, and up to 1902 all political papers were filed with the Third Section. There were then seven sections altogether, but since 1902 a special section, which only handles political cases, has been added to the Russian National Police Department. It was from the papers filed with the Third and Special Sections that he compiled the "Black Book" after he was transferred from Moscow to St. Petersburg.

QUINCEY PAPER SHOWN.

Expresses Approval of Use of Check Which Figures in Suit.

Willis Bruce Dowd, an attorney of 141 Broadway, showed a TIMES reporter yesterday a paper signed on Aug. 10, 1910, by Charles E. Quincey, Jr., after Quincey had come of age. In this paper Quincy expressed his approval of the acts of Dowd in relation to a check for $11,511 and ratified an agreement that any interest he might have in the check should await Mr. Dowd's final accounting of the estate of Quincey's mother.

Quincey began a suit in the Supreme Court last week against Mr. Dowd for an accounting, in which he alleged a number of matters on information and belief. None of his allegations, however, reflected on Mr. Dowd's integrity in any respect. The statement in a TIMES report of Quincey's suit that the young man had complained that he could find no trace of the money after he had given the check to Mr. Dowd for investment is not set forth in Quincey's complaint, which alleges that there was a surplus from the proceeds of the check after paying certain of Mrs. Quincey's debts and that Quincey had an interest in this surplus.

NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

Two New Exchanges, One in the Bronx, One in Brooklyn.

The New York Telephone Company has begun the task of delivering the June issue of the telephone directories to telephone subscribers in New York and the suburban districts. The total number of directories to be issued amounts to 1,385,000. For the first time in the history of the telephone directory the number of pages exceeds 800. There are 804 pages in this issue.

The new telephone directory shows that two new telephone exchanges have been established—one in the Bronx, to be known as Woodlawn, and the other in Brooklyn, to be known as Stagg. Telephone subscribers in the districts affected by this change will find their telephone numbers listed with the new exchange names.

"STRONG MAN" A DEFENDANT.

Wife Says His High Promises Were Not Fulfilled.

Max Unger, a professional strong man, known on the stage as Lionel Strongfort, was made defendant yesterday in a separation suit by his wife, Mrs. Melanie Unger, who married him in February, 1910, within an hour after a final judgment of divorce in his favor from Cornelia Unger had been signed. She said Unger promised to make her life so happy that the "Garden of Eden would seem like a mud pile," and that the love for her would make that of Romeo for Juliet "a passing shadow."

Mrs. Unger asserted that after she became destitute of funds to lend to him he abused and deserted her and that there had been no Garden of Eden for her. Unger's attorneys said yesterday that he would bring a counter suit.

"My son has his yacht, and some people

over in Holland are trying to raise black tulips, but my hobby is to provide New Rochelle with a never-failing supply of pure water," replied a New Rochelle citizen when he was offered a sum of money far in excess of what he had expended, and long before he had completed the famous reservoirs from which New Rochelle, and New Rochelle alone, gets its pure water. Probably no water system in this country was constructed with the provision for *pure* water as this one of

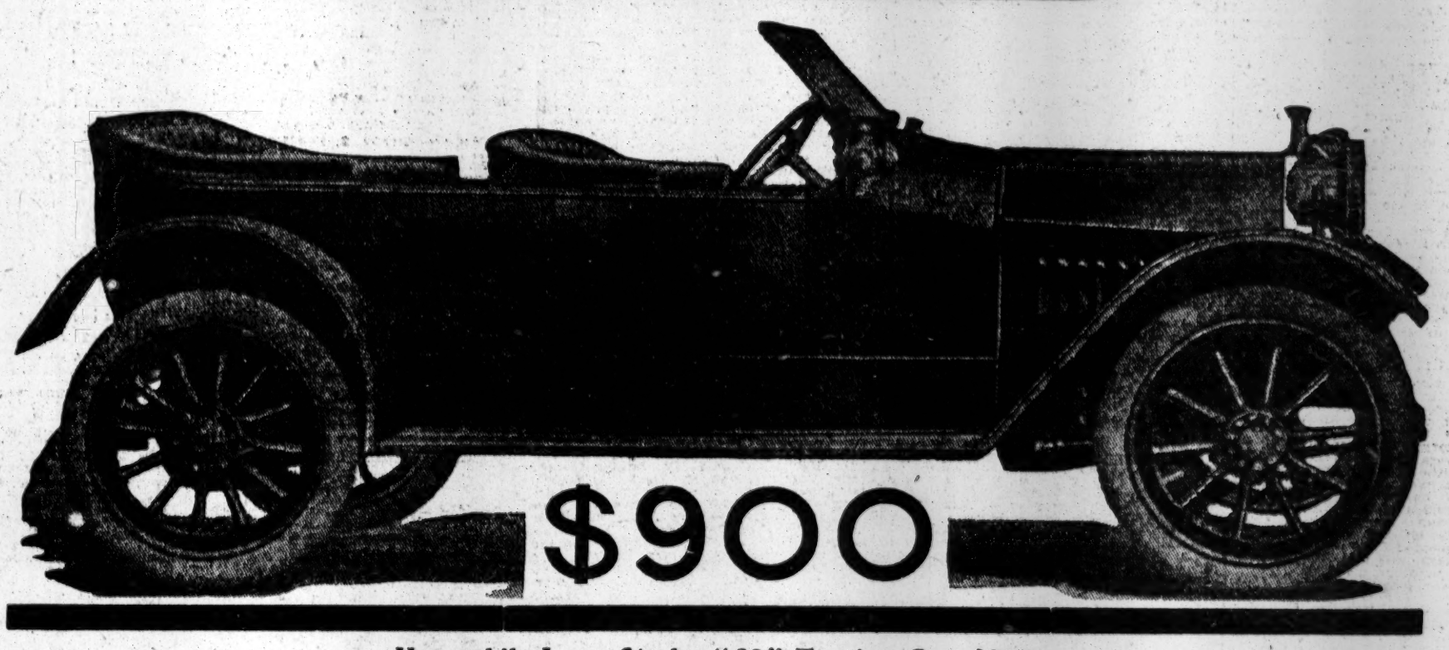
New Rochelle.

The most scrupulous care was followed in excavating and cleaning the basins so as to get down to a gravel bottom, and the supply of water seems inexhaustible. Two years ago when all Westchester county was experiencing a water famine, the one city which had all the water it could use for every purpose it wanted it for was New Rochelle. But this is only one of the features of home life which makes New Rochelle the most healthful and enjoyable of residential suburbs. New Rochelle is easily accessible from New York by three electric Railroads, the New Haven Main Line, the Harlem River Branch, and the newly opened N. Y., Westchester & Boston, which have in the aggregate seven stations in the city limits. "New Rochelle is certainly one fine place to live." Send for booklet on New Rochelle.

FREDERICK H. WALDORF, Mayor.

P. S.—Our next talk will be on "The first suburb on the water out of New York."

Hupmobile



Hupmobile Long-Stroke "32" Touring Car, $900

F. O. B. Detroit, including equipment of windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse; sliding gears. Four cylinder motor, 3¼ inch bore x 5½ inch stroke. Bosch magneto; 106 inch wheelbase; 32x3½ inch tires. Color, standard Hupmobile blue. Roadster, $900.

The deeper you go into detail the greater will grow your regard:

Long Stroke "32" Distinctive Roadster, $900.

F. O. B. Detroit, Runabout, including equipment of top, wind shield, gas lamps and generator, three oil lamps, tools and horn. 4 cylinders, 20 h. p., sliding gears, Bosch magneto. Roadster, with 110 inch wheelbase, $850.

It is true of any car, of course, that the inside—not the outside—establishes its value.

But this is particularly true of the Hupmobile. It is especially true because, the moment you begin to inspect the chassis, you find workmanship uncommon at the price.

Your good opinion of the car will increase in proportion to the care with which you study its parts.

If you are not expert in engineering it will pay you to have us indicate the fine points of Hupmobile practice.

Learn what long-stroke actually means—how much it intensifies the PULLING POWER.

See how faithfully Mr. Nelson has followed the finest foreign practice in the ratio of bore to stroke.

If you drive the car, and see its pulling power triumph, at slow speed over sand or mud that would stall a motor of ordinary bore and stroke, you'll need no further demonstration.

But learn in advance, by studying the engine, how much additional value is incorporated in the $900 price by this long-stroke principle.

Learn to appreciate, in theory, before you prove it in practice, the economy with which this excess power is secured.

Study the oiling system—in itself a type of the highest ingenuity and efficiency—which distributes oil when, where and as it is needed, with absolutely unfailing certainty.

Notice the advanced practice, followed in combining motor, clutch and transmission in one compact space-and-weight saving unit.

Let us explain why it is such an advantage to have the cylinders cast en bloc—how the valves (at the side) are made dust and dirt proof.

Let us tell you how the common liability to crankshaft strain is avoided by the use of three generous crankshaft bearings instead of two.

Let us tell you why Hupmobile carburetion is almost unbelievably reliable—how it insures correct mixtures at all speeds and under all loads, without resort to adjustments.

The further you go into detail the greater will grow your respect for this truly remarkable car.

Study it, here, at first hand. Familiarize yourself with its good points.

You'll realize then what renders the price extraordinary—or, to be more precise, how great is the value you get in the Hupmobile at that price.

The Runabout's Remarkable Record

The Runabout to-day occupies the position it took from the very first—that of a car giving complete satisfaction and never failing service.

It created a type, and it remains now the dominant representative of that type.

Its position has been held simply because it has proved itself worthy, times without number, of the confidence of 15,000 owners in all parts of the world.

Its power plant is identical with that which recently carried a Hupmobile touring car around the world.

Mention the Hupmobile and you will hear nothing but praise for this staunch, trim car.

But these expressions will be no less interesting, because of their sincerity, than those we print below—extracts from a very few of the letters we have received from Runabout owners:—

A feature that specially appeals to me is the cheapness of upkeep.—ARTHUR K. MACK, New York.

I ran the machine more than 10,000 miles on the same tires, and have covered 350 miles on 10 gallons of gasolene.—GEORGE A. WHITING, Minneapolis.

March 29, 1912.—I just want to tell you that I am driving a 1910 Hupmobile runabout with the same air that was in the tires when they left the factory in 1910.—W. D. SCHWARZ, M. D., Portland, Ind.

Last year I purchased a Runabout Hupmobile, and up to date it has cost me only 60 cents—and that was not for machinery, but for varnishing.—FRANK GRATES, Los Angeles, Cal.

I have driven a Hupmobile 20,000 miles in the last two years; drove 16,000 miles without having machine in repair shop.—DR. D. F. GARVIN, Col.

I am now driving Hupmobile No. 31, the first to come to Cleveland. This car has been driven upwards of 20,000 miles and averages 28 miles on one gallon of gasolene. I intend to run it the third year and consider it nearly as good as new, with the exception of a coat of paint.—GEORGE W. BILLINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

Possessing a much larger machine, I found, after I had acquired the Hupmobile Runabout, that the two automobiles cost me less to maintain than the amount I formerly paid for the large machine alone.—F. MINTO, Rome, Italy.

Car has done the work of a horse and buggy and electric runabout, both of which I sold after getting the "Hup," depending upon it all winter to get around town through the deep snow. Has done so without trouble.—DELMAR F. BAER, South Bend.

My car has been driven about 60,000 miles in the hardest sort of service, and is in good condition.—M. REYNOLDS LOURNOY, Columbus, Ga.

The H. J. KOEHLER S. G. Co.

1709 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NEWARK 291 Halsey St. | EAST ORANGE 350 Main St | MONTCLAIR 371 Bloomfield Ave. | BOSTON 1074 Boylston St.

MARQUARD SCORES THIRTEENTH VICTORY

Rube Not Pitching When Giants Take Lead, but He Gets Credit for Winning.

THE SCORE.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3
Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	1	2	0	0	1	2	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Murray, rf	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Becker, cf	4	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Herzog, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
Meyers, c	3	0	2	0	0	7	1	0
Fletcher, ss	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Marquard, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Shafer	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crandall, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	3	9	1	3	27	10	1

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Sheckard, lf	4	0	1	0	1	4	0	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0
Downs, ss	4	0	1	0	1	2	3	1
Leach, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Miller, cf	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	2
Saier, 1b	3	0	1	0	1	8	0	1
Evers, 2b	3	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
Archer, c	4	1	1	0	0	3	1	0
Richie, p	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Goode	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	9	1	5	24	11	4

*Batted for Marquard in the eighth inning.

†Batted for Brown in the ninth inning.

Two-base hits — Doyle, Snodgrass, Schulte, Miller, Saier, Richie. Three-base hit—Miller. Home run—Archer. Sacrifice hit—Saier. Stolen base—Miller. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 7. Double plays—Becker and Snodgrass; Downs, Evers, and Saier. Struck out—By Marquard, 5; by Richie, 3. Bases on balls—Off Crandall, 1; off Brown, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 8 in 8 innings, (at bat, 31;) off Crandall, 1 in 1 inning, (at bat, 3;) off Richie, 7 in 7 innings, (at bat, 26;) off Brown, 2 in 1 inning, (at bat, 5.) Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Not since the days of the famos quiz, "How old is Ann?" has the general conversation of the public been so generously punctured with an interrogation as the momentous question which faces baseball fans. It is this: "Does Marquard get credit for winning yesterday's game?"

If he does, it is thirteen straight, and if he doesn't his string of victories ends at twelve. In many quarters the argument got so hot that it seemed likely that the matter would have to be put up to the Supreme Court or else call in the wise men from Egypt. In other places the oratory about the same question got torrid, and the only means of deciding it was the police.

The Rube was taken out of the game in the last half of the eighth inning to allow Shafer to try his skill as a pinch-hitter. At that time, the Cubs were in the lead 2 to 1. Shafer walked and that started the rally which gave the Giants two runs and the victory. Crandall pitched the ninth inning.

Well, if you must know, Marquard gets the credit for the victory. That is, the official scorer will send in such a recommendation to the Secretary of the National League. In most instances, when a pitcher is retired and the team is behind, the credit for the victory goes to the pitcher who succeeds him. The circumstances in games are so different that there is no rule to cover it, and it is often a matter of judgment. The reason that Marquard received credit for yesterday's game was because he did the bulk of the pitching, and he was not withdrawn from the game for poor pitching. In fact, Rube pitched pretty good ball.

It was better than the support he received, for although the Giants are not credited with many errors, they committed blunders that one would not associate with the highly intelligent.

Now that the question about Rube's hoodoo victory is disposed of without the aid of lawyers or axes, it might be mentioned that the Cubs put up a great fight for a club which has been ruthlessly stripped of half of its strength. Mr. Lynch, President of the league, was so grieved because Tinker and Zimmerman argued with his umpire, Mr. Emeran, that he suspended Zimmerman and Tinker for three days, and sent Pinneran away to bore some other community.

With Downs playing in Tinker's place, and Tommy Leach at Zimmerman's corner, the Cubs' fighting ability was greatly reduced. Some shots went through the short field which Tinker would have picked up, and there's no telling what Zimmerman would have done with the bat.

In Zimmerman's absence, it fell upon the shoulders of Jimmy Archer to contribute the daily home run at the Brush Stadium, and this he chose to do in the second inning, when Miller was on third base. He cracked a circuit drive against a rum sign back of the left field bleachers which registered the Cub's only two runs and for eight innings made them look just like winners.

Johnny Evers presided at second base and his eagle eye detected Josh Devore trying to cut the bag in the sixth inning, and he had Umpire Bush watching, too. It was a foolish play by Josh, for it spoiled a fine chance for some Giant runs. It cost at least two tallies.

Lurid Lew Richie was sent back at the Giants by Manager Chance, and he was performing so well that he had the Giants in check at all times. An unfortunate accident at the plate put Richie out of the game in the first part of the eighth inning. He was trying to score from third on Downs's grounder, but Fletcher shot the ball to Meyers. The Indian tagged Richie in the stomach so hard that Richie went down for the count. He was badly winded and had to be helped to the bench. Three-fingered Brown got into the game with only a few minutes warm-up and the Giants had no trouble in reaching him for the pair of two-baggers which gave them the game. Meyers really landed the most severe blow to Chicago's chances.

The Cubs salted away a couple of runs in the second inning, which loomed up larger as the game progressed. Miller, the first man up, hoisted a fly back of second base. Doyle could have taken it easily, but Becker and Murray came running in and a general smash-up was impending. As the ball dropped toward the daisies, all three players dodged it as if it were a snake. So that's how Miller got a two-bagger. Couldn't he blame that on Marquard's pitching? What?

Saier jammed a scorching liner to right which Murray nipped off the toes of his shoes and then rolled over in the grass, sticking closely to the ball all the while. Evers filed to Devore and Jimmy Archer, mindful of a tip that exiled Zimmerman gave him, cudgeled a long, blazing rocket into the left field stand.

The Giants' run in the sixth inning came when Snodgrass singled to centre, advanced on Murray's out at first base, and scored when Becker hopped an infield hit at Saier and the first baseman threw it wild to Richie, who was covering the sack.

The Cubs threatened Marquard in the eighth when Richie peeled off a two-bagger to left field and went to third base when Sheckard beat out an infield hit. Schulte filed out, and when Downs rolled to Fletcher Richie was caught at the plate and put out of business. Leach popped to Doyle.

With Miner Brown pitching in the ninth, Shafer batted for Marquard and drew a pass. Devore filed to Leach, but Doyle doubled along the lawn between left and centre fields, scoring Shafer, tieing the count. A double to left by Snodgrass sent Doyle home with the winning run. Miller opened the ninth inning for Chicago with a double to left, and Saier sacrificed him to third. Evers walked, but when Archer rolled to Crandall, Miller was run down between third base and the platter. Goode, a pinch-hitting hope for Brown, monoplaned to Herzog.

PIRATES WIN EASILY.

Superbas Get Another Whipping at Washington Park.

The Superbas got their daily jolt at Washington Park yesterday afternoon, Pittsburgh taking the third game of the series by the score of 7 to 3. A light rain began to fall just before Umpire Eason started play, and it continued throughout the game. Despite the handicap, both teams played a fast fielding game, an excusable error by Hummel being the only misplay of the game.

Southpaw Allen proved as easy for the Pirates as Lefty Robinson was difficult for the Superbas. Nine of Pittsburgh's eleven hits were bunched in the three innings in which the Pirates scored, while Brooklyn's hits were well scattered. Zach Wheat's home run drive over the right field fence after two were out in the ninth inning was responsible for two Brooklyn runs. This was the only extra-base hit made by Brooklyn, while Pittsburgh almost duplicated its slugging record of the day before with three doubles and a pair of triples.

Brooklyn was the first to score. Daubert beat out a drive to Wagner in the second inning and Wheat was hit. Hummel's sacrifice advanced both runners and Tooley's single to centre scored Daubert. Wheat was thrown out at the plate trying to score on the same play. The Superbas did not pass second base again until the ninth. Cutshaw led off with a single to left, Smith filed out, and Daubert was thrown out by Robinson. Wheat followed with a clout over the left field fence.

Kelly's single past Tooley and Robinson's double to centre scored Pittsburgh's first run in the third inning. Hyatt's triple, Wagner's single, Hummel's error, and a sacrifice fly by Wilson in the fourth inning added two more runs. With two out in the seventh, Byrne singled, Carey and Hyatt doubled, Wagner singled, and Jack Miller tripled, netting four runs. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	5	1	2	2	3
Carey, lf	5	1	1	2	0
Hyatt, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Wagner, ss	5	2	2	1	5
J.Miller, 1b	4	0	2	8	0
Wilson, cf	3	0	0	3	0
M'C'thy, 2b	4	0	0	4	2
Kelly, c	4	1	1	7	0
Rob'son, p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	36	7	11	27	10

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mor,n,rf,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Daly, cf	2	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw, 2b	2	1	1	0	1
Smith, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Daub't, 1b	4	1	1	7	0
Wheat, lf	3	1	1	3	0
H'm'l, 2b,rf	3	0	0	7	3
Tooley, ss	3	0	1	2	1
O.Miller, c	3	0	2	3	1
Allen, p	2	0	0	0	0
Burk, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Phelps	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	3	7	27	11

*Batted for Allen in the eighth inning.

Error—Hummel.

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	0	0—7
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Carey, Hyatt, Robinson. Three-base hits—Hyatt, J. Miller. Home run—Wheat. Sacrifice hit—Hummel. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Stolen base—Wilson. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Brooklyn, 5. Double plays—Wilson and Wagner; Hummel and Daubert. Struck out—By Robinson, 5; by Allen, 2. Base on balls—Off Allen, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Robinson, 1. (Wheat.) Wild pitch—Robinson. Hits—Off Allen, 11 in 8 innings, (at bat, 33;) off Burk, none, in 1 inning, (at bat, 3.) Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

Victory Easy for Cincinnati.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Cincinnati mixed up hits with passes by Alexander and Chalmers and easily won to-day's game from Philadelphia, 8 to 0. Manager Dooln's right hand was injured by a foul, tip off Suggs's bat in the third inning, and he was forced to leave the game. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	5	1	1	0	0
M'sans, cf	5	1	2	6	0
Hob'tzel, 1b	3	1	2	10	1
Mitchell, rf	4	2	2	2	0
Egan, 2b	3	1	1	2	4
Phelan, 3b	5	0	1	2	2
M'D'ld, ss	2	1	1	2	1
McLean, c	5	0	1	2	0
Suggs, p	4	1	0	1	3
Total	36	8	10	27	12

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pask't, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Titus, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Magee, lf	4	0	1	0	0
Lud'us, 1b	4	0	1	7	0
Knabe, 2b	4	0	0	8	2
Downey, 3b	4	0	1	2	2
Doolan, ss	3	0	0	0	5
Graham, c	3	0	0	2	2
Doolin, c	0	0	0	5	0
Alex'r, p	0	0	0	0	1
Chalm's, p	1	0	0	0	1
Wallace, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Browne	1	0	1	0	0
†Cravath	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	4	27	13

*Batted for Alexander in third.

†Batted for Chalmers in eighth inning.

Cincinnati	3	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Luderus. Three-base hit—Mitchell. Home run—McDonald. Sacrifice hit—Egan. Stolen bases—Marsans, Egan, Phelan, McLean. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Suggs, 2; by Alexander, 6; by Wallace, 1. Double play—Doolan, Knabe, and Luderus. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Alexander, 4; off Chalmers, 1. Pitchers' records—Off Alexander, 5 hits and 14 times at bat in 3 innings; off Chalmers, 4 hits and 18 times at bat in 5 innings; off Wallace, 1 hit and 4 times at bat in 1 inning. Umpires — Messrs. Owen and Brennan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Boston Starts Well, but Loses.

BOSTON, June 12.—Boston's errors and passes contributed largely to eight runs for St. Louis to-day, and the Cardinals won. Boston's six runs were the result of bunched hits. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Magee, 2b	4	2	1	3	2
Ellis, lf	4	2	1	1	0
Mowrey, 3b	3	0	0	0	2
K'tchy, 1b	4	2	3	6	0
Evans, rf	3	1	1	3	0
Smith, ss	4	1	2	2	7
Oakes, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Bres'h'n, c	4	0	0	6	2
Steele, p	3	0	0	0	3
Sallee, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	8	8	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
McD'ld, 3b	5	0	2	1	3
C'pbell, cf	5	2	2	4	0
Sw'ney, 2b	4	0	3	1	2
Miller, rf	3	0	0	3	0
J'kson, lf	4	0	3	4	0
Hauser, 1b	4	0	1	10	1
O'R'ke, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Kling, c	1	1	1	3	0
Rariden, c	2	0	1	2	0
Brown, p	1	1	1	0	2
D'kson, p	1	0	0	0	1
D'nelly, p	1	0	1	0	2
*Gowdy	1	1	1	0	0
Total	36	6	14	27	12

*Batted for Donnelly in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0—8
Boston	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0—6

Errors—Sweney, Miller, Kling, Dickson, (2.)

Two-base hits—Campbell, (2,) Evans, Smith, Jackson. Home run—Gowdy. Hits—Off Brown, 5 in 8 innings, (none out in fourth;) off Dickson, 1 in 2 innings; off Donnelly, 2 in 4 innings; off Steele, 8 in 5 innings; off Sallee, 6 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hits—Mowrey, (2,) Evans. Sacrifice flies—Oakes, Evans. Stolen base—Jackson. Double plays—Smith, (unassisted;) Smith and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Dickson, 3; off Steele, 3; off Sallee, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Hit by pitcher—Sallee, (by Donnelly.) Struck out—By Brown, 2; by Dickinson, 1; by Donnelly, 1; by Steele, 2; by Sallee, 2. Passed ball—Kling. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 7; Brooklyn, 3.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 11; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 5; Detroit, 1.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 5; Jersey City, 2.
Providence, 9; Newark, 8.
Rochester, 15; Montreal, 5.
Toronto, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Toronto, 8; Buffalo, 2

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	36	8	.818
Chicago	25	20	.556
Cincinnati	27	22	.551
Pittsburgh	24	20	.545
Philadelphia	19	23	.452
St. Louis	23	28	.451
Brooklyn	14	29	.326
Boston	14	32	.304

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	32	18	.640
Chicago	32	20	.616
Washington	30	21	.588
Philadelphia	25	20	.556
Detroit	25	27	.480
Cleveland	23	25	.479
New York	16	30	.348
St. Louis	14	36	.280

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	30	16	.652
Jersey City	26	21	.553
Buffalo	22	19	.536
Baltimore	24	21	.533
Toronto	21	24	.467
Newark	20	26	.435
Montreal	19	27	.413
Providence	18	26	.409

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Baltimore.
Newark at Providence.
Buffalo at Montreal.

JIM VAUGHN TOSSES YANKEE GAME AWAY

Southpaw Makes Such a Poor Start He Is Withdrawn Before Second Inning.

THE SCORE.

Chicago	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	—11
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Rath, 2b	4	2	0	1	2	0
Lord, 3b	4	2	2	2	2	0
Callahan, lf	5	2	2	2	0	0
Collins, rf	3	1	1	2	0	0
Fournier, 1b	2	2	0	7	1	0
Bodie, cf	3	1	3	2	0	0
Weaver, ss	4	1	1	1	4	0
Block, c	4	0	2	9	1	0
Walsh, p	2	0	0	0	1	0
Mogridge, p	2	0	1	1	0	0
Total	33	11	12	27	11	0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hartzell, 3b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Stump, ss	5	0	2	6	2	1
Cree, lf	5	1	2	1	0	0
Zinn, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	2	9	0	0
Gardner, 2b	4	0	1	2	0	0
Daniels, rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Street, c	3	0	1	2	3	0
Sweeney, c	1	0	0	2	0	1
Vaughn, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thompson, p	2	0	0	0	4	0
*McConnell	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	2	12	24	12	2

*Batted for Thompson in ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Collins. Hits—Off Vaughn, 2, (none out;) off Thompson, 10 in 8 innings; off Walsh, 3 in 3 innings; off Mogridge, 9 in 6 innings. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Lord, Callahan, (2,) Collins. Double plays—Weaver and Fournier; Stump and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 10. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 2; off Vaughn, 2; off Thompson, 3. Hit by pitcher—Fournier. Struck out—By Walsh, 2; by Thompson, 3; by Mogridge, 6. Wild pitches—Thomson, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—The wildness of Big Jim Vaughn in the first inning of to-day's contest and some stupid base running by the White Sox which rattled the Yankees cost Wolverton's men the final game of the local series by the score of 11 to 2. In this session the White Sox scored six times, and Manager Callahan thought so little of the Yankees' come-back qualities that he withdrew Ed Walsh, who started for the locals for the first time after his five days' suspension, and substituted Lefty Mogridge, who proved equal to the task of keeping the visitors and the plate apart until the eighth inning, when four hits netted New York a total of two runs.

Young Thompson, the Georgia collegian, went into the box after Vaughn had passed two men, hit another, and had been found for a double and a single before a Chicagoan had been retired. He faced the blood-thirsty locals with the corners crowded, but at that might have pulled through with success but for the unfortunate ascension of his teammates. After the opener Thompson helped the locals along with two wild pitches, which resulted in tallies in the second, and after that got by without being scored on again until the seventh inning.

The big doings in the first session began when Vaughn passed Rath and Lord as quickly as they faced him and allowed Callahan to drop a safety into centre, which filled the bags. Collins's double to right scored the two stickers, and Vaughn congested the runways by hitting Fournier. Then Jim was hoisted.

Thompson forced Callahan across by walking Bodie, and the rout began. Weaver grounded to Thompson, who forced Collins at the plate, and Weaver might have been doubled at first base had not Sweeney's throw hit him in the back. Gardner backed up Chase and prevented the ball from rolling to the outfield. Instead of stopping at second, Bodie kept right around and chased Fournier off third base.

Jack would have been an easy out had not Hartzell chased him too far toward the plate, leaving the sack uncovered, thereby giving Fournier a chance to get back safely. Bodie and Weaver did not wait to see how Fournier was faring, but kept right on, and after losing the man at third the Yankees tried to make a play on Bodie and Weaver, who were on either side of second base. A second or two of indecision lost one man after the other, and Fournier, who had started for home as soon as he saw that he was not watched, scored. A late throw to the plate allowed Bodie and Weaver to move up to third and second bases, respectively, where they were when the visitors stopped heaving the ball around. Block's single tallied both men, and Thompson fanned Walsh for the third out.

Lord singled in the second inning and stole third base after being sacrificed. He tallied when Thompson made a wild pitch of the fourth ball to Fournier, who reached second base before Sweeney could get the pellet. Fournier moved up on Stump's fumble of Bodie's grounder and crossed the plate when Thompson uncorked another wild pitch.

Sweeney was injured in the second inning by being hit on the fingers of the left hand by one of Walsh's curves at which he swung. The ball rolled to Lord, who threw Ed out. Street then did the catching.

Three hits gave the White Sox two runs in the seventh inning and two hits and an infield out resulted in their eleventh marker.

With one batsman out in the eighth inning Cree singled, and Chase, Gardner, and Daniels followed his example after Zinn filed out. This combination saved the visitors from a shut-out.

A sensational catch by Weaver in the third inning spoiled a good chance for a Yankee score. Thompson drew a pass at the start of this inning and Hartzell singled. Then Buck dashed over to second, grabbed Stump's apparently safe roller, touched the bag, and threw to Fournier for a double play. After this the Yankees did not threaten to score until the seventh inning, when Stump and Cree singled with one out, only to watch Zinn and Chase retired.

Athletics in Their Stride.

CLEVELAND, June 12.—Philadelphia made it four straight from Cleveland to-day, 6 to 0. The Athletics scored all of their runs in the first two innings off Baskette. Coombs was effective all the way. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lord, rf	4	2	3	3	0
Oldring, cf	3	1	1	3	0
Collins, 2b	2	1	0	1	0
Baker, 3b	3	0	1	3	1
Strunk, lf	3	0	1	4	0
McInnis, 1b	4	0	0	4	0
Barry, ss	4	0	0	2	7
Lapp, c	3	1	1	7	2
Coombs, p	4	1	0	0	0
Total	30	6	5	27	5

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Butcher, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Olson, 3b	4	0	1	2	0
Lajoie, 1b	4	0	0	5	2
Bir'h'm, cf	3	0	0	1	0
Ryan, rf	2	0	0	5	0
P'p'gh, ss	3	0	0	0	3
O'Neil, c	3	0	1	8	0
B'skette, p	0	0	0	0	1
Mitchell, p	2	0	0	3	0
George, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Jackson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	3	27	6

*Batted for Mitchell in the eighth inning.

Errors—Butcher, Lord.

Philadelphia	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Baker, Lapp. Sacrifice hit—Oldring. Sacrifice flies—Strunk, Baker. Stolen bases—Oldring, Collins. Pitching record: Hits—Off Baskette, 3 in one and one-third innings; off Mitchell, 2 in six and two-thirds innings; off George, 0 in one inning. First base on balls—Off Baskette, 3; off Mitchell, 1; off Coombs, 1. Struck out—By Baskette, 1; by Mitchell, 5; by George, 1; by Coombs, 6. Passed balls—O'Neil, 2. Wild pitch—Mitchell. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hart and Collins.

Boston's Fine Work Beats Browns.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—Wood's home run with one man on base and Wagner's and Stahl's great fielding gave Boston the fourth straight victory this afternoon over St. Louis, 5 to 3. Austin protested on a third strike and was ordered off the field. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Yerkes, 2b	5	0	1	0	5
Sp'ker, cf	3	1	1	0	0
Lewis, lf	3	0	0	0	0
G'dner, 3b	4	0	3	0	2
Stahl, 1b	3	0	1	17	1
Wagner, ss	4	1	1	2	3
Cady, c	3	1	1	6	1
Wood, p	3	1	1	1	4
Total	31	5	10	27	16

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf	4	0	0	2	0
C'pton, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Stovall, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	3	4
Hogan, lf	4	0	0	3	0
Austin, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Hal'n'n, ss	2	1	1	0	3
Wallace, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Stephens, 3b	3	0	1	3	2
Powell, p	3	0	0	0	4
Total	32	3	6	*26	16

*Lewis out; hit by batted ball.

Errors—Wallace, Stahl.

Boston	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—3

Three-base hits—Pratt, Speaker. Home run—Wood. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Cady, Wood, Stahl, Lewis. Double play—Wagner and Stahl. Stolen base—Compton. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 2; off Wood, 1. Struck out—By Wood, 6; by Powell, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and O'Loughlin.

Johnson Wins for Senators.

DETROIT, June 12.—Johnson was invincible to-day, and Washington made it four straight, winning by a score of 5 to 1. The visitors would have scored a shut-out except for a misjudged fly that went for two bases, a passed ball, and McBride's failure to touch Gainer on a double steal. A fine running catch by Cobb, resulting in a double play, was the fielding feature. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Foster, 3b	5	0	0	0	1
Milan, cf	5	1	2	0	0
Gandil, 1b	4	1	2	11	0
Shanks, lf	4	0	0	5	0
Morgan, 2b	2	0	2	2	2
M'B'de, ss	4	0	0	3	4
A'smith, c	3	1	1	6	1
Johnson, p	3	1	0	0	2
Total	34	5	8	27	10

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Jones, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Cobb, cf	4	0	0	4	1
C'ford, rf	4	1	1	3	0
Gainer, 1b	3	0	1	10	0
Mor'ty, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Louden, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
Onslow, c	2	0	0	4	0
Cov'ton, p	2	0	0	0	4
Works, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Delehanty	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	3	27	11

*Batted for Covington in the eighth inning.

Errors—Jones, Onslow, Covington, Moeller, McBride.

Washington	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—5
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Hits—Off Covington, 8 in eight innings; off Works, none in one inning. Two-base hits—Moeller, Gandil, Ainsmith, Jones, Crawford. Three-base hit—Morgan. Sacrifice hit—Onslow. Stolen bases—Milan, (2,) Morgan, Crawford, Gainer, Louden. Struck out—By Covington, 2; by Johnson, 5. Bases on balls—Off Covington, 3; off Johnson, 2. Double play—Cobb and Gainer. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Washington, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Washington, 6. Passed ball—Ainsmith, (2.) Onslow. Hit by pitched ball—Louden, by

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1912.

THE PAIN OF DEFEAT.

The amazing feature of the situation is the calmness of the people. They must know that their liberties are in danger. At Oyster Bay the Colonel emits loud cries of pain and rage. The course pursued by the National Committee in excluding the Roosevelt contestants that McHARG has been at such pains to provide "comes dangerously near being treason"; if in an Aldermanic fight election officers did these things "they would be sent to the penitentiary." Mr. HENEY of San Francisco, who is on the ground, declares that in thirty-three years of his experience with the toughest politicians in the world in San Francisco he has never seen anything like it. "I blush with shame," he says. A state of things that can bring a blush to that experienced cheek must be pretty bad.

From the Roosevelt point of view conditions are bad, they could not well be worse. The committee is proceeding in a very orderly manner with the compiling of a temporary roll which will show what the results of the primaries and conventions revealed, a Taft majority of delegates. Either the people are content that the convention should be organized with a Taft majority, or else they are lost in apathy and indifference. Certainly they are paying little attention to the outcries of the Colonel or to the violent language of his supporters at Chicago. Inevitably the construction put upon these extreme manifestations of displeasure on the part of the Colonel and his friends is that they no longer hope, that they now see their doom.

The curious talk about nominating Roosevelt Electors in Pennsylvania and other States in case Mr. TAFT is named at Chicago is another evidence of despair. Mr. FLINN of Pennsylvania and Gov. GLASSCOCK of West Virginia are loudly insisting that they will "revive" the Electoral College as it was originally constituted, and as it was supposed to operate in the early days. The name of ROOSEVELT will stand at the head of the ticket in those States, and the Electors chosen will vote for him, so these gentlemen say. They will do nothing of the kind. For one thing, that is a game two can play at, and any attempt to put this threat into execution might force the Colonel's friends into the inconvenient necessity of standing up to be counted on Election Day. They would make a poor showing against the great majority of the party that would cast its votes for the regular candidate. For what they threaten is merely a bolt, a bolt in a new form, a bolt by States on Election Day, instead of by delegates at the convention. State leaders who threaten a bolt in advance of the nomination run serious risk of forfeiting their right to be heard. FLINN would forfeit something else. He has come into the leadership of his party in Pennsylvania by ousting Senator PENROSE. If he should fail to support the nominee of the convention at Chicago he would become a bolter and the leader of a mere faction. We take it that he is not in politics for that.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS.

It is evil communications which corrupt good manners. Nothing is more promotive of good international relations than cheap communications, and HENNIKER HEATON is their prophet. Deferred rates and week-end cable letters are an abomination to him. He wants messages between nations to be both instant and cheap, and derides the idea that there is any necessity for their not being both when capital has provided facilities for the carriage annually of 325 millions of words which are only utilized for twenty millions. In season and out of season he favors the use of public funds to buy out the monopoly which he hates, and to place it at the public service on terms of use which shall provide mere support, and with no particular attention to the earning of even that support. He does not shrink from the idea that public funds may be put to this use even if there is a loss on operation. In connection with the proposed trade arrangement between Canada and the West Indies he addressed a London audience last week, and said:

> Very soon I shall expect imperial cable messages at twelve words for a shilling. The Government ought to subsidize a cable service as it did the early mail service.

It is to be hoped that this social and commercial facility is not dependent on the reciprocity arrangement, which itself is certainly dependent on the provision of mail and telegraph and freight facilities on a basis not warranted by economics. The Caribbean Islands are disapproving the plan as it stands, and it will be necessary to buy their approval by providing these conveniences on an uncommercial basis. There is reported the beginning in London of the largest commercial arbitration ever known, growing out of a difference of opinion regarding the obligations assumed by the Government in buying out the telephone system. The Government under such conditions might be shy of buying into obligations regarding cable capital when it is threatened doubly. First is the cheapening of rates by the American innovations, and secondly there is the growing rivalry of the wireless system. The living generation is likely to see Mr. HEATON'S penny ideal strictly on a commercial basis without Government assistance, and without the assumption of burdensome capital charges. The cable reports that the capacity of the Marconi works and the ability to supply operators is the sole check to the growth of the wireless system. It is now fitted to 1,400 ships, and land stations are girdling the world on every continent. It is this writing on the wall which promises the best hope of penny cablegrams. They are likelier to precede than to follow penny Marconigrams. Thus Mr. HEATON'S ideal will be fulfilled, although not in his manner. Nevertheless, the world will not forget his great services in the years before wireless telegraphy was dreamed of. The services which he has rendered in the long years now passed are a contribution to international welfare never to be forgotten, nor minimized because other servants of humanity have arisen.

THE GIFT HORSE'S VITALS.

When the Greeks despaired of taking Troy by force they tried stratagem. The gift horse which ULYSSES and his Captains left at the Trojan gates was received with joy, and was set on the citadel. The siege of Central Park has been unremitting these fifty years. It has been generaled by every private interest that would pervert this landscape of green and trees from its original purpose. These interests are watching the effect of Mr. FRICK'S proffer of the Lenox Library building, provided it be placed in the Park. The Municipal Art Commission, which has so gayly approved it, is loath to look the gift horse in the mouth or to hear the clank of arms in its belly. But THE TIMES will cheerfully perform this necessary duty.

The public does not know to what uses the edifice would be put. Mr. FRICK would take the building apart, piece by piece, Mr. STOVER says, and transport it to the Park at his own expense, depositing it near the Arsenal site. The Art Commission has approved this site, with the proviso that it in no way "precludes the city authorities from suggesting any other "and better site." Would Mr. FRICK bear the expense of transporting the material out of the Arsenal's hollow to a better site, or would the city bear it? Would Mr. FRICK re-erect it at his own expense? How much will it cost the city to equip the building, and for whom?

When in place, who will occupy it? The Park Department cannot fill the building; its officials would have too much space, they would fairly rattle around in one corner. Will Mr. FRICK next Winter ask the Legislature to house the Academy of Design in the building, on the plea that it is already in the Park and might as well be used for the exhibition and sale of pictures? Or would some other private society get in?

Fortunately the Art Commission has approved only the Arsenal location. The deed of gift will not be valid unless the Board of Estimate shall grant funds for the tearing down of the Arsenal. That building should come down, but not to make room for any other building in the Park. The Board of Estimate should grant funds for the purpose only when it is assured that the site will be covered as speedily as possible with greensward.

NAMING THE JUDGES.

There is what appears to be a serious and extended movement on foot among the lawyers of the State to take timely steps to secure proper nominations for the vacancies which will shortly occur in the Court of Appeals. Of these there will be two at the close of the present year and two a year later, Judges HAIGHT and VANN, Republicans, retiring Jan. 1, 1913, and Judges CULLEN and GRAY, Democrats, in 1914.

At the latest meeting of the Committee on Judicial Nominations of the New York State Bar Association at Albany, a committee reported that it had made a thorough inquiry as to the state of opinion, and

> finds a widespread appreciation of the importance of inducing the political parties to nominate as the candidates for the bench of the Court of Appeals competent and experienced men of the highest character, irrespective of any considerations of political service, affiliation, or expediency.

The sub-committee was instructed to confer with "other organizations and associations" and to formulate definite plans and recommendations. As the larger committee embraces members of the State Bar Association, of the New York City Bar Association and of the greater part of the fifty other Bar Associations in the State, the movement ought to have a wide scope and a solid basis. There is very little doubt that the Bar can determine the character of nominations for the Court of Appeals if its members will act substantially in harmony. That, however, we are bound to say, is not so easy to bring about as it may seem. No reputable lawyer will deny that in theory these Judges should be named, "irrespective of any "considerations of political service, affiliation, or expediency," but a good many lawyers will entertain such considerations where their own and their friends' interests are involved. Still, by beginning early and bringing the facts to the attention of the Bar, it ought to be possible to create a strong sentiment among its members that the politicians will not venture to defy.

The character of the Court of Appeals is of special importance in this State because, for reasons that are not easily defined, the feeling has gained strength in the State that the level of the judiciary below that court has not been maintained. This feeling probably exists to a greater extent in this city than it does in the interior of the State. Naturally it does not get public expression, for it is not a wise thing to criticise courts without definite ground. Nor is the feeling based on specific faults or defects. It is based on the general impression of a considerable number of the members of the Bar that in point of ability, learning, and dignity the standard of selection for the Judges is not on the whole as high as it was in the past or as it ought to be. If this impression be correct, it is particularly desirable that the membership of the court of last resort in the State should have the very highest qualifications. Its reputation is now excellent. In the matter of independence of political considerations and influence, it is generally regarded as quite beyond reproach. In the soundness of its judicial decisions it is acknowledged to be entitled to great respect. Certainly its standard should be maintained. With proper exertions on the part of the influential members of the Bar, we are confident that this can be done.

SENSELESS ECONOMY.

The Chamber of Commerce has already protested against the foolish cutting down of the appropriation for the State Department that practically abolishes the Bureau of Trade Relations and the Divisions of Latin-American and of Far-Eastern, Near-Eastern, and European Affairs. The protest was in vain so far as concerns the House, and the bill has gone to the Senate. The Chamber of Commerce has now memorialized the Senate to resist this injurious proposition, and purposes to seek the co-operation of all the commercial bodies throughout the country.

The movement should be followed up with the utmost vigor. The action of the House is harmful and without excuse. The amount of money which it would "save" is a pitiful $94,000 less than the harvest of one day's session devoted to private pension bills. This modest sum pays for work that yields returns a thousandfold in utility to the commerce of the country. It has been stated, and not disputed, that the increase of trade secured through the operation of the bureau and divisions which it is intended to abolish runs up into millions. And in addition to the purely material benefit that the country obtains, these branches of the State Department service keep the department freshly and accurately informed as to what is going on in various parts of the world. The work that they do and enable the department to do has seriously modified and greatly improved the administration of foreign affairs. It is an essential part in that development of the Diplomatic Service that has changed it from a refuge for office seekers, more or less competent, and tended to make it an honorable and useful profession.

Against such reactionary and stupid action the Senate should oppose the firmest resistance. That body has an important part to play in our international relations through its advice and consent to all appointments and its ratification of treaties. It is extremely needful that its members should act with as full knowledge as possible. This action of the House cuts them off from accurate information. It lowers the standard and cripples the efficiency of a branch of the service in which the Senate is peculiarly interested. The Senate should refuse absolutely to submit. And in this refusal it should be supported by all the prominent business organizations in the country.

TRUE LABELS ON GOODS.

The intent of Congressman CAMPBELL'S bill, No. 16,844, requiring that the name of the maker be placed upon every manufactured article, is beyond cavil. The bill was rejected because it would fail to accomplish what its advocates desired, namely, to prevent fraud and deception of the public, and because it would harm merchants who are not manufacturers, but have made their trade marks known throughout the country by judicious advertising and by keeping up the quality of their goods. Besides, many articles could not be stamped with the name of the maker without destroying their utility, or robbing the true originator and advertiser of the goods of his reputation. The public is not interested in the name of the makers of a manufactured product, so long as its quality be guaranteed.

Not a maker's name law, but a true label law, similar to that enacted for the shipment between States of foods and drugs, is needed. A manufacturer may accept the responsibility for the label, or a seller may undertake to guarantee the uniformity of the goods; but whoever affixes the label should guarantee its truth under the law, and be held criminally responsible for its violation. We hope that Mr. CAMPBELL or some other able Representative, taking the Pure Food act of 1906 as his model, will draft a bill applicable to every commodity that enters the channels of inter-State trade.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Prevention Versus "Swatting."

Anything in antagonism to the much and deservedly lauded campaign against flies savors so strongly of heresy, of treason to hygiene and sanitation, that it must be said with fear, for the risk of being misunderstood is very great. As a matter of fact, however, the battle cry of "Swat the fly!" is foolish and worse.

To present an ethical objection first, when addressed to children, it tends to undo the results of all the labor expended to suppress their atavistic inclination toward cruelty and the taking of life. That argument, as against the "swatting" of such dangerous beasts as flies, may be considered fanciful and more nice than wise. There is one, however, not open to this criticism or any suspicion of sentimentality—the unquestionable fact that appreciably to reduce the number of flies, or the peril of the infections they carry, by killing the adult insects is so nearly hopeless that to attempt it is little better than a waste of time.

The only way to get rid of flies is to attack them at their breeding places. These, fortunately, are not many, and there are several effective and inexpensive devices by which practically every one of the places where alone the common domestic fly can undergo its first transformations may be rendered useless as a nursery of plague distributors. The vast majority of these creatures are born in stables where horses are kept. Properly adjusted and maintained screens will do much toward thwarting the mother fly's ambition to leave behind her at the end of her short life a multitudinous progeny, but much more can be done by covering or mixing with the material in which she lays her eggs substances that are fatal to her hopes. Among these substances, fortunately, are not a few of the well-known and commonly used chemical fertilizers, so resort to poisons is not at all necessary. Still more fortunately, the combinations thus formed are of higher agricultural value than are their separate elements.

To prevent flies from being born is obviously a far better plan than any attempt at killing them after they are on the wing. Moreover, slaughter of any kind is no work for children. Necessity would excuse it, but in this case no necessity exists.

His Lordship Seemingly Lacked Tact.

Of course it would not be safe to base any severe criticism of Lord CURZON on the brief summary of his speech at the Guildhall meeting in honor of Sir HENNIKER HEATON, which is all that has yet come to us from across the broad water. Even from this little, however, one gains more than a suspicion that the noble Lord's remarks were of an awkwardness phenomenal even for such occasions, and that they must have been heard with wonder and embarrassment by the distinguished guest of the evening and by all the more sensitive of those who had gathered to pay him honor.

If the eminent and undoubtedly able man who delivered the address of eulogy and welcome has not been misquoted or misunderstood, he congratulated Sir HENNIKER on the fact that he had achieved much without any advantage of social circumstances or connections to aid him. That fact may be considered, and, indeed, be, a somewhat remarkable one, in England, where "self-made men," though far from unknown, are not as numerous as they are in some other countries—this one, for instance, where the power of such "social circumstances and connections" as anybody may have is usually efficient, if at all, along quite other lines than those in which Sir HENNIKER has attained his notable successes.

At any rate, it would have been, seemingly, more tactful, on an occasion like this one, to have left to Sir HENNIKER himself, to be performed or not, as he chose, the task of referring to his failure to be born of a titled family. As he was of "humble origin" only to that not very serious extent, he might have thought no reference at all to it was necessary to make the evening a pleasant one.

And apparently Lord CURZON demonstrated his tactlessness still further by recalling past days when the advocate of cheap postage—the man to whom the British Empire and the rest of the world hardly less is indebted for that great blessing in what measure it has yet been attained—was looked upon as "almost a bore" because of his frequent and fervent preaching of lowered rates. Presumably he was, as are most men with a big idea and the determination to drive it into slower and duller minds, but it hardly becomes the possessors of those minds to remind him, after his victory has been achieved, of what a nuisance they used to think him.

But there! Lord CURZON doubtless meant well, and to really big men much more can be forgiven than lack of tact and delicacy.

Plain Talk from the Mayor.

Mayor GAYNOR, in his letter replying to a protest that the police were siding with the hotel managers and against the striking waiters, wrote to the leader of the strikers that his charge would be investigated, and, if found true, would lead to prompt action. That was all right, of course, and the waiters were justified in expecting it. The Mayor's letter did not end there, however.

He went on to say, as did we in effect at about the same time, that if the waiters had been as wise as they were foolish, instead of trying to break up a dinner offered by the city to distinguished guests by "calling out" the men who were to serve it, they would have shown their patriotism and civic pride by offering to suspend hostilities and to save the city from possible humiliation and seeming discourtesy by returning temporarily to their abandoned posts. This they would have done, the Mayor said, if they had been led instead of misled, and if the men at the head of the strike had been honorable instead of low and mean.

That was harsh language, and perhaps a counsel of perfection, but the effort to gain a point in a private contention by bringing embarrassment and something like disgrace upon the city—upon the whole country, for that matter—was certainly enough to justify the Mayor's anger and its plain expression.

There have been hardly any denials, and none of the few was credible, that many of the waiters who struck had real grievances against their employers, and in the beginning the public had as much sympathy for the strikers as it could have for men who have long submitted to, and do not even now rebel against, the miserable and degrading tip system. This sympathy they almost destroyed by what they did on the night of the dinner to the German officers, and a few more mistakes of the same kind will take away what little of it is left.

FARMERS LIKE HARMON.

His Record in Ohio Has Been Watched in Many States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A French lawyer and publicist, who recently visited this country to get some first-hand information for use in writing a book on "The American Democracy," surprised me by saying that among all the farmers whom he had seen since the first of the year, there was more sentiment for Harmon than for any other candidate. These men, he explained, who read their newspapers closely at night, were well informed of the reforms and tax reduction which had been accomplished in Ohio by Gov. Harmon, and most of them were impressed also with the wisdom of his plan of testing the referendum first in matters of local taxation and improvements.

In the Ohio primary the rural vote was in Harmon's favor almost four to one, but it was a ridiculously small vote because the day was exceptionally fine for belated work of the farm. Some acquaintances of mine in Ohio (one of them a farmer who did not go to the polls) have since said to me that of a fairly full vote Harmon's majority on the preferential ballot would have been from 40,000 to 50,000.

Now when was there ever before offered to the Democratic National Convention a candidate strongly favored by these three elements, viz., (1) the big business men of the cities; (2) the smaller business men, including manufacturers, of the towns, and (3) the farmers? In the light of tradition could the Democratic leaders have hoped to find a candidate whom these three elements will support with equal cordiality?

As I see it, the farmer sentiment is but a capstone to the pre-eminent availability of Gov. Harmon. Whatever the political wiseacres may have been preaching the past six months, he has a broader and stronger appeal to the American public than has any other man who will be voted for in Baltimore.

This latter is not a mere fancy of my own. Within two months I have been in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia and at Atlantic City, and when I have heard Democrats, in little groups, arguing the relative merits of some of the other candidates, the remark with which the discussion usually closed, in which all agreed, was: "Really, Harmon would poll more votes than either of them."

MATHEMATICS.

New York, June 12, 1912.

Suggests Postal Slot Machines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Very often when in New York I have occasion to use postal cards or stamps when away from home. As I do not always happen to be supplied, I am under the necessity of looking up a place where I can buy them. This is not always a simple matter, as the Post Offices and drug stores are sometimes few and far between. This is particularly true on Fifth Avenue, where one can walk for blocks without seeing a sign of a Post Office of any description.

As a remedy for this we have only to turn to the cities of Europe, Germany in particular. There, at regular intervals, slot machines are placed on the street corners, from which postal cards and stamps may be obtained. Such a system as this might easily be instituted in New York, and would save many people endless bother and trouble.

New York, June 12, 1912. SUBURBANITE.

Clergy and Flood Sufferers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the lamentable, extraordinary, and incomprehensible indifference of the American people to the terrible disaster which the late floods have brought upon the South, I would suggest that the clergy of New York and the country at large be requested to take up collections in their churches for the benefit of the unfortunate people and also that public meetings be held in Carnegie Hall to arouse public interest in the same.

Mrs. L. FAY SMITH.

Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 8, 1912.

Bearding the Non-Pogoniates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the shavers you refer to are not yet pogoniate they should be bearded at once. A barbarous yet merited treatment would be an electric massage all around.

H. J. HAMBLET.

Newark, N. J., June 12, 1912.

THE AFTERMATH OF MY A. B.

Since I've come home with my A. B.
The things that they have asked of me!

Father:

"Can't discuss with me at all
The referendum and recall?
What's this education or
Culture I've been paying for?"

Mother:

"Cannot make a rug from rags?
Cannot cook in paper bags?
Don't know how a skirt is faced?
Education's sure a waste!"

Brother:

"Never heard of last Spring's deal
Perkins made in U. S. Steel?
Never knew—but Sis, you must!—
How they smashed the Necktie Trust?"

Sister:

"Mean to tell me you don't know
The stars in every Broadway show?
Cannot do the turkey trot?
I think education's rot!"

Bobbie.

"Don't know who is in the box
Pitchin' for the Purple Sox?
Don't know bass from pickerel? Gee!—
Higher cultcher ain't for me!"

Neighbors.

"Don't know the size of the German Army? No idea how much water to give rhododendrons? Never read the works of Josephus? Don't know the effect of peanut butter on the mucous membrane? Cannot give us even the probable date of the Book of Revelation? Don't know the best way to take out a glass stopper?" (&c., as long as you can stand it.)

Omnes.

"Here she is with her A. B.
And doesn't know the things that we
Knew just years and years ago—
Question is—What does she know?"

The things they haven't asked of me
Since I came home with my A. B.!

KATE PARSONS.

$8,000 FOR FLOOD VICTIMS.

Merchants' Association Contribution Brings Local Fund Up to $50,000.

The Merchants' Association of New York sent a check for $8,000 to the Mayor's Southern Flood Relief Committee yesterday, bringing the total of contributions collected by that committee to nearly $50,000. All of this money was turned over to the National Red Cross Society and is now on its way to the South to be apportioned among the flood sufferers by local committees in the States affected by the floods.

A letter received yesterday at the Mayor's office from Chairman Bicknell of the Relief Committee at Baton Rouge, La., urges the need of prompt relief to enable the farmers to get seed into the ground this season. Mr. Bicknell says:

"In the next two weeks heavy expenditure for seed for planting must be incurred. While there will be much relief of other kinds required, some of which will be needed for several weeks, by far the chief importance attaches to the next two weeks. After that it will be too late to sow this year's crops."

Secretary Frank S. Gardner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has sent letters to the members of that organization urging them to send checks immediately to relieve the victims of the Mississippi floods.

"The Executive Committee of this board," he says, "most earnestly indorses the appeal of the Mayor's committee in behalf of the 200,000 people of the Mississippi Valley whose homes have been destroyed and farms submerged over an extent of country equal to the combined areas of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The loss of life has exceeded by several hundred that of the Titanic disaster, and the loss of property has been several times greater. The Red Cross is confronted with a stupendous National emergency. Relief for the immediate necessities of these people must be given, and, until their farms can again be made productive and themselves self-supporting, they will be unavoidably dependent upon outside help to prevent starvation and the spread of disease. The chief sufferers were heretofore industrious and self-supporting American farmers."

The contributions to the Merchants' Association's fund received yesterday were as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$7,773.00
Abram S. Post	5.00
Hans Rees's Sons, Inc.	100.00
G. H. Putnam	25.00
Morse & Rogers	50.00
L. Erstein and Brother	25.00
Stewart & Potter Co.	50.00
John E. Parsons	100.00
R. G. Dunn & Co.	100.00
Fownes Brothers & Co.	50.00
"N." and "L."	5.00
"T."	1.25
William Anderson & Co.	10.00
Henry Morgenthau	25.00
George E. Chisolm	25.00
Copland-Raymond Co.	100.00
Rico & Hochster	25.00
Muller, Schall & Co.	25.00
Batjer & Co.	25.00
Fiberloid Co.	100.00
Winthrop D. Smith	10.00
Toch Brothers	10.00
Curtis & Von Bernuth Man'f'g Co.	25.00
Lipshitz Press	10.00
Total	$8,674.25

These contributions were received yesterday by the Mayor's Committee at the Mayor's office, and at the Red Cross office:

W. Butler Duncan	$500.00
Tiffany & Co.	500.00
"B. B.," Stockbridge, Mass.	400.00
Congregation Temple Emanu-El	250.00
James McLean	250.00
George B. Burnett & Son	100.00
"E. H. F. J."	100.00
T. S. Valentine	100.00
E. W. Cogreshall	100.00
A. Foster Higgins	100.00
James J. Goodwin	50.00
York St. Flax Spinning Co.	50.00
Central Brewing Co.	50.00
Harmon W. Hendricks	25.00
Miss Katherine Chambers	25.00
Donald Scott	25.00
D. Arnould	25.00
William B. Dennam	25.00
Ludlow S. Bull	25.00
Charles R. Kearns	25.00
James Gaunt	25.00
Francis E. Woodruff	25.00
E. A. Morrison	25.00
Charles L. Bernheimer	25.00
Barber & Co., Inc.	25.00
H. Picard & Co.	25.00
Martin Beckhard	25.00
Collected from ten friends by Mrs. L. Fay Smith, Saranac Lake	20.00
Franklin J. Ward	20.00
Miss Agnes Lathers	20.00
"A Friend"	15.00
Charles A. Trowbridge	10.00
J. D. Stout & Co.	10.00
R. D. Clark	10.00
Phillips & Hyman	10.00
F. J. Boesse	10.00
Alfred G. Stein	10.00
Louis Bry	10.00
C. A. Almone	10.00
Louis Schrag	10.00
Keller Printing Co.	10.00
Harry N. Baruch	10.00
Henry Behrman & Son	10.00
Samuel Strasbourger	10.00
T. N. Bleyster	10.00
Joy La Grove	10.00
S. F. Senior	10.00
Louis Noschkes	10.00
W. T. Peoples	10.00
John J. Boyle	10.00
August Elmer	10.00
E. R. Merrill Spring Co.	10.00
M. & L. Jarmulowsky	10.00
The H. W. Covert Co.	5.00
Eliza C. Dunlop	5.00
Lee J. Perrin	5.00
J. W. Hahn	5.00
James L. Grotta	5.00
Fred D. Grotta	5.00
F. A. Gundlach	5.00
Ellen E. Garrigues	5.00
"I. B. N."	5.00
Charles Salzman	5.00
James & Holmstrom	5.00
Charles C. Sherman	5.00
John H. Edwards	5.00
Mrs. Mary E. Black	5.00
H. C. Ryan	5.00
"F. A. B."	5.00
Dr. H. P. MacGregor	5.00
Miss Grace M. Spiro	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Fuerst	5.00
Miss Virginia Granbery	5.00
A. Gussow	5.00
Dr. Emily C. Charles	5.00
Salem T. Russell	5.00
M. Bernstein & Sons	5.00
Mrs. Philip J. Becker	5.00
Max Klaas	5.00
Charles Spengler	5.00
A. L. Edwards	5.00
"The Widow's Mite"	4.00
Mrs. Sarah E. Taylor	3.00
L. P. Kirkman	3.00
Miss Ella E. Russell	3.00
Miss Henrietta A. Granbery	2.50
Fred Mayer	2.50
J. F. Gerken	2.00
Tipaldi Brothers	2.00
R. A. Gulnsburg	2.00
J. Grossman	2.00
S. Merblum	2.00
"D. A. S."	1.00
Cash	1.00
"Anonymous"	1.00
"S. H."	1.00
Total	$3,367.00
Previously acknowledged	38,088.48
Total	$41,455.48
From Merchants' Association	8,000.00
Grand total	$49,455.48

The following contributions have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the Mississippi flood sufferers:

"E. F. H."	$10.00
"H. B. W., Athens"	1.00
"A. A. P."	1.00

Contributions may be sent to the Mayor's office, to the Mayor's committee, 51 Chambers Street, or to Jacob H. Schiff, 52 William Street

Seoul to Honor ex-President Eliot.

SEOUL, June 12.—Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, with Mrs. Eliot purposes remaining for one day here on their way to Japan. Elaborate receptions in their honor have been arranged by Lieut. Gen. Count Terauchi, the Governor General, and others. Dr. Eliot will sail from Yokohama for home on July 6.

Mr. Frick's Offer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Arsenal has been an eye-offender and stench-creator since Vaux and Olmsted allowed the barracks to remain in the precincts of our beautiful Park. If Mr. Frick's offer should only result in the abolishment of that nuisance we should all be grateful.

But the Lenox Library Building, a creation of Richard Morris Hunt, might become an ornament to the entrance of our Park, if it were placed properly, and possibly on a higher foundation.

The main floor might become the most suitable home for the Park and Art Commissions. An upper story, if designed by a worthy successor of the foremost American architect, might be advantageously used for historical New York paintings, which cannot be housed in the city Hall, and for the valuable collection of the maps and charts of the Park Department. LOUIS WINDMUELLER.

New York, June 12, 1912.

DOUBTS NEED OF MORE MOTOR STAGE ROUTES

Commissioner Eustis Tells Fifth Avenue Co. It Will Have to Give Legal Proof of Demand.

PROTESTS FROM PARK AV.

Permission Is Asked to Run in Park, Madison, and Seventh Avenues.

Commissioner Eustis made it clear at the hearing yesterday before the Public Service Commission on the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for permission to extend its present lines along Park and Madison Avenues, from Eighty-sixth to Twenty-third Street and along Seventh Avenue from Fifty-seventh Street to the Pennsylvania Station, that he would require strong proof of the necessity of the new routes before he recommended their establishment. He did this on account of the unusual privileges the law allows to stage companies in the city.

Robert W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, had come to the hearing with a sheaf of documents in favor of his project. Examined by William S. Young, counsel for the company, he put in evidence a number of letters of approval—among others, letters from R. H. Macy & Co., the Great Northern Hotel Company, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Charles Rector, the Hotel Astor, the Belmont, Cadillac, Grenoble, Marlborough, and Murray Hill Hotels; the Subway Realty Company, and several large real estate corporations. In addition, he said that John D. Crimmins and Klaw & Erlanger had written to the commission direct in support of his plans.

Commissioner Eustis, however, turned from the question of the popularity of the scheme to the past record of the company. He brought up the service on its lines north of Ninetieth Street in Fifth Avenue and in Seventh Avenue along Central Park, and asked if the statement, in the case of the recent extension to the Pennsylvania Station, that only one omnibus was run a day, was not correct.

"We have only had one complaint, so that shows that no service is needed there," he said.

Mr. Meade replied that the commission could force the company to increase its service on these lines.

"We cannot if the service you maintain is adequate for the traffic," answered the Commissioner. "Yet if we give the permission to use these streets to you we shall keep other companies off them. It is a very different matter to ask for extensions which are really needed and to ask for extensions simply to keep others out."

The Commissioner later in the hearing read an extract from his opinion, which explains the attitude which the Public Service Commission is assuming in this question. It appears from this that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company is operating under a law passed in 1900, which permitted any stage company which had then been in operation for five years to extend its routes on any street without an application to the Board of Estimate for a franchise. All it had to do was to get the permission of the old State Railroad Commission, to which the Public Service Commission is the successor. The result is that the commission regards itself as specially bound to keep a vigilant eye for the rights of the public.

Then by another act the company has the right to charge a ten-cent fare, and by Section 461 of the City Charter it gets the sole use for stage coaches of the streets on which it operates forever. This section provides that "No stage route shall after April 1, 1901, be established or operated upon that portion of any street, avenue, road, or highway in which a street railroad or stage route is or shall be lawfully established and in operation for a distance greater than 1,000 feet without first obtaining the consent of the corporation owning such railway or stage route."

In consequence of these privileges and their protection by law the commission is loath to grant permission for any extension which cannot be shown to be absolutely necessary, for fear that the service along it will be permitted to deteriorate, with the result that a valuable franchise will become the property of a corporation which it not using it itself and is preventing other companies from acquiring it.

Mr. Young called in support of the application of the company W. R. Pease of the Charter Realty Company. He wanted a stage service in Park Avenue as far north as Ninety-fourth Street, but the Commissioner pointed out that the company had only applied for one as far as Eighty-sixth Street.

A. A. Cook of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, who appeared in opposition to the application in behalf of George Blumenthal and Eugene Meyer, Jr., who own property in Park Avenue, cross-examined Mr. Pease sharply, and wanted to know whether persons who could afford to pay rents for apartments running from $3,000 to $25,000 a year were not likely to have their own conveyances.

"They have, but they don't use them," replied Mr. Pease. "They have automobiles, but not enough to go around. Besides, the cars at the rush hours are very objectionable."

The Commissioner made particular inquiry into the number of residents along Park Avenue Mr. Pease represented, but he could only give the name of his own brother, which brought from Mr. Cook the remark:

"In New York, when there is a crying necessity, people generally make their wishes known."

Assemblyman Mark Goldberg also asked a few questions of the witness, and Arthur Bloch of 994 Park Avenue declared as a resident of thirty years' standing that at present there was no need of a line of motor buses on that street. The hearing then stood adjourned for two weeks, when Commissioner Eustis informed both sides he expected them to bring enough witnesses to establish legal proof of the demand or the opposition to the proposed new lines.

BANKRUPT ON BARGE CANAL.

Shanley-Morrissey Company Had Contracts for $4,500,000.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Shanley-Morrissey, Incorporated, of 220 Broadway, to whom had been awarded four of the Barge Canal contracts, amounting in all to $4,500,000. The petition was filed by Philips, Mahoney & Wagner, the attorneys for Jenkins Brothers, creditors for $23; the Casualty Company of America, creditor for $264; Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Incorporated, creditor for $78; the Hennebique Construction Company, creditor for $1,076, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, creditor for $1,360. The unsecured liabilities are set down at $800,000, and the nominal assets as $500,000, most of which represents the investment in plants.

The corporation was formed on May 10, 1907, with a capital stock of $50,000, but it did not receive any rating from Bradstreet's. It undertook four of the Barge Canal contracts at Utica, and between Schuylerville and Waterford. Of the work included in them about one-half has been completed, but it is said that what remains to be done is the most difficult and costly. Misfortune has beset the corporation, and it is reckoned that it has already lost $750,000 on the contracts. Then on Aug. 25, 1910, J. Roosevelt Shanley, the President, died suddenly, and its finances had to be reorganized.

The banks and large creditors took hold and tried to go on with the contracts, but the difficulties could not be overcome, and the concerns interested refused to supply any more money.

Some of the creditors say that if the work had been finished the loss would have been only fifty cents on the dollar, while now creditors will be fortunate if they can get ten cents out of it.

The Sheriff of Oneida County has issued an execution against the company.

LILY BRIDAL AISLE FOR MISS THORNE

Banker's Daughter Becomes the Bride of Edward Corle at St. Bartholomew's.

HOYT-MYERS NUPTIALS HELD

Miss Myers Wears Wedding Gown Her Mother Wore — Miss Jones Married in Orchid Bower.

One of the prettiest of the June weddings was celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when Miss Margaret Hodges Thorne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, became the bride of Edward H. Carle, son of John J. Carle.

The centre aisle of the church through which the bridal party passed showed masses of lilies of the valley making a flower-bordered path to the chancel. A large bay tree at either side at the entrance to the path added further to the garden effect. The bridal party was met by the choir. The bridesmaids were the Misses Ursula Brown, Aileen Osborn, Adeline Townsend, and Anita Thorne, the latter a cousin of the bride. They wore frocks of pink chiffon over mauve satin, the left sleeves and sides of the bodices being of chiffon and the right sleeves and sides of white lace. Trails of small pink and mauve satin roses held the bodice drapery and also the skirt drapery, which showed a slight drooping pannier effect at the sides.

Their large leghorn hats were trimmed with flat loops of mauve satin edged with mauve tulle ruches, and instead of bouquets the attendants carried mauve fans from which were suspended little cross-bars covered with sweet peas. Mrs. Birdseye Blakeman Lewis, the elder sister of the bride, was the matron of honor.

The bride wore an Empire robe of ivory white satin with a short, pointed train, and also a separate long, narrow court train from the high waist line. Old point lace was draped down the side and across the front of the robe, held with a cluster of orange blossoms, and the bodice and elbow sleeves were of satin veiled with point lace. Tight sleeves of point lace covered the arms and hands to the knuckles.

G. Owen Winston was Mr. Carle's best man, and the ushers were Robert W. Carle, F. Ambrose Clark, Malcolm Stevenson, F. Skiddy von Stade, Fletcher Harper, and Birdseye Blakeman Lewis.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop Greer, assisted by the Rev. Sidney N. Ussher.

A reception at the Thorne residence, 299 Madison Avenue, followed the church ceremony. Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, who was in the receiving party, wore a gown of embroidered cream marquisette topped by a large black and white hat with black feathers.

HOYT-MYERS WEDDING.

Bride Wears the Gown Her Mother Was Married In.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 12.—Miss Jeannette Myers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Myers, and Colgate Hoyt, Jr., were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents in Hempstead. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Manhattan, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore the gown in which her mother, who was Miss Anna Freeborn, was married. It was also worn by the bride's sister, Mrs. Latham R. Reed, at her nuptials. It was of white satin with a court train and trimmed with old point lace.

The bridesmaids, Miss Mary Myers, a sister of the bride, and Miss Elizabeth Hoyt, the bridegroom's sister, wore frocks of apricot chiffon with black picture hats, and carried bouquets of tea roses.

Charles Sherman Hoyt acted as best man for his brother. The ushers were Arthur Myers, Latham R. Reed, John A. Dix, Stephen W. Nathan, Stanton Whitney, Percy S. Wicks, Elton Hoyt, and Henry S. Raymond.

A reception followed the ceremony, the house being decorated with peonies. A special train brought many guests from New York.

Mr. Hoyt is a member of the New York Stock Exchange. He is interested in sports, and devotes much time to yachting. After being graduated from Brown University class of '05, he entered the banking business with his father, becoming a member of the firm of Colgate, Hoyt & Co. of 55 Wall Street. The Hoyt town house is at 121 Madison Avenue, and they have a large estate at Oyster Bay, L. I. The couple's engagement was announced last April.

Orchid Bower for Miss Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 12.—The wedding of Miss Glady Dwight Jones to William Bittle Symmes, Jr., took place at noon to-day at Erdenheim, the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Avern Jones. The bride had no attendants. Dr. E. H. Raymond, Jr., acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert Davis, the couple standing in a bower of orchids. It was followed by a reception on the lawn. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Europe, returning in the early Fall to take up their residence in this city.

Hopkins-Sabin Wedding June 22.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Harriet Sabin to Henry Hopkins, Jr., of this city, which is to take place at Thornwood, the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. Henry Sabin in Williamstown, Mass., on Saturday, June 22, at 12 o'clock. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Ruth Sabin, as maid of honor, and Mr. Hopkins will have as best man his brother, Albert Hopkins. Owing to the fact that Mr. Hopkins's family is in mourning only the relatives of the two families have been asked to the wedding.

To Olympic Games for Honeymoon.

Miss Anna Elizabeth Logan, a sister-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Tompkins of Brooklyn, was married to Terence Farley yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride in Nigacato, Westchester County. Mr. Farley is assistant corporation counsel of this city, and is Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. He will sail with his bride to-morrow on the Finland to attend the Olympic games at Stockholm.

Miss Irena F. Gibbs a Bride.

Miss Irena Farrar Gibbs, the daughter of Mrs. Franklin T. Ray of 265 West Fifty-second Street, was married yesterday at Trinity Chapel to John James Bertwistle of Providence, R. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Dunham of All Saints' Church, Orange, N. J. The bride was preceded to the altar by little Miss Marion Leworthy Eames of 145 West 127th Street. Dr. L. T. Griffith acted as best man. The bride wore white satin with a lace veil and orange blossoms. The honeymoon will be spent at Narragansett Pier.

Everything for the home cleaned or dyed.

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MISS RIEHLE'S WEDDING.

Large Reception at the Plaza Follows Ceremony in Church.

The wedding of Miss Clarisse Riehle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Riehle of 270 Riverside Drive, to John J. Hoff of this city, was celebrated in St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, at 7 o'clock last evening, and was followed by a large reception at the Hotel Plaza. The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder, pastor of the church, officiated.

The bride wore a trailing gown of white brocaded charmeuse, trimmed with duchesse and rose point lace, and a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies-of-the-valley.

Mrs. Oscar Herman was matron of honor. She appeared in white satin veiled with blue chiffon and carried pink roses tied with blue tulle. The Misses Elsie Sautter of Albany, Clara Cimiotti of Newark, Molly Quinn, and Ottilie Riehle, a sister of the bride, were the bridesmaids. They wore white lace over flesh-colored satin, draped with panniers of coral chiffon. They carried bouquets of sweet peas tied with blue tulle. There were also two little flower girls, the Misses Clara Sulzer and Madeleine Cimiotti. Frederick Hoff was his brother's best man.

MARRIES GIRLHOOD FRIEND.

Miss Ahrens Met W. G. Ramme Here After Years' Separation.

The marriage of Miss Adele S. Ahrens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Ahrens, to William G. Ramme of this city took place at 8 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 306 West Eighty-ninth Street. The Rev. A. B. Moldenke of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Fifty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception.

The bride wore a trained gown of white satin. Her veil of tulle was caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The matron of honor was Mrs. G. Ahrens, a sister-in-law of the bride. Miss Minerva Waldeck acted as bridesmaid. Miss Helen Ahrens was flower girl. Little Robert Ahrens served as page. Gustav Ahrens, a brother of the bride, acted as best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramme will spend their honeymoon in California, where they spent their adolescent days. After some years they met again at a reception in this city, and the wedding was the culmination of their renewed friendship.

LILLIAN RUSSELL A BRIDE.

Weds A. P. Moore in Pittsburgh Hotel—Church Bars Doors.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 12.—Alexander P. Moore, publisher of The Pittsburgh Leader, and Lillian Russell, the actress, were married at 11 o'clock this morning at the Hotel Schenley. Mr. Moore tried to arrange for a church wedding, but the Deacons of the First Mehodist Episcopal Church declined to permit it. The Rev. Frank L. Lewis performed the ceremony.

Afterward there was a wedding breakfast for thirty guests. Before 1 o'clock the bride and bridegroom parted, Mrs. Moore going to the matinée at the Grand Opera House, where she appeared with Weber and Fields.

William Collier started baiting Miss Russell on the stage.

"You've changed husbands several times, haven't you?" he began. "Who's the latest?"

"What's your name now?" he asked a minute later, and Miss Russell retired to the wing while the audience shouted for more. They got it. When Fields and Weber appeared Collier inquired:: "Where's Alec?"

Miss Russell had to confess that she did not know, and then Weber introduced Field as "Alec's little brother."

John Kelley took a hand later.

"New monogram on your china?" he inquired, as he handled some stage crockery. "An M? You don't spell Moore with an M, do you?"

"The M is for me," replied Miss Russell.

Just before the curtain descended on the last act Miss Russell was deluged with rice and old slippers.

The wedding revealed one thing that has been a matter of speculation for years. Miss Russell's age. She gave her birthplace as Clinton, Iowa, and the date Dec. 4, 1865.

Miss Russell left late to-night for the East with the company, while Mr. Moore went to Chicago at midnight to attend the Republican National Convention.

GLAS-HYATT NUPTIALS.

Bridal Couple Will Spend a Honeymoon Summer in Bermuda.

The wedding of Miss Belle Hyatt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hyatt of 17 West 129th Street, to Elwood Gray Glas took place at 8:30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Henry P. Nichols of Holy Trinity officiated.

The bride was attired in white satin with princess lace trimmings. Her veil of old lace was caught up with a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley, and her only ornament was a diamond locket, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Marion Kortwright Fask was the bride's maid of honor. She wore a blue satin gown trimmed with lace and carried pink roses. Miss Helen Williams, who wore a white lingerie dress over pink and carried a basket of pink sweet peas, acted as flower girl. Mr. Glas had as his best man Edwin Heinsohn, and Arthur Roy Paterson and Miles Clausen served as ushers.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception. The couple will depart to-day for Bermuda, where they will spend the Summer. They will make their home in White Plains.

TERRY-GRAY WEDDING.

Flatbush Girl the Bride of Brooklyn Insurance Man.

Frances Lindsey Gray, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gray of 116 Fenimore Street, Flatbush, was married yesterday at noon to Walter M. Terry of 1,246 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. A. E. Roraback of the Flatbush Congregational Church, Bedford and Nostrand Avenues, officiated, and Mrs. Helen Rollins Bullard was matron of honor. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Stephen D. Lindsey of Norridgewock, Me., who as Blaine's successor from the Third Maine District served seven years in Congress and was at one time President of the Maine State Senate.

The bridegroom, son of a well-known hotel man, is identified with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The young pair, after a brief tour, will reside for a time with the bridegroom's parents.

Among the guests were Mrs. M. S. Veniere, Mrs. M. E. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. De Wayne L. Gray, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Bullard, Miss Charlotte Louise Peck, Howard Paine, Mr. and Mrs. George Hanscom Gray, Miss Katherine Gray, and Mr. and Mrs. Chambers.

WED TO McKINLEY'S NEPHEW.

Miss Helen Powelson Becomes the Bride of W. McK. Barber.

The wedding of Miss Helen de Neufville Powelson to William McKinley Barber, a nephew of the late President McKinley, took place last evening at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, where the bride makes her home with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Powelson. The Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn Heights, officiated.

The bride, who was gowned in white satin and rose point lace, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Philip Wygant of Buffalo, and Mrs. E. Clarkson Seward of Brooklyn. Their gowns were of pink chiffon and white satin, and they carried pink roses. John Barber, a brother of the bridegroom, served as best man.

Mr. Barber is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall C. Barber of Canton, Ohio, and was graduated from the Yale Sheffield School in 1905.

GOT MARRIED WHEN 'DAD' WASN'T LOOKING

Miss Casserly and Justice Stapleton's Nephew Advanced the Date Seven Days.

FOLLOWED FRIENDS' EXAMPLE

Mr. Casserly Isn't Nearly So Angry as He Pretended to be When They Telephoned Him the News.

The story of a romantic wedding became public with the announcement yesterday that Thomas J. Stapleton, nephew of Supreme Court Justice Luke D. Stapleton of Brooklyn, and Miss Dorothy Casserly of 2,210 Newkirk Avenue, Flatbush, had been married early on Tuesday morning by Mgr. McGean at St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street.

Miss Casserly is the daughter of Joseph Casserly, a wealthy safe manufacturer of 359 Broadway. The bridegroom is a senior at Fordham University Law School and General Claim Agent for the New York Division of the Erie Railroad. The couple were to have been married on Monday next with the consent and approval of their families. They appear, however, to have been influenced by the runaway marriage on last Friday of Miss Viola Cobb, daughter of George W. Cobb, a wealthy desk manufacturer of 47 Liberty Street, Manhattan, and Edward Mulvaney, a Fordham College graduate. Young Mulvaney was an intimate friend of Stapleton, while his bride, who lived with her parents at 769 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, was an especial chum of Miss Casserly.

Mr. Casserly, father of the bride, explained yesterday afternoon that he believed the young folks had "got cold feet" at the idea of a formal wedding, and that this was the true explanation of their action.

Unlike the runaway match of their chums, the marriage of Miss Casserly and young Stapleton was not wholly unknown to the bride's family, but was more in the nature of a practical joke upon Papa Casserly. The former Miss Cobb, now Mrs. Mulvaney, was to have been bridesmaid at the wedding of her chum next Monday, but her marriage disarranged the plans which had been made. This and the objection of both Miss Casserly and her fiancé to a formal wedding is said to have led to the second secret wedding.

When the elder Casserly, a handsome, good-natured, middle-aged business man was interviewed yesterday upon the subject of his daughter's wedding, he smilingly confirmed the report that he "had been left out in the cold" so far as being advised of the step was concerned.

"There is absolutely no objection on my part to Mr. Stapleton," he declared. "He is a bright, ambitious young fellow, who has pursued his law studies at Fordham while holding a very responsible position with the Erie Railroad. I was opposed to the wedding taking place, however, until next January, when he will have taken his degree, but I was finally overruled in this by the wishes of the young folks, and the wedding was to have taken place next Monday.

"I have a Summer home at Far Hill, L. I., and on last Saturday I went out to look over the farm and arrange for spending the Summer there with my family. I was not to return until Tuesday night, and the young people knew of this fact. Monday night Tom came out to the house and found Mrs. Casserly and Dorothy busy addressing envelopes for the wedding invitations and announcement cards. He and Dorothy evidently had made their plans carefully, for she betrayed no surprise when Tom turned to her mother and said:

"'Never mind bothering with those envelopes, I have had Mr. Casserly on the telephone and told him that Dorothy and I wish to be married quietly to-morrow morning, and he has given his consent.'

"My wife was startled, but the young rascal carried it off in such a matter-of-fact fashion that she could only expostulate. She begged them to wait until the date fixed, but Tom told her that they were going to have a quiet wedding without fuss or feathers. They called on Philip Nemerini, a young lawyer, who is a friend of Tom's, and Miss Bertha Simpson, a chum of Dorothy's, and told them to be at St. Peter's Church the next day at 8 o'clock. When my wife found that they were persistent, she got ready to accompany Dorothy to the church the following morning.

"The first thing I knew about the business was when I called Tuesday afternoon after returning from Far Hill, I saw Father McGean at St. Peter's Church and complete arrangements for the wedding next Monday. When he saw me he asked:

"'Why weren't you here this morning?'

"'Why should I have been here?' I asked.

"'Your daughter was married; didn't you know that?' he replied, and I almost collapsed.

"When I got to my office I found a telegram awaiting me from the Hotel Knickerbocker which read: 'We are married, Tom and Dot.' I hurried up to the Knickerbocker, but they were not there. I learned later that they had gone to the Hotel Astor to elude me, and spent the night there. To-day I got a telephone message from Dot before she started on her honeymoon. I was still sore at the joke that had been played on me, and I am something of a practical joker myself.

"When I answered the 'phone, I asked gruffly: 'Who is talking?' There was a giggle at the other end and Dot answered: 'Mrs. Stapleton.' 'I don't know any Mrs. Stapleton,' I replied, and hung up the receiver. I'll bet those two ducklings are consoling each other yet," chuckled Mr. Casserly."

Then relapsing into seriousness, he remarked:

"I am glad that they were married in St. Peter's Church. My father and mother were married there, and so were my wife and I."

Miss Anna Carpender Weds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 12.—Miss Anna Kemp Carpender, daughter of Mrs. Anna N. Carpender of this city, became the wife to-day of William Greenwood Bearman, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bearman of this city. The ceremony took place at Hillcrest, the Carpender home, and was performed by the Rev. E. W. Hall of this city, assisted by Bishop Scarborough of Trenton. J. Neilson Carpender gave his sister in marriage.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lina Abarbanell will leave New York to-day to spend the Summer at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks. She will return to New York in September to begin rehearsals of the new Pixley and Luders opera, "The Gypsy."

William Harris announced yesterday that a voice trial will be held on the stage of the Hudson Theatre on the morning of June 24 for chorus girls to be used in the new Channing Pollock-Rennold Wolf musical comedy, in which Clifton Crawford is to star, and for the several "Quaker Girl" companies that are to go on tour.

Mlle. Dazie, the dancer, will sail for Europe on the Cedric to-day. She will return to New York early in July to begin rehearsals for the new Winter Garden production, in which she will have a prominent role. While in Paris she will study a new production called "The Dance of the Fakirs."

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SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Tams of Tuxedo are in town for a few days, and are staying at the Ritz-Carlton.

Among those sailing for Europe to-day on the Amerika are Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus T. Kirby and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Thieriot, (Mrs. Francis T. Roe,) who were married on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who have been the guests of friends on Long Island for several days, returned yesterday to Washington. They will go to Baltimore to the National Democratic Convention, to which Mr. Belmont is a delegate.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Berry are at their Summer home at Lawrence, L. I., to remain until the late Autumn.

Dr. Eugene F. Hoyt of 39 West Fifty-eighth Street is not sailing for Europe until July 13.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., are at the Plaza for a few days' visit.

Among those sailing for Europe on the Olympic on Saturday are Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Bruce Brown, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Lloyd Warren, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ide, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Schley, (Miss Rogers,) who were married on June 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown have taken a cottage at Southampton and will go there in July. Mrs. Brown is now in Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland H. Pell have taken a cottage at Quogue for the Summer, but will also keep their Westbury house open.

Mr. and Mrs. George Allen are in town, en route from the Virginia Hot Springs to their Summer home on Lake Champlain.

COMEDY FOR MRS. CARTER.

Actress to Make Debut as Laugh Winner—John Cort's Plans.

John Cort's plans for the coming year will include five important productions, of which Lina Abarbanell's appearance in a new comic opera called "The Gypsy" is considered the most important. "The Gypsy" is by Pixley and Luders and will be presented in New York early in November after a preliminary road tour.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will enter on her third season under Mr. Cort's management in a comedy, the title and author of which has not been made known. It will be Mrs. Carter's first appearance in a straight comedy role. "The Glassblowers," a new opera by John Philip Sousa, will be another important production, and will have a hearing in October. The book and lyrics are by Leonard Liebling. "Ransomed," a play by Theodore Burt Sayre and Cleveland Rogers, is also scheduled for production in August and "C. O. D.," a farce by Frederick Chapin, will have its first performance in September.

"The Rose of Panama," which was produced last season, will be sent on tour this season, with the French prima donna, Chapine, in the principal role.

The Cort Theatre, in the course of construction in West Forty-eighth Street, will be ready for opening in October, and the first attraction there will be Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart," an Irish comedy by Hartley Manners. The Illington Theatre, which is being constructd for Mr. Cort in West Forty-sixth Street, will not be ready until November, and Margaret Illington, under the direction of Edward J. Bowes, will be the opening attraction.

Mr. Cort started on a tour of his circuit of theatres yesterday and early in July he will begin a vacation at his camp in the Olympic Mountains, Washington.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

Some of Those Sailing To-day on Four Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic lines sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

AMERIKA (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Ault, Judge and Mrs. B. S. Ambler, Miss E. Barrow, R. E. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Walin C. Bayliss, Miss D. E. Brown, Mrs. E. C. Briggs, Mrs. R. Collier, Mrs. L. H. Curtis, Mrs. G. H. Campbell, Dr. J. L. Cawn, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. du Bois, Mrs. H. C. Davis, Reginald Deming, Prince and Princess Nicholas Engalitcheff, Prince Vladimir Engalitcheff, Mrs. F. G. N. Frazier, Mrs. W. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew L. Gay, H. A. Gosnell, Mrs. W. R. Hannon, Miss J. C. Harrison, Mrs. M. Stein Hall, Miss Isabel F. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Jones, R. M. Johnston, Mrs. L. C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Loundell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Maaston, Mrs. E. Mandel, Miss Dorothy Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Morton, A. Moody, S. Stuart, Miss K. Norcross, Mrs. F. Oakes, Jr., Ernest Peters, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Root, Mrs. W. H. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. J. Slater, Miss C. L. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schiff, Mrs. De Witt Talmadge, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Truax, F. M. Urban, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Wheeler, and Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Webb

SAVOIE (Havre)—Edwin Baldwin, Robert J. Bagnes, Miss K. Bayne, Mrs. E. Brennan, J. F. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cromwell, A. J. Carroll, Miss Helen A. Forest, Miss Marion E. Hasseltine, the Rev. and Mrs. Harwood Huntington, Miss H. Huntington, O. S. Hess, A. Isler, Paul Krotel, Etienne Lanel, C. V. Miller, Mrs. C. H. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Pauline, G. Durand Rust, L. H. Sanford, B. Sandel, Mrs. J. Tolson, J. E. Townsend, J. Taylor, Miss Cora L. Van Norden, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Wilkinson.

CEDRIC (Liverpool)—Dr. C. F. Arkin, F. F. Bardon, W. R. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bird, Homan Bayn, Mrs. S. D. Bradford, Mrs. Travis Brown, Edgar P. M. Bunny, C. M. Carver, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Clark, Mrs. R. M. Colgate, Donald Cottrell, Miss Jane Creys, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Desmond, Mr. and Mrs. F. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Towles, Mrs. M. W. Gee, Mrs. W. Gibson, W. D. Gilson, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. Holt, Mrs. J. W. Howe, S. A. Jackson, Miss D. A. Keith, Mrs. J. W. Knapp, C. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Newton, Franklin A. Park, W. W. Phillips, Mrs. R. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rich, Dr. M. R. Rost, John Shields, Dr. W. F. Snow, the Rev. J. T. Wardle Stafford, Mrs. B. K. Nevins, Miss Ruth Taggart, Miss E. Taylor, Mrs. R. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Terris, J. W. Towns, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Turner, L. Victor, Miss A. M. Walker, Miss I. M. Wallace, Mrs. R. L. Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wickes.

SANT' ANNA (Marseilles)—Miss M. Abbey, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Abbot, Miss Belle Bidwell, Miss Lillian Brandt, Miss Mabel Brice, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Carpenter, G. D. Cummings, W. P. Curtin, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. W. Eagar, Mrs. E. J. Eatland, Mrs. R. Frost, Miss E. M. Gower, Prof. H. T. Parlin, Mrs. J. A. Prescott, Miss J. S. Rice, Mrs. L. N. Smith, Mrs. N. C. B. Sweet, Miss Olive Todd, T. R. Whitc, Miss Veronica Wiley, and Prof. C. S. Yoakum.

Orphans' Outing at Palisades Park.

The orphans of the Hudson County, N. J., institutions have been invited by Schenck Brothers and the Automobile Club of Hudson County to an outing at Palisades Amusement Park on Wednesday afternoon. Members of the club have donated 105 automobiles for conveying the children to and from the park, and the management of the amusement resort is planning special entertainments for them.

Robert Mitchell Floyd.

Robert Mitchell Floyd died last evening at his home, 317 West Eighty-third Street. He was 68 years old and was engaged in the publishing business at 29 and 402 Broadway. Funeral services will be held in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Floyd, who was born in New Orleans in 1849, represented New Jersey at the Nashville, Omaha, and Paris Expositions, and was the special representative of the National Growers' Association at both the London Convention in 1889 and at the Paris Exposition in 1900. Later Mr. Floyd became Treasurer and then Vice President of the International Growers' Association of the World. He was made a member of the American Trade Press Association of New York, of the Press Association of the Society of American Authors of New York, and of the Montreal Board of Trade. His wife survives him.

Lottie Gilson's Funeral To-day.

Funeral services for Lottie Gilson, who died on Monday night, will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Innocents in West Thirty-seventh Street, near Broadway. Maggie Cline, a life-long friend of the dead singer, has charge of the arrangements. Requiem mass will be said by Father O'Farrell.

SIR RUFUS ISAACS HAS RISEN RAPIDLY

Attorney General, Just Made a Cabinet Minister, Took Up Law at 26.

HAD FAILED AS A BROKER

Prosecuted Whitaker Wright—Other Famous Cases—His Wife His Constant Adviser.

The career of Sir Rufus Isaacs, the English Attorney General, whose appointment to the British Cabinet has just been announced, disproves the idea that remarkable and rapid rises in fortune can occur in America alone. When a boy, Rufus Isaacs ran away from home and joined a ship's company for Rio de Japeiro. At 25, although a member of the London Stock Exchange, he was already marked as a financial failure; and yet, ten years after he had been admitted to the bar of the Middle Temple, for which he began studying when 26 years old, he had been created a King's Counsel, and had the largest practice of any barrister in England.

Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs is the son of Joseph M. Isaacs, a London merchant. He received his education at the University College School and in Brussels and Hanover. His parents destined him for Cambridge, but the idea of study was irksome to the spirited young man, so that while arrangements for his education were being perfected, he embarked on a sailing vessel for South America as a common sailor.

He soon tired of this life, and returned to London. Although he might still have gone to a university, young Isaacs preferred business, and became a broker. He learned, however, that business in London was as uncongenial to him as the sea. At 26, he was face to face with financial ruin.

It was at this juncture that young Isaacs met his future wife, Miss Alice Edith Cohen, who was to play an important part in his later career, as his constant helpmeet and adviser. Miss Cohen was the daughter of an American merchant, who had moved to London. She became engaged to the young broker, and advised him to study law.

Isaacs remonstrated at the hopelessness of beginning in the profession at so late a date, but the young woman insisted. Together, in the evenings, the two used to pore over the law books. Such was their success that in 1887 Isaacs was admitted to the bar in London. The same year, although he had left the Stock Exchange absolutely penniless, he married Miss Cohen.

It was not long before Isaacs became known for his mastery of intricate figures and details—a gift which remained his most distinguishing talent in the practice of law. He was soon recognized as an expert in bankruptcy law and as an indispensible aid in unravalling the legal knots of the large mercantile and financial houses of London.

Whitaker Wright's Case.

When Whitaker Wright, the great English "frenzied finance" expert, who had fled to America, was brought back to London and successfully prosecuted by Isaacs, his reputation was secured. Wright had involved so many peers and younger sons of England's most prominent families, with him, that the press was unanimous in the opinion that he could never be convicted. But the trenchant examination of Rufus Isaacs, together with the mastery of figures with which he dumbfounded Wright, he effected the break-down and confession of the defendant. It was within a few feet of his prosecutor that Wright drank poison and escaped imprisonment.

The Siever blackmail case added to Isaacs' eminence at the English bar. "Bob" Siever, the proprietor of a London racing paper, ran a column known as "Celebrities at Glass Houses" in which, it was alleged, prominent men who had refused to accede to Siever's demands, were consistently blackmailed. Finally, J. B. Joel, a Londoner of great wealth, sued Siever for blackmail and after a sensational trial, Isaacs succeeded in obtaining his acquittal.

In 1904 Isaacs was returned to Parliament as a Liberal from the Reading District. From then on his rise was rapid. Up to the death of Edward VII., he was a regular "fourth" at the Royal bridge table, and it was jokingly said that the reason that the King, who was not a great bridge player, enjoyed playing with Sir Rufus Isaacs, was that the lawyer played as badly as he did.

In 1909, Isaacs was made Solicitor General and in 1910 he was Knighted and made Attorney General. The following year he was created Privy Councilor and Knight Commander of the Victorian Order. This year, as if honors had not come rapidly enough, the historic precedent of the British Constitution was broken in order to make him a member of the Cabinet, for he is the first Attorney General ever to be admitted.

Aided by Lady Isaacs.

It is generally said among the friends of Sir Rufus Isaacs that Lady Isaacs has been instrumental in his phenomenal rise from financial failure. One of the many friends who call at Foxhill, the Isaacs' estate in Berwickshire, is James M. Barrie, the dramatist. Rumor has it that Barrie obtained the germ of his play, "What Every Woman Knows," in which a wife's wits lead her husband to political success, from the continuous counsel of Lady Isaacs, who first impelled her husband to study law. The sad feature is that Lady Isaacs is an invalid, and cannot go about with her husband, nor be present when he conducts some famous inquiry, like the present one on the Titanic disaster.

When Sir Rufus left practice to become Attorney General, it was said that he received not less than $10,000 as a retainer, and $1,000 for a day's appearance in court. He is now a member of the Cabinet, and yet his friends declare that he has by no means reached the pinnacle of his successful career.

Funeral of Admiral Everett.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 12.—The funeral of Rear Admiral William H. Everett, U. S. N., retired, was held in the Channing Memorial Church here to-day. Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick headed the list of naval and military officers serving as pallbearers. The Rev. William Safford Jones conducted the services, after which the body was escorted to the railway station for transportation to Washington. The burial will be at Arlington Cemetery to-morrow.

To Carry Out H. B. Harris's Wishes.

Before sailing for Europe the late Henry B. Harris had arranged that the annual benefit for the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York should be given at the Arverne Pier Theatre, Arverne, L. I., on Sunday, July 21. Mrs. Henry B. Harris has undertaken to carry out her husband's wishes, and the benefit will be given under her direction. Many professional performers have agreed to appear.

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FREDERIC PASSY DIES.

Famous French Economist and Peace Apostle Was 90 Years Old.

PARIS, June 12.—Frederic Passy, the French economist and peace apostle, died here to-day in his ninety-first year.

According to his instructions to his children, his body is to be incinerated and his funeral is to be a simple one, without either military honors or flowers. His friend, Pastor Charles Wagner, the author, will recite the prayers and say a few words by the side of the coffin, on which will lie a wreath bearing the word "Peace."

The Passy family this evening gave out the following extract from the will:

"I beg all not to enroll me in any politics, science, religion, party, sect, or school. I am in the freedom of my feeble judgment of that grand universal church containing sincere souls and pure hearts who seek truth and justice. I dislike nothing so much as that narrowness of spirit and that hardness of soul which hinder us from working together because we are divided on secondary points for the great causes in which it would be easy for us to unite. The world will only be saved on that day when it shall be penetrated with the necessity of self-respect, mutual love, and the necessity of helping in the common struggle against all forms of error and vice."

Frederic Passy was a true Parisian, as he was born in the French capital and resided there all his life. He was educated as a lawyer, but entered the Government service as an auditor in the State Council. He soon resigned and devoted himself to political enonomy, in which science he became an authority. He was elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1877. For some time he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

He was a prolific author, his writings ranging over a wide series of subjects. Of late years he had been known chiefly for his activity in connection with the peace movement. He was a co-founder and Secretary General of the International League of Peace, and also with the late W. Randall Cremer, the English politician, founder of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for Arbitration and Peace. He was a member of the International Bureau of Peace at Berne, Switzerland, and was the first recipient of the Nobel Prize for Peace.

HOWARD M. DOW DEAD.

Composed the Masonic Orpheum—Attained Prominence as a Physician.

Howard M. Dow, before his retirement one of Boston's best-known physicians, the composer of the Masonic Orpheum, and many books of church music, died last evening at the residence of his son, Arthur M. Dow, at Pelham Manor, aged 75 years. His death is attributed to general debility and old age. He is survived by two sons, Arthur M. and James R. Dow, both New York business men, and by a daughter, Mrs. Lillian Dow, the wife of the painter, William Dow of Glendale, Cal. Mr. Dow was a thirty-second degree Mason, and his funeral, to be held at Boston on Saturday, will be under the auspices of the Boston Masonic lodges.

Mr. Dow was born in Boston. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School, and soon became prominent as a physician. He was always deeply interested in music, having composed some twelve books of church music and the Masonic Orpheum, the first book of Masonic anthems ever written. He was for twenty-nine years the organist of the Church of Unity, Boston. For fifty-nine years he was organist of the Boston

PEACE IN TEN DAYS, IS HOPE OF GOMEZ

Cuban President Tells Admiral Osterhaus He Expects Swift End of Revolt.

MANY DEFEATS FOR REBELS

Clashes with Troops Increase in Oriente—Marines Under Rebel Fire Near Santiago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Rear Admiral Osterhaus reported to the Navy Department to-day that he had paid a visit of respect to President Gomez and the latter had told him that he thought he would be able to stamp out the so-called insurrection within ten days.

Admiral Osterhaus said that everything was quiet in Havana, and it was believed that all danger of trouble there was passed.

The presence of the United States vessels had apparently had a quieting effect on the turbulent element, and business men were again feeling confident of the stability of the Government.

That the acute fear of trouble in Cuba had passed here was shown by the orders issued for the first division of the Atlantic fleet to proceed to Provincetown, as usual for the Summer manoeuvres. The division is commanded by Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, and includes the flagship Florida, the Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, and Massachusetts. A large proportion of the graduating class from the Naval Academy will be distributed among these vessels. The third division of the fleet is still at Norfolk, and it seems improbable that any more warships or marines will be sent to Cuba.

Major Gen. Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, said to-day, that, so far as advices to the War Department showed, everything was quieting down in the island, and there was no thought of sending troops there. Gen. Wood also took the ground that there was no necessity for undertaking to mediate between the Gomez government and the leaders of the insurrection. His policy is to provide marines and bluejackets enough to protect Americans properties and the towns, so that the residents may not be in continual fear, and the Cuban army may be able to hunt down the rebellious negroes.

ALARM IN ISLE OF PINES.

Inhabitants Ask Beaupre to Send Marines or Let Them Arm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, June 12.—The American residents in the Isle of Pines have petitioned Minister Beaupre for a company of marines or for permission to arm themselves for protection against a possible negro uprising in the island.

MANY CLASHES IN ORIENTE.

Reports Indicate Government Successes in Encounters with Rebels.

SANTIAGO, June 12.—Reports of numerous encounters between regular troops and negro insurgents reached here during the day, but details are scanty.

A detachment of Government troops under Major Rosando Collazo fought the insurgents near El Cobre, ten miles west of this city, to-day. The rebels were defeated, losing ten killed. The Government troops made effective use of their artillery and are now pursuing the rebels.

Government troops also fought with a force of rebels numbering 200 near Daiquiri, fifteen miles from this city. Two of the rebel leaders were killed and twenty horses and eighteen rifles captured, as well as some supposedly important documents.

A battle is said to have been fought to-day ten miles from Imias, on the north coast of the Province of Oriente, near Baracon. The result is not known here.

A force of rebels under Estenoz has been seen near Sagua de Tanamo, in the northeastern part of Oriente. Gen. Ivonet is reported to be surrounded by the Government troops at Las Cuevas, between Sagua de Tanamo and Zaterar.

The Mayor of Santiago and members of the Provincial Council protested to Gen. Monteagudo, Commander of the Government troops, against the arming of negroes as guerrilias. Gen. Monteagudo replied that a large proportion of the regular troops were negroes and had hitherto proved trustworthy.

HAVANA, June 12.—There is little change to-night at the scene of the military operations in Oriente. The Cuban troops are continuing the movement designed to surround the rebel forces under Ivonet.

A Santiago correspondent to-day visited the San Luis headquarters of Company D, Second Regiment of Marines, under Major Shaw, encamped on the Union plantation. Much firing occurred last night by guards on the outposts of the city. Seven dead negroes were found this morning.

Gen. Monteagudo has extended the period of grace to all insurgents wishing to lay down their arms to June 22. Small parties of rebels are reported to be taking advantage of this offer of amnesty.

A detachment of rural guards is in pursuit of a band of insurgents which appeared near Guines, in Havana Province. Elsewhere peaceful conditions prevail, although wholesale arrests are still being made in all parts of the island. The number of suspects now in jail amounts to upward of 1,000. Two hundred are in jail at Guanabacoa alone.

Much comment has been caused by the refusal of Gen. Monteagudo to accept the offer of a contingent of 2,000 men made by Gen. Menocal, the Conservative Candidate for the Presidency, on the ground that he was unable to supply the men with arms.

Congress to-day passed a resolution of thanks to the American House of Representatives for granting the privilege of the floor to Col. Orestes Ferrara to plead the cause of the Cuban Government.

Much interest has been excited by the rumored intention of the American Government to send Major Gen. Wood or Brig. Gen. Crowder to Havana as special investigator of the conditions in Cuba.

The eldest son of President Gomez is raising a squadron of cavalry for active service. The expenses are to be defrayed by the President. Extraordinary military and police precautions for the preservation of order in the capital continue, but there are no indications of disorder.

HONOR DROWNED SAILORS.

Tablet Presented to the City by the New Hampshire's Crew.

A bronze tablet, erected by the sailors of the battleship New Hampshire in memory of the twenty-five members of the crew who were drowned in the North River by the upsetting of a launch on Oct. 1, 1910, was unveiled yesterday and presented to the city.

The tablet is in the granite wall of the pagoda at Riverside Drive and 151st Street, just opposite the scene of the accident, about thirty feet below Riverside Drive, at one of the landings of a flight of steps leading from the Drive to the water front. The inscription reads:

To the members of the crew of the U. S. S. New Hampshire who lost their lives by drowning in the North River near the foot of 157th Street, Oct. 1, 1910.

Then follow the names of the drowned sailors and this inscription:

This memorial was placed here by their shipmates.

Two launches from the New Hampshire steamed to the landing stage at 151st Street and discharged one company of sailors and one company of marines. Headed by the ship's band, the companies marched to the landing and formed in line in front of the tablet, which was draped with a large American flag.

The ceremonies were opened with a prayer by Chaplain Cassard of the New Hampshire, who made an address presenting the tablet to the city. Park Commissioner Stover accepted the tablet for the city.

SHONTS BLAMES UNREST.

Traces Causes of Discontent in Address at Drake University.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 12.—Theodore P. Shonts of New York delivered the annual commencement address at Drake University here this afternoon. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the university Mr. Shonts was re-elected Chairman of the board, and all other officers were re-elected. In his address Mr. Shonts said in part:

"Without stopping to analyze at too great length all of the new conditions which have led to the disruption in some degree of family influence, it may be sufficient to advert to a dominating factor; that is to say, the general exodus from rural surroundings, where home life is naturally effective, to populous communities, where the social environment is necessarily less intimate, and its influence at once diffuse and harmful.

"The tendency I speak of is clearly shown by our statistics of population. In the State of New York, for which the census figures for 1910 are available, the increase for the last ten years in population of places of 2,500 or more, was 34.3 per cent., while the rural population of the same State increased only 0.6 per cent. in the same decade."

Mr. Shonts quoted from an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES which said that abundant evidences of the revolution were observable by the average young woman who contrasted her living conditions, in or out of wedlock, with those which, at her age, confronted her mother. Mr. Shonts continued:

"The spirit of unrest is abroad. It is a universal sign of the times. Nor is it confined to this land alone; it is world-wide.

"That country is no longer considered the best governed which governs the least. The cry is for universal governmental activity. Whether it be called socialism, collectivism, communism, municipal operation, or Government ownership, the result is the same. The community itself must run the individual and provide for his wants, while the individual sinks into a helpless unit, incapable of upholding the stability of the very Government which he designs to nourish his common wants."

FOR HIGHER TUITION FEES.

Cornell Funds Scant, Say Trustees—Mrs. Vaughn Moody on Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 12.—A recommendation for an increase in the tuition charge at Cornell University, and the election of a woman graduate to the Board of Trustees after a several years fight, were the features of the annual meeting of the Associate Alumni of Cornell University here to-day. John Ostrom, '77, of Pittsburgh, father of the Cornell navy, presided.

Charles E. Treman and Willard H. French, the retiring alumni Trustees, reported that the expenses of maintaining the university were more than the income, and recommended that an increase in tuition dues might be desirable. This was vigorously opposed by many of the alumni, but no decision was reached.

The ballot of the alumni for two Trustees gave Mrs. William Vaughn Moody of Chicago, widow of the poet and playwright, a place on the board, with the highest number of votes. Mrs. Moody has been an unsuccessful candidate for the last two years. She is the first woman Trustee of the university since Miss Ruth Putnam of Brooklyn retired several years ago. The other successful candidate was John C. Westervelt, architect of New York City. Other candidates were Dr. Louis L. Seaman of New York, R. G. H. Speed of Ithaca, and Henry Schoellkopf of Milwaukee of the younger alumni.

The Trustees announced the appointment of Samuel N. Spring, State Forester of Connecticut, as Professor of Forestry.

DEGREE FOR BISHOP BURCH.

St. Stephen's Confers That of Doctor of Human Letters on Him.

ANNANDALE, N. Y., June 12.—The degree of Doctor of Human Letters was conferred upon the Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Bishop Suffragan of New York, at the fifty-second annual commencement of St. Stephen's College, held here to-day. At the same time the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Right Rev. Harry S. Longley, Bishop Suffragan-elect of Iowa; the Rev. Percival C. Pyle, rector of the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, East 109th Street, New York; the Rev. Olin S. Roche, the Rev. John F. Steen, the Rev. F. W. Norris, all of New York City, and the Rev. Charles Fiske, rector of St. Michael's and All Angels', Baltimore.

President Rodgers appealed for $250,000 for carrying on the work of preparing young men for priestly orders in the Episcopal Church.

163 Mount Holyoke Graduates.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 12.—One hundred and sixty-three young women received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the Mount Holyoke commencement exercises to-day. According to the announcement the $100,000 needed for the alumnae building fund has been subscribed, and $342,741 has been pledged to the general endowment fund, leaving $57,259 still to be raised. Among the New York graduates were Helen V. Bennett, Grace Cook, Lois K. Curtice, Helen A. Holby, Anna M. Kellog, Bula Miner, Lois M. Mott, Florence Murdock, Marian S. Osgood, and Sarah Streeter.

Confer Degree Upon Prof. Hooper.

ANTIOCH, Ohio, June 12.—The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Prof. Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, at the commencement exercises of Antioch College, held in the college chapel this morning. Prof. Hooper was a student at Antioch for four years before going to Harvard University.

DEFENDS NEW IMMIGRANTS.

Cyrus Sulzberger Attacks Conclusions of Immigration Commission.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—The National Conference of Charities and Corrections was opened here at 8 o'clock to-night. Mayor Baker and Gov. Harmon delivered addresses of welcome, and Judge Julian W. Mack of the Commerce Court, President of the conference, delivered his annual address, following which a general session was held, at which immigration was considered. Cyrus Sulzberger of New York and others spoke. Mr. Sulzberger questioned the conclusions of the Federal Immigration Commission in the recent report. He said in part:

The only accurate generalization made by the restrictionists on the subject of immigration is that the nationality of the immigrants has changed; that whereas in former years the bulk of the immigrants came from Northwestern Europe, it has lately been coming from South and Eastern Europe. This is obviously true, but it is not true, as is so often asserted, that while the so-called older immigration was desirable the newer is undesirable.

The congestion of population in cities is one of the results generally attributed to immigration. We see the growth of cities, we see the incoming immigrant, and we connect the two. A closer study of the question will show us that there is no real connection between them. The tendency to urban in preference to rural pursuits is one of the marked developments of modern times, and is the inevitable consequence of the establishment of great industries in cities. Establish a great factory in a small city and the effect is instantly reflected in population.

The National Conference of Jewish Charities elected Cyrus Sulzberger, New York, President; Charles Elseman, Cleveland; Aaron Kohn, Pittsburgh, and Morris D. Waldman, New York, Vice Presidents; Bernard Greenfelder, St. Louis, Treasurer, and Louis Levine, Baltimore, Secretary.

Justice Dugro Well; on Bench To-day

Supreme Court Justice Dugro, who had been suffering from a cold and was confined to his apartments at the Hotel Savoy for the last week, is better and will sit in Trial Term, Part XV., to-day.

Actor Sues Playwright, Wins $5,000.

James Young, the actor, won a verdict of $5,000 for assault against Paul Armstrong, the playwright, yesterday from a Supreme Court jury before Justice Brady. Young told the jury that Armstrong attacked him outside the office of Henry Miller, the actor, in the Cambridge Building, last Summer. Armstrong testified that Young started the fight.

JUBILANT 'KOMMERS' FOR KAISER'S MEN

Everybody Toasted Amid Pounding of Tables — Cables Kept Hot with Messages to Berlin.

LUNCHEON AT MR. SPEYER'S

Officers and Other Guests at Tables Overlooking the Hudson—Fleet Leaves To-day.

Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, commanding the German squadron now anchored in the Hudson, and the officers and men of the squadron, who since last Sunday have been the guests of the city, will leave New York this afternoon at the end of a visit which the German Admiral said last night would always be remembered as among the most pleasant in the careers of himself and his men.

Like Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, yesterday, the last day of the official visit, was in every minute provided for on the programme with entertainment for the visitors.

In the morning the Admiral and about thirty of the higher ranking officers under his command proceeded up the Hudson to "Waldheim," the country home of James Speyer, near Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. There was a luncheon, followed by a garden party, after which the German and American naval officers returned to New York on Commodore C. Ledyard Blair's yacht Diana.

Arriving in New York the officers just had time to don informal dress and hurry to the Hotel Astor, where the largest "Kommers" ever given in New York was given by the United German Societies of New York. The "Kommers" was attended by Mayor Gaynor, by many other city officials, and by scores of well-known people, among whom were included the most prominent German-American citizens of New York.

The Luncheon at Mr. Speyer's.

The day for the visitors began with the sail up the Hudson to the home of Mr. Speyer on board the Diana. In addition to Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz and the officers of his ships, there were also on board the Diana Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow and about thirty of the officers of the Second Division of the Atlantic fleet, among whom were the Captains of the battleships South Carolina, Kansas, New Hampshire and the flagship, the Louisiana.

The Diana reached Scarborough at 11:45, and was followed there by the Yankton, which towed the launches on which the guests were transported from the yacht to the landing, where they were met by Mr. Speyer and V. Everit Macy. They were then driven up to the Speyer estate in automobiles decorated with the German and American colors.

Mrs. Speyer, in a costume of black and white, received the guests, and later luncheon was served on the west piazza of the house overlooking the Hudson River. The guests were seated at three tables decorated with flowers from the garden. The guests at the luncheon, besides the naval visitors, included Mayor Gaynor and Mrs. Gaynor, Francisco Madero, father of the President of Mexico, and his son, Julio Madero; Miss Beatrice Bend, C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler, Dr. George A. Dixon, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. M. Lawrence Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Robert Mead, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Prince, Franklin A. Plummer, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Richard Schuster, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, and Rear Admiral Winslow and Mrs. Winslow.

After the luncheon the German Admiral toasted the American women, paying a tribute to their charm and beauty, and extended an invitation for them all to come over to Germany for a visit. Mr. Speyer compared the beauties of the Hudson with those of the Rhine, wishing the German officers a good voyage home. Mr. Low then read this cablegram, which was sent to the Kaiser:

A Cablegram to the Kaiser.

To His Majesty, Emperor Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany:

A number of American men and women, including Admiral Winslow and his officers, also Mayor Gaynor of New York, Chairman Low of the Citizens' Committee, and Commodore Ivins of the New York Yacht Club, assembled at our country place on the Hudson River to welcome the Admiral and officers of the German visiting squadron and your Majesty's Ambassador, send respectful greetings to your Majesty, and express the hope that present friendly relations between Germany and the United States may long continue.

JAMES SPEYER.

Many guests were invited to the reception and garden party which followed the luncheon. They motored from town and the near-by country estates, or were brought by the Briarcliff Lodge buses from the railway station. The Seventh Regiment Band played under a tent in front of the house at luncheon. A large canvas pavilion had been erected just below the rose garden, and here a vaudeville entertainment was given.

The guests were seated on chairs in theatre fashion, and there was a large stage with a curtain and footlights. A Japanese troupe of jugglers, tumbling Arabs, song and dance artists, and the English pony ballet all received much applause.

After the vaudeville performance the photographers descended upon the party, and there was much good-natured posing by the German officers and the other guests. One group was composed of Mayor Gaynor and Mrs. Gaynor and Mr. and Mrs. Speyer, and another group was made up of Rear Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz, the Mayor, and Chauncey M. Depew.

Among those asked to the garden party were Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Adams, Charles B. Alexander, the Misses Alexander, Horace E. Andrews, E. R. Bacon, Frederick H. Baldwin, the Rev. and Mrs. B. Oakley Baldwin, Miss de Barril, Mrs. George H. Bend, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Bossevain, Gen. Howard Carroll and Mrs. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. S. Clarke, Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Coffin, Mrs. William E. Coffin, Dr. and Mrs. B. Farquhar Curtis, Capt. C. S. Dansey, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, W. W. Fuller, the Misses Fuller, Daniel Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Albert Eugene Gallatin, Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Henop, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Henop, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Herrick, Miss Elinor Hewitt, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Louis D. Irving, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Miss Therese Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Juillard, Mrs. and Mrs. Walter N. Kernan, Walter W. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Low, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Low, Dr. Henry M. Leipsiger, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Dr. and Mrs. Joel D. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin G. Merrill, Miss S. Adeline Moller, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Parker, Miss Blanche Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn, Charles M. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert E. Rogers, Charles E. Sampson, Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Phillip Schuyler, Edwin A. Seasongood, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. A. Coleman Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Spiegelberg, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steinhart, Miss N. S. Stephens, Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Frank A. Vanderlip, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald G. Villard, Commissioner Waldo and Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Westcott, F. Egerton Webb, Frederick W. Whitridge, Creighton Webb, and Dr. Kurt Ziegler.

The "Kommers."

More than twenty-five hundred persons were at the "Kommers," the crowd overflowing from the main floor of the grand ballroom to the two tiers of boxes and out into the corridors. Everything was spoken in German except the toast by Mayor Gaynor for the Kaiser and the one for the German Navy by Rear Admiral Winslow.

Many of the songs had been specially written for the occasion, and a chorus of more than three hundred from the United German Singing Societies received much applause. After the first few relays of beer had been disposed of, amid poundings of the tables and cheers, there were toasts for the Kaiser, the President, the peoples of the two countries, New York City, and finally the navies of America and the Fatherland.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, proposed the first toast of the evening. He said that all Germany would feel grateful for the cordial reception of the squadron. He asked all to rise to drink the health of and give three cheers for the President of the United States. The "hochs" were given with a vim. Mayor Gaynor proposed the toast that followed.

"Your Chairman says," he said, "that you will all be pleased with what I say, but Herr Ridder told me just now that I was not expected to say anything. So there you are. The German Emperor has a way of saying things that makes him seem to us like an American. We understand him. He means what he says and does what he says he is going to do. I am, therefore, if I be permitted to do so, going to propose a double toast. I propose the health of the Imperial German Emperor and I propose the health of the German Emperor as a man."

The next toast was for Mayor Gaynor, and was proposed by Hubert Cillis, the toastmaster, after which Admiral von Rebeur-Paschwitz proposed the health of the American Navy, and Admiral Winslow returned the compliment with a similar proposal in honor of the navy of Germany.

Searchlights Play on Flags.

The biggest demonstration followed when the room was darkened and a single electric searchlight was played on the electrically waved German flag, while the band played "Die Wacht am Rhein." Then the light went out and from another flagpole the American flag stretched out to the electrically created breeze, and then another searchlight came into play, and the German and American flags waved in unison while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

In the demonstration that followed Count von Bernstorff and Mayor Gaynor and the American and German Admirals led the cheering, each waving in one hand a small German and in the other a small American flag.

This cablegram was sent to the Kaiser:

To His Majesty, the German Emperor, Berlin:

The United German Societies of the City of New York, assembled at the Festive Kommers in honor of the Admiral commanding the German visiting squadron and of his officers, (the officers of the escorting American squadron, as well as the city authorities, being present,) send their most respectful greetings.

HERMAN RIDDER,
HUBERT CILLIS,
GUSTAV SCHOLER,
THEODORE HENNINGER,
Committee.

Mayor Gaynor sent this cablegram to the Mayor of Berlin:

Oberburgomeister, Berlin:

I send greetings to the City of Berlin on behalf of the citizens of New York. They have thoroughly enjoyed the delightful visit of the Admiral, officers, and men of the German squadron. They thoroughly appreciate the friendly spirit toward the American Nation which prompted them to accept our invitation to come here. Their presence has served to strengthen the bonds of friendship and amity which have ever existed between Germany and the United States.

W. J. GAYNOR,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Among those at the "Kommers" were all of the higher ranking officers of the American and German squadrons, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Herman A. Metz, Herman Ridder, Dr. George F. Kunz, George C. Boldt, Police Commissioner Waldo, Patrick F. McGowan, President McAneny, Theodor Henninger, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Frank Cerdts, David Koos, Frederick Ohmeis, and Hugo Ritterbusch.

Prince Wasn't There; Had to Work.

One of the German officers not present was Prince Henry XXXVII. of Reuss, one of the young junior officers of the battle-cruiser Moltke. The Prince was on duty yesterday in connection with the coaling of the Moltke. He was kept busy directing transfer of the coal from barge to warship from early morning until sundown, and he was covered with soot and looked more like a stoker than a Prince when the coaling stopped for the day.

The last function in honor of the visitors will be a luncheon at the Union League Club at 1 o'clock this afternoon given by Samuel W. Fairchild, President of the club. The interior of the clubhouse has been decorated with flags and the interior with flowers.

The German squadron is scheduled to sail at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Fourteen officers from the visiting German battleships were guests of F. Ziegfeld at the performance of "A Winsome Widow" at the Moulin Rouge last night, and occupied boxes decorated with American and German flags. After the play Mr. Ziegfeld entertained the officers at supper at the Plaza.

STEREOTYPERS ARGUE STRIKE

L. B. Straube Accuses Freel of Being in Pay of Chicago Publishers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—In a speech before the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Convention to-day, L. B. Straube, President of the Chicago Stereotypers' Union, accused James L. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of being in the employ of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Straube is one of the three Chicago delegates whom places in the convention were refused because of the charter of the Chicago union being taken away when the men joined the strike of the web pressmen. He was arguing upon the union's appeal for reinstatement.

"I have in my possession 125 letters signed by President Freel and Vice President Sumner proving absolutely that the two men are employed by the Chicago branch of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The men are servants who seek to usurp the authority of the master," he shouted.

Straube then read a telegram from the Chicago Federated Trades which said the Executive Committee of the American Federation of Labor had sent out a circular bringing its subordinate organizations to render aid to the striking Chicago stereotypers. This telegram Straube construed as evidence that President Gompers favored the strike. It was announced that Fremont J. Frey, a delegate from Indianapolis, would reply to Straube.

AQUEDUCT MEN SEEK PAY.

350 Foreigners Invade Highland Falls Looking for L. F. Goodsell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 12.—Had not Louis F. Goodsell, former Senator from this district and President of the First National Bank at Highland Falls, learned in time this morning to make his escape from the village prior to the arrival of 350 foreigners employed on the New York aqueduct contracts at Garrison's serious trouble might have ensued.

Goodsell was interested in the Hickson-Johnston Company, which had a sub-contract with former Gov. Odell of this city and William E. Paine of New York City as receivers of a bankrupt contractor in Westchester County. June 3 the Hickson-Johnston Company, of which Goodsell is a Director and Treasurer, shut down their plant with $20,000 due for wages. It is said Mr. Johnston told some of the men that Goodsell had plenty of money and could pay them if he would.

This morning the men set out to get it, crossed the river from Garrison's on the ferryboat, and marched into the village. When they discovered that Goodsell had escaped the men were greatly excited, and trouble was feared, but the men returned to Garrison's, saying they would come back on Thursday. The present situation does not affect the receivers, except to hinder them in getting the work completed.

DR. VOORHIS TURNS FARMER.

Cathedral Choirmaster Resigns to Raise Fruit in Manitoba.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest Voorhis, for twelve years leader of the Cathedral Choir School of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, resigned yesterday. He will buy a farm in Manitoba, near Winnipeg, to take up fruit raising.

The new head master is Dr. Miles Farrow, the Cathedral choirmaster and organist. He came here from Baltimore two years ago on the resignation of Walter Henry Hall. He will superintend the school when it enters its new building.

Canon Voorhis is a New Yorker. He was formerly with Trinity Parish, and was called to the Cathedral by the late Bishop Potter, who outlined what the schools should be. Canon Voorhis carried out the Bishop's suggestions. At the closing exercises of the school yesterday, when two boys were graduated, Bishop Greer thanked him for his services and introduced the new head master.

THIEVES OPEN SAFE WITH ELECTRIC DRILL

Attach the Wire to Lighting Fixture and Burn Away the Vault's Tumblers.

A NEW GANG, SAY THE POLICE

Burglars Get $2,500 in Cash and Jewels in Houston Street Shop —Policeman on Post Outside.

A new gang of safe burglars has begun operations in this city, according to the police, who are apprehensive of the next example of the burglars' skill. So far this particular gang, whose entirely new method of opening a safe has persuaded the police that they are not of the old-time safe robbers, most of whom are known to various detectives, has committed only one robbery.

This occurred some time Sunday night or Monday morning in the women's tailoring establishment of H. Milgrin & Brothers, at 190 East Houston Street. Instead of blowing open the safe, the thieves burned away the tumblers with electricity, cutting through them as cleanly as though the work had been done with a special saw, and it is this that makes the police think they are members of a new gang.

The work was accomplished by burning three holes in the door of the safe; this, too, with an electric drill, which was found in the place afterward, attached to the electric light fixture. The holes were in the upper right hand corner, just above the combination and in the lower left hand corner of the door of the safe. Through these holes wires were dropped—they were found there afterward—and somehow the burglars, with the current from the light fixture, burned through the tumblers of the safe.

How this was accomplished the detectives confess they are unable to guess. They say that among the burglars must have been one man who was a skilled electrician. The thieves opened every window in the building and wrapped all the telephone instruments, of which there were many, in bolts of cloth. The opening of the windows, the police believe, was to make persons who might observe them from the street believe that members of the firm or the working force who had a right in the building were there But why the telephones were wrapped up is a mystery to the police.

The burglars got away with only $1,500 in cash and jewelry worth $500, but marks on the larger safe, in which were $2,000 and $10,000 worth of jewelry, showed that the thieves had been at work on this when apparently they were frightened away. They dragged both safes from the front office to a rear room where they worked on them. The front office is directly in view from a fixed post just outside the building. A policeman stood there all night. Two posts meet just in front of the building and frequently throughout Sunday night the policemen on these posts should have met each other there.

The tailors occupy the whole building, having a store on the ground floor and using the four floors above as workrooms where about 100 men are employed. The burglars entered the building from the rear yard, sawing through an iron-bound door into the cellar, through another one into the main hall and through a third, then a pine door and then a pair of double doors to get into the second floor. Thence they went down the private stairs to the office.

Experts from the Finger Print Department at Police Headquarters visited the store when the robbery was discovered Monday morning, but they refuse to say whether they got any impressions of finger prints on the safes or elsewhere.

OCEAN WEATHER SERVICE.

Willis Moore Is Moving for Compulsory Reports and Warnings at Sea.

LONDON, June 12.—The first formal step in the campaign for the establishment of an international Weather and Storm Bureau has been taken here by Willis Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau.

Speaking of his plan Mr. Moore said:

"If the plan is adopted, so far as storms are concerned, the crossing of the Atlantic will be made as safe as a short street-car journey. Great ocean liners, which have but little to fear from anything except the most destructive gale, may, by altering their course fifty miles or more, on receipt of the warning, escape a rough passage, while the smaller steamers and sailing ships by making a wide detour may escape possible destruction."

Mr. Moore outlined the plan at a luncheon given to him by Dr. William Shaw, head of the British Weather Service, and the scientific staff of the London Meteorological Station. Mr. Moore has carried the fight for the adoption of his plan into the International Radio Congress, which is now in session here, and the American delegates are under instructions to aid him in obtaining the co-operation of other nations.

According to the plan a median line will be established through the North Atlantic. All ships sailing in either direction, westward of this median, are to be compelled to take a daily weather observation, which must be sent by wireless telegraph to the nearest ship in communication to the west. Thence the messages are to be relayed until they reach the nearest American land station. The messages are then to be telegraphed to Washington, where the Weather Bureau will make up a weather chart and a storm warning, which will be cabled to Europe.

Ships to the eastward of the median will relay the messages until they reach London or Paris. The weather chart and storm warnings, made up by the European station, will be cabled to Washington, and the storm locations from America and Europe as compiled will be sent by wireless telegraph to the nearest ships, which will be in duty bound to transmit them to vessels near the storm-threatened areas.

WIRELESS OPERATORS' FUND.

Contributions of $51.50 Received for Jack Phillips Memorial.

Contributions to the Jack Phillips Memorial Fund received yesterday by C. C. Galbraith, Chairman of the committee at his office, 42 Broadway, amounted to $51.50, bringing the total to $1,964.05. These contributions were received:

Anonymous: London, England	$25.00
B. F. Breslauer	1.00
Wireless Specialty Apparatus Company of Boston	10.00
Old Dominion Steamship office, Richmond, Va.:	
George M. Wyatt	3.00
W. G. Mayer	1.00
John F. Mayer	1.00
H. T. Hancock	.50
G. A. Nolting	1.00
C. D. Burdett	1.00
Subscriptions received from passengers of the steamship Hamilton, Old Dominion Steamship Company, by Operator Beckerman:	
W. H. Hodgson	1.00
D. H. Davis	.50
H. G. Payne	1.00
Dr. Joiner	1.00
C. A. Easton	.25
J. McDonald	.25
A. D. Ford	1.00
H. Lamptier	1.00
Earl Ferguson	1.00
H. B. Read	1.00
Total	$51.50
Previously acknowledged	1,912.55
Grand total	$1,964.05

The fund will be used partly to help build a memorial to Phillips, the wireless operator, who went down with the Titanic, in his home town in England, and partly for the benefit of wireless operators.

Will Have a "Titanic" Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Senate to-day adopted the House resolution authorizing President Taft to invite other nations to an International Maritime Conference to consider the lessons of the Titanic disaster. The President is also authorized to accept Germany's invitation for the United States to participate in a like conference.

DELAY WHEELING ELECTION.

Majority Stockholders Wait to See What Minority Will Do.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—Minority stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad made no progress to-day in the fight to lift the receivership and take control from the majority.

H. B. McGraw, an attorney representing five shares of stock and the minority shareholders, attempted to file an application in the Federal Court to enjoin the majority shareholders from electing a Board of Directors this afternoon. Judge Day was out of town, and McGraw was compelled to postpone action.

John A. Watson, the majority stockholder, who elected himself President a week ago, called his meeting to order, but adjourned it to June 28 to see what move the minority will make.

F. A. Henry, a minority shareholder, insisted that his faction was in the right.

"The ownership of the technical majority," said Henry, "is not caring for the interests of the railroad. Instead it is devoting itself to the Wabash-Pittsburgh road, which controls the majority of stock. We will fight to free the Wheeling and Lake Erie from this control."

The minority, represented by McGraw, Henry and others, met a week ago Tuesday and elected Directors. Later they elected a complete new set of officers and now assert they have control. The majority declared that this meeting was not the legal annual meeting and that the meeting they intend to hold will be the regular meeting. Two sets of officers and Directors will result.

RAILROADS REPLY TO TOWNE.

Generally Favorable to His Coal Investigation Plan.

Henry R. Towne, President of the Merchants' Association, heard yesterday from several railroad Presidents in response to his request for their co-operation with the committee of the association appointed to investigate the anthracite coal situation. The replies were favorable, and as a result the investigation, which was originally intended to be an inquiry into the advance of the price of domestic anthracite 25 cents a ton, is now to take in the questions of freight and profits in the anthracite trade as compared with other commodities. George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading, wrote:

By direction of the board I am instructed to say, while, in view of the facts that suits are now pending and that Government authorities are now investigating and propose other investigations relating to the subject matter referred to in your communication, we are in doubt as to the advisability of your investigation, nevertheless, in deference to the wishes of your association, we are willing to have our officers confer with your Traffic Manager, Mr. Lincoln.

President Stevens for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company wrote:

The officers of this company are quite agreeable to giving your committee any information that you desire in connection with the matter referred to in your communication. Of couse, the information that would be supplied by this company would be entirely in relation to the transportation of bituminous coal.

President C. F. Loree, for the Delaware & Hudson, wrote:

I attach hereto map showing the location of the Delaware & Hudson Company system, from which you will see that we do not enter the City or Port of New York. If, however, I can be of any service to you in the direction you indicate I shall be glad if you will feel that I am at your disposal.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, wrote for further information regarding the inquiry. He said last evening that he thought the letter asking for co-operation more or less indefinite.

SUIT OVER CHEWING GUM.

Court Considers the Virtues of Chicle and Chucca as Chewables.

The action begun by Franklin V. Canning against the Autosales Gum and Chocolate Company to restrain its officers from employing Mayer M. Swaab at a salary of $15,000 a year was dismissed yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Kapper, in Brooklyn. In his complaint Mr. Canning declared that he had invented a brand of chewing gum; that its basis was chicle, and that the "Chicle Trust" had served notice on him that he must sell out or be deprived of the ability to buy any more chicle. He said that under duress and compunction he did sell, but that all the time he feared an effort would be made to adulterate his brand of gum by mixing in with it a gum called chucca.

Mr. Canning protested, but his protests were unheeded, he says, and Mr. Swaab was employed, and he ordered that 15 per cent. of chicle be dropped out of the gum and 15 per cent. of chucca substituted for it. It appears from statements made by the lawyers that the chewing gum industry is a very large one. Mr. Canning said that ten of the best years of his life were spent in producing a gum that was as pure as the falling snow and as elastic as the human jaws.

Two citizens of New Jersey testified that the mixing of chucca made the gum better and tougher. It adds resiliency to the product. Without chucca in gum the laws find it flat when they close upon it, but with a little chucca added the quid springs back after each chew, thus making a self-acting cushion for the teeth to work on. In answer to the charge that chucca was an adulterant the two gentlemen from New Jersey declared that it was nothing of the kind.

The court was so much impressed with this evidence that the case was disposed of without delay. Greene, Hurd & Stillwell represented the plaintiff and Davies, Auerbach, Cornell & Barry the defendants.

FINDS EUROPE IN POVERTY.

Theodore N. Vail Says Millions Spent by Americans Stay Revolution.

The White Star liner Olympic arrived from Southampton yesterday with 123 first

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Butte and Superior Surprises Boston with an Unexplained Advance of Four Points.

Yesterday's stock markets in other cities, as reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES, were dull and without feature, except at Boston, where there was unusual activity in the zinc issues.

Trading was dull and featureless at Baltimore yesterday.

At Boston the zinc stocks, particularly Butte and Superior, completely dominated the market. This issue closed at 47⅞ Tuesday night, and, after selling at 47⅛ at the opening yesterday, began to rise, and by noon had advanced to 51. American Zinc was strong and active, although to a lesser degree. The declaration of the Island Creek Coal dividends appeared to have been discounted, for the stock was neglected and sold at concessions from Tuesday's price. Pond Creek was active and sold around 191½.

The copper shares were firm, but did not improve much in price. Hancock and Adventure were in some demand on prospective favorable property developments. Old Dominion improved ¾, to 58¾, and Calumet and Arizona was fractionally higher. Mohawk sold off 1½, to 64½. Boston Elevated stock was quoted up ½, at 128½.

Moderate advances were recorded in a few issues on the Chicago Stock Exchange, but there were about an equal number of inconsequential declines. Sears-Roebuck common and American common were the most active features, the former showing a gain overnight of a point. Chicago Railways 2s and Street's Stable Car common also made substantial gains. National Biscuit common and Street's preferred were at a slight recession from yesterday's level, while Chicago Railway 5s were a shade higher.

Trading on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange fell to such a low ebb that at times it was practically at a standstill and price changes were few and unimportant, many brokers deserting the floor long before the day was half spent.

The only ripple on the placid surface was created by a demand for Pennsylvania Salt warrants, which lifted the price to the highest recorded for some time.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Con. Coal	101½	101½	101½
5	Fidelity & Deposit	153	153	153
400	G. B. S. Brewing	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Houst. Oil com. tr. ctfs.	14½	14½	14½
125	Houst. Oil pf. tr. ctfs.	68	67½	67½
100	St. L. S. Wo.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	55	55	55
300	Seaboard Air Line com.	25½	25	25

BONDS.

$10,000	Carolina Cent. 4s	92½	92¼	92½
3,000	G. B. S. Bwg. 4s	53¼	53¼	53¼
1,000	G. B. S. Bwg. inc.	16½	16¼	16¼
1,000	Milwauk. Rfg. 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾
3,000	Norf. & Ports. Tr. 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼
5,000	Norf. & Wn. Ry. & Lgt. 5s	100	100	100
4,000	Rol'd Pk. E. & W. 5s	102	102	102
8,000	Seaboard 4s, stpd	87¼	87¼	87½
1,000	United Railways 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1,000	Un. Rwys. fdg. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
1,000	Va. Rwy. & Power 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
4	Boston & Albany	215½	215½	215½
38	Boston Elevated	128½	128	128½
3	Boston & Maine	98	98	98
30	Maine Central	146	146	146
63	Maine Cent. rights	1	1	1
225	Mass. Electric	20¼	20	20¼
71	Mass. Elec. pf., et	78½	78	78
510	Mass. Elec. pf. fr. w.	20c.	19c.	19½c.
96	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135	134½	135
100	Union Pacific	169	169	169

TELEPHONES.

221	Am. Tel. & Tel.	146	145¾	146
50	Mexican Tel.	3¼	3¼	3¼
3	New England	152	152	152

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	61	61	61
121	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101	100¾	101
40	Amoskeag Mfg. pf.	83	83	83
25	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼
27	Am. Sugar	132	131	132
15	Am. Sugar pf.	122	121¾	122
57	Am. Woolen pf.	92	91½	92
150	East Boston Land	1¾	1½	1¾
50	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	124	124	124
14	General Electric	170	169	169½
180	Mass. Gas.	91	90¾	91
6	Mass. Gas pf.	94½	94½	94½
1	Nor. Tex. Elec. pf.	97½	97½	97½
32	Pullman	130	129½	130
25	Swift & Co.	104¾	104¼	104¾
106	Torrington	29	28½	28½
233	United Fruit	195½	195	195½
220	United Shoe	51½	51½	51½
11	U. S. Steel	69	68½	69
110	Wollaston	2	1½	2

MINING.

878	Adventure	10¼	9¾	10
240	Algomah	7	6¾	6¾
25	Allouez	46½	46½	46½
905	Amal. Copper	85⅞	85	85½
12,749	Am. Zinc	32¾	30½	32¼
120	Boston & Corbin	3¼	2¾	3
17,912	Butte & Superior	51¾	47½	50⅞
145	Calumet & Arizona	76	75⅝	75⅝
24	Calumet & Hecla	518	515	518
70	Centennial	25	24½	25
205	Chino	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
155	Copper Range	59⅝	59	59
15	Franklin	13	12	13
220	Giroux	5⅝	5½	5½
300	Granby	55	55	55
520	Greene-Cananea	10¼	10	10¼
325	Hancock	34⅞	34¾	34⅞
40	Helvetia	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
25	Indiana	19¼	19¼	19¼
108	Island Creek	62	62	62
152	Island Creek pf.	90½	89¾	90
802	Isle Royale	31	30½	31
85	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
53	Keweenaw	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
575	Lake	40¾	39½	40
30	La Salle	7¼	7¼	7¼
940	Mason Valley	12⅜	12½	12½
50	Mayflower	10	10	10
225	Mass. Con.	7¼	7	7⅛
95	Miami	28	27¾	28
315	Michigan	3⅝	3⅝	3¼
300	Mohawk	66	64½	66
130	Nevada Con.	22	22	22
50	New Arcadian	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Nipissing	7 15-16	7⅞	7 15-16
630	North Butte	31⅝	30¾	30¾
100	North Lake	6⅜	6¼	6¼
150	Ojibway	4½	4½	4½
65	Old Colony	7⅞	7½	7½
130	Old Dominion	59	58	59
30	Osceola	123	123	123
965	Pond Creek	19⅝	19½	19½
10	Quincy	91½	91½	91½
290	Ray Con.	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
100	Santa Fe	3 13-16	3¾	3 13-16
270	Shannon	15¼	15	15¼
35	Snattuck	23	22½	22½
50	South Utah	80c.	80c.	80c.
225	Superior	39½	36½	39¼
195	Trinity	6¾	6¾	6¾
675	Tuolumne	4 7-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
263	U. S. Smelting	39¼	38½	38⅞
20	U. S. Smelting pf.	49	49	49
475	Utah Cons.	12½	12¼	12¼
45	Utah Copper	63⅝	63¼	63⅝
15	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼
25	Winona	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Wolverine	110	110	110

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	101½	101½	101½
4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	90¾	90⅝	90⅝
6,000	Am. Zinc 6s, 1915	130	130	130
3,000	Am. Zinc 6s, 1914	128	125	128
1,000	Atchison 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼
5,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1,000	Chi. J. & S. Y. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼
8,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s, 1940	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1,000	Dominion Coal 6s	99	99	99
4,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98½	98½	98½
1,000	West. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½

BOSTON CURB—CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bay State G.	26	27	Goldfd. Con.	4⅜	4½
Bohemia	3⅜	4	La R. Con.	3½	3⅝
Boston Ely.	1½	1⅝	Maj. Cop.	55	57
Cactus	11	14	New Balt.	3	3½
Calaveras	2⅜	2½	Oneco	2¾	3
Chemung	5	5½	Ohio Cop.	1½	1 9-16
Chief Con.	1⅜	1 7-16	Raven	31	34
Con. Ariz.	65	70	R. I. Coal	28	31
Davis-Daly	2	2½	South Lake	9⅜	10¼
First Nat.	2⅞	3			

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
375	American Can	35	33¾	34¾
200	American Can pf.	117½	116½	117½
25	American Tel. & Tel.	145¾	145¾	145¾
30	Booth Fisheries pf.	94	94	94
10	Chicago Pneu. Tool	48	48	48
250	Chi. Rys., Series 2	26	25½	26
80	Com. Edison	140	140	140
50	Corn Products Ref.	15¼	15¼	15¼
10	Internat. Harvester	120½	120½	120½
20	Illinois Brick	67	67	67
50	National Biscuit	156	156	156
110	Public Service	84½	84	84½
25	Public Service pf.	100	100	100
75	People's Gas	114¾	114¾	114¾
10	Quaker Oats	290	290	290
402	Sears-Roebuck	189¼	189	189
200	Street's Stable Car	10¼	10	10¼
42	Street's Stable Car pf.	44½	44¼	44½
75	Swift & Co.	104¾	104½	104¾
225	U. S. Steel	69	68½	69
100	Union Carbide	162	161	162

BONDS.

$3,000	Cudahy 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
6,000	Chicago Rys. 5s, A	96¾	96¾	96¾
9,000	Com. Edison 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
1,000	Metropolitan gold 4s	83	83	83
5,000	Chicago City Ry. 5s	102	102	102
5,000	Chicago Pneu. Tool 5s	92	92	92
2,000	Public Service 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	Chicago Tel. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Chicago Rys. 5s, B	86¾	86¾	86¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Alliance Insurance Co.	135	135	135
162	Baldwin pf.	108	108	108
24	Cambria Steel	43¾	43¼	43¼
10	Chi., M. & St. P.	103¾	103¼	103¼
5	Hunting. & B. T. pf.	22½	22¼	22¼
20	Insurance Co. of N. A.	21½	21⅝	21⅝
23	Lehigh Navigation	89½	89⅝	89½
60	Lehigh Nav. ctfs.	89½	89⅝	89⅝
20	Lehigh Valley	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
20	Norristown	140	140	140
146	Pennsylvania R. R.	61 15-16	61⅝	61⅞
167	Penn. Salt Mfg.	105½	104⅝	105
10	Philadelphia Co.	52	52	52
332	Philadelphia Electric	22½	22¼	22¼
50	Phila. R. T. ctfs.	23½	23	23
830	Reading	83⅜	83½	83½
3	Reading 1st pf.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
375	Tonopah Mining	7 1-16	6	6 1-16
275	Tonopah Belmont	10¼	10¼	10¼
150	Union Traction	50⅜	50½	50⅜
44	United Gas Imp.	89¼	89¼	89¼
2,460	U. S. Steel	69¼	68⅝	69
100	United Traction pf.	39	39	39
100	Warwick Iron	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
107	West Jersey & S. S.	53	53	53

BONDS.

$6,000	Am. G. & E. 5s	87	86⅞	86⅞
2,000	Am. Ry. 5s, 1917	96	96	96
5,200	E. & P. 4s	88	88	88
10,000	Inter-State 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
1,000	Peoples Fgr. 4s	92½	92½	92½
1,500	Philadelphia Elec. 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
1,000	Phil. Elec. gold 5s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1,000	Reading gen. 4s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3,000	Spanish-Am. I. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼
2,000	Standard G. & E. 6s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6,000	United Railway 5s	83½	83⅝	83⅝

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
155	Am. Window Glass pf.	60½	60	60
50	Caney River Gas	33	33	33
2,626	Crucible com.	13½	13	13½
420	Crucible pf.	89¾	87½	89¾
100	Independent Brew pf.	25¼	25¼	25¼
275	Nat. Fireproofing com.	5½	5½	5½
25	Nat. Fireproofing pf.	26¼	26	26¼
75	Ohio Fuel Oil	17¾	17¼	17¾
2,930	Pure Oil	14½	14¼	14¼
165	Pittsburgh Oil & Gas	6	6	6
235	Pitts. Brewing com.	8¾	8¼	8¼
70	Pitts. Brewing pf.	37	37	37
10	Westinghouse Electric	36¾	36¾	36¾
95	Union Switch	100	100	100

BOND.

6	Pittsburgh Coal deb. 5s	90	90	90

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Julia	.14
Alpha Con.	.05	Justice	.10
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con.	.06
Belcher	.58	Mexican	2.05
Best & Belcher	.55	Occidental Con.	.55
Bullion	.03	Ophir	1.10
Caledonia	1.35	Overman	.82
Challenge Con.	.13	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.13
Confidence	.53	Sag Belcher	.22
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.05	Sierra Nevada	.13
Con. Imperial	.05	Union Con.	.70
Crown Point	.37	Utah Con.	.02
Gould & Curry	.04	Yellow Jacket	.50
Hale & Norcross	.13		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	10.00	Daisy	.08
Jim Butler	.52	Diamond'd B. B.	.08
McNamara	.24	Goldf'd C. M.	4.32½
Midway	.43	Goldfield Merger	.31
Montana	2.55	Great Bend	.04
North Star	.15	C. O. D.	.10
Rescue Eula	.18	Jumbo Extension	.38
Tonopah Exten.	1.87½	Florence	.90
West End	1.90	Lone Star	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm Kend.	.02
Adams	.01	Red Hills	.02
Atlanta	.26	Vernal	.14
Blue Bell	.01	Silver Pick	.13
Comb. Fraction	.16	Nevada Hills	2.10
Booth	.09	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con.	.18

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	6½	Jackpot	4	6
Elkton	66½	66⅝	McKinney	71½	73
El Paso	97	98	Old Gold	3½	4
Findlay	4½	5	Portland	92	93
Gold Dollar	16¾	17	Vindicator	82	90
Isabella	13¾	14	Jen. Samp.	5	7

UPHOLD FOSS'S VETO.

Bay State Senate Defeats New Haven Road's Trolley Merger.

BOSTON, June 12.—The Western trolley merger bill advocated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was finally defeated in the Senate to-day, where the Governor's veto was sustained by a vote of 23 to 16 in favor of the bill, not the necessary two-thirds.

The bill sought to combine the Worcester, Springfield and Berkshire Street Railways, all three of which are controlled by the New Haven Railroad. The bill passed both houses by large majorities, but was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that it was against public policy.

The House passed the bill over the Governor's veto yesterday, but the Senate delayed action until to-day.

A measure extending the powers of the Railroad Commission and providing for electrification of the steam railroad lines in the Metropolitan district, but with no tunnel provisions for steam railroad through Boston, was sent to the House by the Senate shortly after the trolley merger bill failed.

It was expected that with the disposition of this latter bill, the work of the present Legislature would be concluded.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8965—KEROSENE ENGINES.—An American Consul in the Far East reports that a local firm has requested to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of kerosene engines suitable for running light machinery. It should be understood that it is useless to address this firm in regard to gas or gasoline engines, as kerosene is the only practical power in the country in question.

8966—STEEL PLANT AND SHIPBUILDING MACHINERY.—According to the report of an American Consular officer the next few years will see a great revival of the shipbuilding industry in the country in which he is located. The machinery eventually needed in these plants will be used to reduce iron ore by electricity and in shipbuilding machinery that will equip ships for oil fuel.

8967—MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND HARDWARE.—A new hardware store has been opened in a South American country, and the proprietor has informed an American Consulate that he will limit his stock to goods of American manufacture. He is anxious to get in touch with the manufacturers or exporters of these articles as soon as possible.

8968—SHEET IRON, GARDEN TOOLS, WIRE, AND WIRE NAILS.—The manager of a foreign business firm has requested an American Consulate to secure catalogues and prices of galvanized and plain corrugated sheetiron spades and shovels.

8969—REPRESENTATION IN GERMANY.—The Bureau of Manufactures is in receipt of a communication from an American mining engineer stating that he is experienced in European business methods and desires to act as buying or selling representative in Germany.

8970—AUTOMOBILES.—An American Consul reports that a firm of bankers and general merchants is contemplating the resumption of an automobile service between two points in his district, a distance of five miles. The firm considers the undertaking a profitable one and is seeking a suitable car for the work.

8971—BOAT.—The Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Canada, invites tenders for a steamer for fishery protection service. Particulars may be obtained of G. H. Desbarats.

8972—FLOATING CRANE.—The Tender Board, Adelaide, Australia, will receive tenders for one 50-ton floating crane. Particulars may be obtained of the agent general for South Australia, 28 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., England.

8973—RAILWAYS.—The Public Works Department, Madrid, Spain, will receive tenders until June 15 for the construction and exploitation of a railway from Priego to Fernan Nunez.

8974—IRRIGATION MACHINERY.—An American Consul has forwarded a report regarding irrigation machinery for land owned by a resident of his district. The volume of water to be raised will be 137,000 cubic feet per hour. Windmills might be used to advantage. Information showing the comparative cost of kerosene engines and windmills is also desired.

8975—INCANDESCENT LAMPS.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a European municipality is in the market for about 3,000 incandescent lamps.

8976—MACHINE TOOLS FOR IRON AND STEEL PLANTS.—A business man in a Mediterranean country informs an American Consular officer that he desires to communicate with American manufacturers of machine tools of all kinds for iron and steel working. He states that he is in a position to furnish satisfactory references, and requests that catalogues be sent him. Correspondence in English, French, Italian, or Spanish.

8977—ARTESIAN WELL MACHINERY.—An American Consul has submitted a report regarding the introduction of artesian well machinery in his district. It is particularly desired that the matter be taken up by American houses at the earliest possible moment.

8978—CEMENT.—According to the report of an American Consular officer, certain foreign Government railways are in the market for 2,000 sacks of cement to be used at one of its stations.

EQUITABLE SITE NOT SOLD.

Wrongly Reported Jersey Central and Lehigh Had It.

In the pauses between sales on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday brokers became interested in a discussion of a plan said to be under way by the Lehigh Valley and the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the joint construction of tunnels to Manhattan, with a terminus under the site of the old Equitable Life Assurance Building at 120 Broadway.

The report was that the Manhattan end of the lines was to be electrified and a $15,000,000 office building erected above the station. The story had a wide circulation before it was officially denied.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

All Close Firm, Though Wheat Crop Prospects Brighten.

Wheat displays a steadier undertone due partly to technical conditions. The crop situation is good in the Northwest and has been improved in the Southwest. Corn is steady with bulls confident. Backwardness of the plant is complained of. Oats were easy for a time on crop advices, but rallied with other markets. Provisions continue steady. Cottonseed oil exhibits steadiness with pressure lacking. Cotton reverses and scored fair gains. The spot situation is a factor and appears to be offsetting fairly favorable crop progress at this time. Coffee is fairly active and steady moving over a narrow range, however.

WHEAT.

Supplementing the decided weakness during the latter part of Tuesday's session, the opening steadiness of the market yesterday was quite a surprise to many. Unimportant fractional changes occurred over night, which were on both sides of the line, whereas moderate to heavy precipitation over much of the area in Kansas and Nebraska as shown by the morning's weather map led to expectations of a continuance of the weak undertone. It was evident, however, that the absence of an outside long interest was a saving feature on a declining market for holders just as this same factor militated against their chances to liquidate with the issuance of bull news recently.

There seemed to be little to encourage new speculative demand, but offerings were gradually absorbed and small net advances were shown at the finals. Bears are inaggressive with a tendency to await the developments of the Spring wheat crop. The established damage in the Winter wheat belt is undoubtedly offset to some extent by prevailing levels as compared with last year, so that the mixed sentiment is not surprising. Cable advices failed to show a sharp decline, as had been looked for, but few expected Liverpool to fully respond to our weakness, as they have been indifferent for several weeks, and in the meantime export business is confined to only scattered takings of Manitoba, while fluctuations in the foreign markets are not indicative of foreign crop prospects as yet.

Northwestern advices continue optimistic, with one prominent expert wiring that rains in South Dakota had relieved the situation. The Northwestern Miller claimed that highly promising conditions in the Spring wheat belt continue, and that bountiful rains the latter part of last week greatly improved conditions in the Southwest. Other private advices at hand were to the effect that rains, particularly in Nebraska, had come too late to be of benefit, but the consensus of opinion was that there has been substantial improvement, or at least that deterioration has been effectually checked.

Cash demand is indifferent and flour business routine. Southwestern authorities claimed that prospects were for a free movement of new wheat at prevailing prices. From North Dakota was information that mills were not operating owing to the lack of wheat. Cutting in Oklahoma is well under way and samples of new wheat from Texas show fine quality.

Cash No. 2 red was quoted at $1.19¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.23½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.20¼, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.18.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The early market was quiet, but prices gradually hardened. There seemed to be more confidence on the part of bull leaders at the West, with short covering brought about by the complaints of temperature being too low, adding to the backwardness of the plant. Cut worms observed in Illinois were also a factor, these necessitating some replanting at this late date. Receipts continue moderate, but a diminution in the movement is anticipated, while it was asserted that cash inquiry showed a slight improvement. Cash No. 2 corn quoted at 82¾c, free on board, afloat, for export.

OATS.—In sympathy with wheat and on the rains in Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa, there was heaviness early, but stimulated by the firmness of the cash situation and active buying of the July option at the West by large interests a firming of prices took place. Cash standards were quoted at 40¼c; No. 2 white, 41c, and No. 3 white, 60 to 60½c.

PROVISIONS.

A slightly lower average of hogs had a sympathetic effect on the provision list, but in the late trade the market rallied. The steadiness was ascribed to the rally in grain prices and to an absence of selling pressure. Cash trade is not active.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	$1.14½	$1.13⅞	$1.14½	$1.14¼
September	..	..	1.10½	1.10¼
December	..	..	1.10⅝	1.10¼

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	$1.08¾	$1.08¼	$1.09⅛	$1.08⅜
September	1.05¾	1.04⅞	1.05⅝	1.05½
December	1.06½	1.05½	1.06⅜	1.05¾
Corn—				
July	74⅛	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝
September	72⅝	72¼	72⅝	72¼
December	62⅝	62½	62⅝	62⅜
Oats—				
July	50¾	49¾	50⅜	50¼
September	41⅞	40⅝	41	40⅜
December	41⅞	41⅝	41¾	41⅜
Lard—				
July	11.02½	10.95	11.02½	10.97½
September	11.22½	11.10	11.22½	11.15
October	11.30	11.20	11.30	11.22½
Ribs—				
July	10.57½	10.50	10.57½	10.52½
September	10.72½	10.62½	10.72½	10.65
Pork—				
July	18.97½	18.82½	18.97½	18.85
September	19.25	19.07½	19.25	19.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

Limited offerings of oil were easily discerned by the small business which transpired during the session and the gains of about five points. The fact that the advances were confined almost entirely to the near deliveries was looked upon as encouraging by some of the speculative holders, who, independently, were again a pressing more confidence in their position. Consuming reports are rather conflicting, with several authorities maintaining that there has been a slight expansion in the demand, the comparisons being, however, with a very dull trade. The strength in cotton and lard was not conducive to selling pressure, and while there are many bearish opinions to be had, interests expressing these are not actively selling.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.93	6.87
June	..	..	6.92	6.88
July	6.95	6.94	6.93	6.90
August	7.04	7.02	7.03	7.02
September	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.11
October	7.11	7.08	7.10	7.09
November	6.68	6.68	6.66	6.66
December	6.60	6.60	6.59	6.59
January	..	..	6.62	6.59

COTTON.

Absorption of contracts by large trade interests, also for foreign and Southern account, partly in the nature of short covering, was mainly responsible for the firmness of yesterday. Somewhat more conflicting crop accounts were at hand, but the balance did not seem to be toward unsatisfactory advices, and that there was little inclination to attribute the gains of about ten points to adverse development of the cotton plant.

At the outset the market was stimulated by the Liverpool cables. The foreign future market was much firmer than had been expected, while there was a further increment in the volume of spot sales there, these totaling 12,000 bales. Manchester was firm, and it was noticeable that there was a good European inquiry for local futures. Firmness at domestic spot centres continues, with reiteration of claims that good white cotton is scarce and that much of the unsold cotton is untenderable. It was generally agreed that the absence of pressure in the South largely actuated the covering of shorts by New Orleans interests, with the New Orleans future market displaying relative strength at different periods of the day.

The weather news inspired both buying and selling, with no appreciable enlargement of the outside demand. Selling by large interests, which were prominent in accumulating contracts several days ago, is unabated, but offerings are not being pressed, suggesting apparent confidence on the part of holders. Professional traders, as a rule, argue that there is no public support, that the weather is good, and that the short interest has been materially reduced, which seems to be against the constructive side of prices.

Showers were forecasted for Oklahoma and Texas, over which section the moisture would serve to allay apprehension if it materializes. A Gulf storm was said to be nearing the Texas Coast, and there was some nervousness on this account, inasmuch as high winds were expected by some, but in other quarters it was thought that if only moderate to heavy rains occurred the latter would be bearishly construed rather than otherwise. Settled weather continues in the East, resulting in generally optimistic crop reports, with the first blooms reported from Alabama and Georgia.

The cool weather recently in parts of the Southeast, especially Georgia, has led to some complaints, while there has also been dissatisfaction expressed because of the appearance of boll weevil in the Central West, but actual damage is not believed to be important as yet. The Journal of Commerce advices from Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana showed additional improvement in the prospect, although the plant is nearly a month late, and some reduction in acreage is claimed. Habersham King analyzed the weather of last week as favorable to 80 per cent. of the belt, distinctly unfavorable to 5, and almost a standoff to 15 per cent. From other circles were claims that the outlook in Texas was the best since 1906.

COTTON PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	11.29@11.32	11.15
July	11.40	11.29	11.38@11.39	11.25
August	11.46	11.39	11.44@11.46	11.31
September	11.41	11.41	11.49@11.51	11.37
October	11.61	11.49	11.57@11.58	11.45
November	..	..	11.61@11.63	11.49
December	11.73	11.60	11.57@11.68	11.55
January	11.69	11.58	11.64@11.65	11.52
February	..	..	11.68@11.70	11.56
March	11.80	11.70	11.77@11.78	11.65
May	11.83	11.80	11.83@11.84	11.72

COFFEE.

Coffee trade was heavier, sales amounting to 90,500 bags. Near positions were again under pressure with switching in the later months, but the close was at top, 1 to 5 points up. Havre declined ¼ to ½f, which was no more than due after the decline here Tuesday, while Hamburg was unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. Brazilian markets were firm, unchanged.

Spot coffee unchanged, 14¼c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	13.42@13.44	13.41
July	13.46	13.45	13.46@13.47	13.44
August	..	..	13.55@13.57	13.53
September	13.66	13.63	13.65@13.66	13.62
October	..	..	13.72@13.74	13.67
November	..	..	13.73@13.76	13.72
December	13.80	13.77	13.79@13.80	13.76
January	..	..	13.79@13.81	13.77
February	..	..	13.78@13.82	13.73
March	13.84	13.83	13.83@13.84	13.80
April	..	..	13.84@13.86	13.80
May	13.86	13.83	13.86@13.87	13.81

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 27¼@28c; firsts, 26½@27¼c; seconds, 25½@26c; thirds, 24@25c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 26½@27c; good to prime, 24@26c; common to fair, 22@23c; process, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@22½c; factory, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21½c; thirds, 19½@20½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 18½@19½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, new, white specials, pound

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Very Light — Investigation of Stock Exchange — Steel Trade News Good.

Prices were firmer yesterday and trading very much lighter. Stock Exchange circles had recovered in part from the disconcerted attitude into which they were thrown by the subpoenaing of many brokers to tell before the Pujo Committee what they knew of recent stock market operations, but the dealings on the floor were still under the restrictive influence of the likelihood that the Congressional Committee would look very closely into the intimate affairs of the Stock Exchange. The inquiry before the Committee yesterday, so far as it related to the Exchange, followed general lines, and for the day this furnished relief from such discomfort as brokerage circles might have found in questions directed to uncovering the sources and methods of recent stock market operations.

It is altogether possible that much more importance has been attached in Stock Exchange circles to this phase of the investigation than it really deserves. Certainly it is much less important from the general public's point of view than from that of the Stock Exchange and its members. This, however, does not alter the fact that the public at large is interested in the general course of the Congressional Committee's inquiry into Stock Exchange affairs, nor does it lessen the importance of having this investigation carried on, both on the part of the investigators, and on the part of the witnesses called before them, in a manner which will most clearly present the real facts in the case. If the Stock Exchange should be stirred by the experience through which it is now passing to enact and enforce rules drawn to safeguard the interests of investors and the public at large, so far as it comes into contact with the Exchange, as rigidly and with as great scrutiny as it does those rules which bear on the immediate interests of the Exchange and its members themselves, including such matters as the maintenance of the commission rates, a service will have been done to the Stock Exchange as well as to the public. The Exchange unquestionably performs an important function in the financial and commercial affairs of the country, but it has not always seemed that such measure of public responsibility, as the exercising of these functions may reasonably be regarded as carrying with them, has been fully recognized by the Stock Exchange.

Looking beyond the matters with which the Exchange was immediately concerning itself yesterday, the information which came to hand included some items which emphasize the most conspicuous of the present features of the industrial situation, the record activity in the steel trade. The situation there is such that the Iron Age says that conditions favor a continuance through the Summer of the present large scale of mill operations with an advancing tendency in prices. More, the steel trade could not ask. In activity it has been surpassing all previous records, and if this condition can be maintained while at the same time prices can be further advanced there will be less heard of the insufficiency of profits which has been the unfavorable feature not only in the steel trade, but in many other lines of production. Moreover, improving prices on a scale of production which represents practically the full capacity of the mills will offer strong corroboration of the view that underlying conditions are such as to warrant the hope of a generally large and improving volume of business so soon as the country has freed itself of such measure of hesitation as political considerations are causing. This hope could be expressed with even less reservation were it not for the fact that the latest crop report somewhat lessens the assurance which can be felt in an entirely satisfactory outcome of the crops. There is no question, of course, of actual shortage in any line but a summary of the crop situation as a whole suggests a total result only a little better than last year's. In view of the check put upon the grain and some other important crops a year ago, this comparison is not altogether satisfactory. It is still so early in the crop year, however, that present indications cannot be taken as conclusive either one way or the other.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Many large lenders on call are holding their money at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days and ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five months, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for seven and eight months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 3½@4 per cent. for prime four to six months' maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $829,989,023; balances, $22,268,368; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $122,680.

The local banks have lost $2,861,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2½ per cent. for short bills and 2 13-16@2¾ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2½ per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. The money rates were 2@2¼ per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 24 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 45 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.87½; demand, $4.8720.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ less 1-32; check, 5.17⅛ less 5-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅝; check, 95¼ plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18¾ less 3-64; check, 5.19⅝ plus 1-64.
Holland—Cable, 40.36; check, 40.33.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.20⅜ less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8465; 90 days, $4.8350.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84⅝; 90 days, $4.83⅛.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.21¼ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.22⅛ less 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼ plus 1-16; 90 days, 5.21⅝ less 1-16.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94¼ less 1-16; 90 days, 94¼ less 1-16.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 7-16 plus 1-32; 90 days, 94 3-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 15c premium; St. Paul, 35c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted unchanged in London, at 28¼d per ounce, and unchanged in New York, at 61c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, Mar., 1962, l'chg..	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞
4½s, Mar., 1960, l'chg..	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s, Mar., 30-60, l'chg.	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957, l'chg..	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s, May, 1957, l'chg..	107	107⅛	107	107⅛
4½s, Nov., 1917, l'chg..	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛
4½s, May, 1917, l'chg..	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛
4s, May, 1936, l'chg....	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s, Nov., 1958, l'chg....	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s, May, 1957, l'chg....	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
4s, Nov., 1955-56, reg..	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1936, reg.....	97⅝	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
4s, May, 1918-10, l'chg..	99⅛	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛
3½s, Nov., 1954, l'chg..	86½	86⅝	86½	86⅝
3½s, May, 1954, coup....	86¼	86½	86¼	86⅝
3½s, 1960-54, reg.....	86¼	86½	86¼	86⅝
3½s, Nov., 1941, reg....	88½	89	88½	89
3½s, Nov., 1929, reg....	91¾	91⅞	91¾	91⅞

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Disturbing Influence.

At best there would not be much interest in the present market, but such interest as there is keeps wandering to the Money Trust hearing, which is taking place a few blocks south of the Exchange. With the President of the Stock Exchange on the stand, and many members expecting to be called, no one seemed to be paying any particular attention to the sales of stock. The total trading yesterday amounted to but 163,250 shares, and the price changes were small. Such a market tends to empty the customers' chairs and prolong vacations. The brokers were indifferent to the opinions of crop experts, and paid little heed to what returning travelers had to say about affairs abroad. There is enough transpiring right here in New York to keep the big traders out of the market.

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Wall Street and the Commerce Court.

If, after the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court last Friday, such of the friends of the Commerce Court who busy themselves with Wall Street affairs had any hope left that that court might still survive they would have given yesterday much more thought than they did to the morning's news that the Senate, following the lead of the House, had stricken out the appropriation for the recently created court. As it was, the general Wall Street attitude toward this latest blow at the Commerce Court was pretty well expressed in the remark by one broker as he read this item of the news: "Well, when a thing is dead, it's dead."

***

Much Was Expected of New Court.

Great things were expected of the Commerce Court when it was first proposed. It was held by many railroad men that there ought to be an effective check on the activities of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the new tribunal promised to supply that check. It is said by the sponsors for the court that it has not been in existence long enough for a fair test.

***

Disappointing Witnesses.

One heard in Stock Exchange houses yesterday expressions of a good deal of disappointment over the showing made before the Pujo Committee by some of the witnesses who were called upon to describe the workings of the Stock Exchange. One witness, an important officer of the Exchange, according to the account of the testimony which found its way to the brokerage offices, went so far as to say that he really knew of no function which the Stock Exchange performed. In the face of such testimony can the spokesmen for the institution under investigation escape their share of responsibility for any inconvenient results, from the Stock Exchange point of view, which may be brought about by the investigation now under way?

***

Suggests a School for Witnesses.

With a view to presenting a practical suggestion, the idea was advanced in one quarter yesterday that, in view of the popularity of investigations, Congressional and other, it might be helpful to have some one establish a school for witnesses.

***

To Tell All He Knows.

This appeared among yesterday's items of Stock Exchange gossip: "It is thought by many when the money investigators finish with Dan Reid to-day there will be some buying of stocks, as Reid will tell everything he knows, and show there was no mystery about the late moves." Wall Street may forget its chagrin over the "money trust" investigation and become really interested—if Dan Reid tells all he knows. Mr. Reid did not have the opportunity yesterday.

***

Mellen and Rutland.

A report that President Mellen of the New Haven would offer minority stockholders of the Rutland a guarantee of 3 per cent. a year on their preferred stock, or an exchange arrangement which would allow them to turn in two shares of Rutland for one of New Haven was not credited in New Haven circles. The minority has succeeded in holding up the transfer of control of the Rutland to the New Haven for a time, at least, by injunction, but it is understood that Mr. Mellen will not treat with the protesting stockholders. He has expressed himself as confident that the other shareholders will benefit by the transfer, as well as the New Haven, through an increase in business which is expected to result from the new alignment.

***

Wall Street and Congress.

Members of the American Bankers' Association will receive in the next issue of the bulletin of the association an opinion of its general counsel on the power of the House to investigate the private affairs of State banks and trust companies. The opinion concludes that a general inquiry by a Congressional Committee into the affairs of all banks of a State is probably beyond the jurisdiction of the House and that National banks are not subject to the proposed investigation in view of the provision of the National Banking act limiting visitorial powers. An interesting feature of the opinion is the recalling of the Jay Cooke & Co. case. When this banking house failed in 1876, the Government was a creditor and Congress appointed a special committee to inquire into an alleged real estate pool and the character of the settlement made by the firm. One Hallett Kilbourne, summoned before the committee, refused to answer questions or produce books and papers demanded. He was imprisoned forty-five days in the common jail of the District of Columbia after having been adjudged guilty of contempt. He brought an action for false imprisonment against the members of the committee, the Speaker of the House and the Sergeant at Arms. The Supreme Court of the United States, in 1880, in deciding the case, held that the resolution declaring Kilbourne guilty of contempt was void, but held all but the Sergeant at Arms exempt from liability. Although the Court avoided deciding the power of the House to punish for contempt it expressed its opinion strongly against the existence of such a power.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Maturity.		Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper	5	Apr. 1,'13	100⅝	100⅝	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'13	100⅛	100⅜	4.10
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June 1,'14	99½	99⅝	4.63
C., H. & D., purchase money	4	July 1,'13	99⅝	99⅞	4.12
Chi. & Alton	5	Mar. 15,'13	99⅝	99⅞	5.36
Chi. Ill. Rys.	5	July 1,'14	98¼	98½	5.17
Erie	6	Apr. 8,'14	101	101¼	5.28
Erie	5	Oct. 1,'14	99½	99⅝	5.14
Erie	5	Apr. 1,'15	99	99⅛	5.33
Gen. Motors	6	Oct. 1,'13	99⅛	100⅛	5.94
Gen. Rubber	4½	July 1,'13	97⅝	98	5.14
Hudson Co.	6	Feb. 1,'13	99⅝	100⅛	5.56
Int. & Gt. N.	5	Aug. 1,'14	98	98½	5.57
Int. Harv. Co.	5	Feb. 15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
Minn. & St. L.	5	Feb. 1,'13	90	95	...
Mo., K. & T.	5	May 1,'13	99⅛	99⅜	5.48
Mo. Pacific	5	June 1,'14	94	95	7.80
M. C. of Mex.	4½	Sep. 1,'13	98⅛	98⅜	5.95
N. Rys. of M.	4½	June 1,'13	98	98½	6.00
N. Y. Central	4½	Mar. 1,'14	100⅛	100⅜	4.27
N. Y. Central	4½	May 1,'15	99⅜	99⅝	4.50
Pac. T. & T.	5	Jan. 2,'13	100⅛	100⅜	3.88
St. L. & S. F.	5	June 1,'13	99⅜	100⅛	5.87
Southern Ry.	5	Feb. 1,'15	100⅜	100⅝	5.73
U. S. Rubber	6	Dec. 1,'13	104⅜	104½	5.14
Westinghouse	6	Aug. 1,'13	101⅛	101⅜	4.90

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Slack and Prices Inclined to Sag, After Early Strength on the Curb.

Trading on the Curb yesterday after an early promise of activity fell off to a small volume, and prices tended toward lower levels. In the industrial list the dullness was particularly notable. United Cigar Stores reported transactions of only 390, and on this trading the price fell off from 242 to 238, the close being at 241, which, however, was one point above the opening. In the mining list there were a number of fractional declines. Braden sold off from 7 to 6¾ and closed, after sales of 3,500, at 6⅞. Trading in the bond list was fairly well diversified, but none of the issues appearing changed from the opening levels.

***

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	*Al. Secur. Co.	88	89	88	89
200	Am. W. W. G. Co. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	*B.-A. Tobacco	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
85	B. F. Goodrich Co.	82	82	81¼	81¼
462	B. F. Goodrich Co. pf.	108	108⅜	108	108½
100	Havana Tobacco	6½	6½	6½	6½
300	Houston Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½
50	Houston Oil pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
80	J. I. Case pf.	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½
200	L.-W. B. Co.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
100	L.-W. B. Co. pf.	102	103	102	103
100	L.-W. 2d pf.	85½	85½	86¼	85½
77	McA. & P.	184	185	182	185
3,500	Man. Transit. 2-7-16	2¼	2¼	2⅜	2½
1,200	*Mays Oil	30	30	28	28
100	R. J. Reynolds	236	236	236	236
60	S. Oil of N. J.	381	382	381	382
890	U. C. Stores	240	242	238	241
100	F. W. Woolw'th	87½	87½	87½	87½

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Big Four	45	46	44	45
3,500	Braden Copper	7	7	6¾	6¾
700	B. Col. Copper	6	6	6	6
500	Cons. A. Sm.	⅝	⅝	9-16	⅝
100	D.-D. Copper	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	Dia. Bl. Butte	8	9	8	9
6,000	D. Field Daisy	10	10	9	9
10,800	El Paso Con.	1	1 1-16	.98	1
500	Florence	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
300	Giroux Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
2,000	Gold Hill	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
200	Greene-Can.	10¼	10¼	10	10
200	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2 15-16	2⅞	2 15-16
500	La Rose Con.	3 7-16	3 7-16	3⅜	3⅜
2,000	Mason Valley	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
500	McK.-Dar.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
300	Motherl. Gold	15-16	1	15-16	1
300	Nevada Hills	2½	2½	2½	2½
200	Nip. Mines Co.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Ohio Copper	1½	1½	1½	1½
120	Silver K. Con.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
275	So. Live Oak	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
800	Stewart	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16
300	Tonopah Ext.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½	½
3,000	Tuolumne Cop.	4¼	4⅜	4	4¼
8,000	*Wet. Silver M.	54	54	47	48
1,000	Yukon Gold M.	3⅜	3 11-16	3⅜	3 11-16

BONDS.

$2,000	Braden Cop. 7s	140	140	140	140
2,000	Braden Cop. 7s, new	145	145	145	145
9,000	Chicago El. 5s	98½	98⅛	98⅛	98½
1,000	N. Y. City 4½s	101	101	101	101
50,000	N. Y. State 4s, new	100 7-16	100 7-16	100 7-16	100 7-16

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

***

The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds, of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday, make these comparisons with those of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	June 12. Bid.	Asked.	June 11. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Coal Prod. pf.	109¾	110	109¾	110
Am. Writing Paper	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
At., Gulf & W. I.	7	8	7	8
At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	13	15	13	15
Baldwin Locomotive	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	54¼
Bay State Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Borden's Con. Milk	128	129	128	129
‡Borden's Cond. M. pf.	107	108	107	108
Con. Rubber Tire	16	18	16	18
Havana Tobacco pf.	10	15	..	17
Inter. Rubber t. c.	15½	16⅞	15½	16⅞
International Salt	3	6	3	6
Kayser	83	90	83	90
Kayser pf.	107	109	107	109
Kolb Bakery pf.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
S. S. Kresge	51	52	51	52
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	244	248	244	248
Marconi of Am., new	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	280	285	280	283
Standard Oil (old)	880	910	880	910
Standard Oil Subsid.	500	510	500	510
Studebaker Co.	36	38	36	38
Studebaker Co. pf.	94	96	94	96
Sulzberger pf.	99	101	99	101
U. S. L. & H. new	20	21½	20	21
U. S. L. & H. pf. new	87	90	87	90
F. W. Wool. pf. flat	116	118	116	118
J. S. Youngs	180	182	180	182

RAILROADS

Am. Light & Trac.	325	350	..	..
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110	..	..

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated	44	46	44	46
Caledonia Mining	68	72	68	75
*C. D. Con.	10	11	10	11
First National	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
International S. & R.	120	123½	120	123½
Keystone	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Mines of America	3	3¼	3	3¼
*Nev.-Utah M. & S.	6	7	5	7
Pacific Smelters	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
South Utah M. & S.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Tonopah Mining	7	7½	7	7½
Union Mines	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United Copper	¾	1	¾	1
United Copper pf.	8	20	8	20

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	144	147	144	147
Mason Valley 6s	125	133	128	133
Miami Copper 6s	150	156	150	156
Western Pacific 5s	84	85	84	85

*Sells cents per share. ‡Odd lots.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Refining Co.	385	395	383	390
Borne-Scrymser Co.	160	170	160	175
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.	137	142	135	142
Chese. Mfg. Co. cons.	680	740	675	725
Colonial Oil Co.	130	160	130	160
Continental Oil	800	900	800	900
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	54	60	53	58
Cumberland P. L., Inc.	70	80	70	80
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	300	310	295	310
Galena-Signal Oil	225	235	225	235
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	145	135	143
Indiana Pipe Line	90	95	90	95
National Transit Co.	37	40	38	40
New York Transit Co.	295	310	295	305
Northern Pipe Line	105	115	105	115
Ohio Oil Co.	93	95	92	95
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	270	280	270	270
Solar Refining Co.	460	525	450	525
Southern Pipe Line	195	205	195	205
South Penn. Oil Co.	575	600	575	600
Southwest Penn. P. L.	145	155	142	148
Standard Oil (Cal.)	160	165	155	165
Standard Oil (Ind.)	220	230	220	220
Standard Oil (Kan.)	105	210	100	210
Standard Oil (Ky.)	375	400	375	400
Standard Oil (Neb.)	210	230	200	225
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	420	430	420	430
Standard Oil (Ohio)	175	190	173	183
Swan & Finch Co.	175	230	175	230
Swan & Finch, war.	75	150	75	160
Union Tank Line Co.	50	55	50	53
Vacuum Oil Co.	160	170	158	165
Washington Oil Co.	20	30	20	30
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,400
Anglo-American Oil Co.	22	22¼	23¼	23¼
Stand. Oil, N. J.	380	385	380	385
St. O., sub., "en bloc"	500	525	500	525
St. O., old st. "all on"	880	910	880	910

Standard Oil subsidiaries "en bloc" and old stock "all on" quotations include all stock dividends and Swan & Finch warrants and the new Vacuum Oil Stock paid up.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	June 12. Bid.	Asked.	June 11. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27⅞
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	185	200	190	200
J. H. Young	177	188	180	185
MacAndrews & Forbes	185	188	183	186
Porto Rico-American	275	285	278	285
R. J. Reynolds	235	240	235	240
United Cigar Stores	240	241	240	241

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The Treasury statement, issued to-day, gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	June 11. Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,128,654	$9,899,825 $294,430,065
Internal rev.	967,073	8,580,065 274,194,069
Corporation tax.	101,491	865,429 5,720,508
Miscellaneous	136,729	3,454,242 54,358,718
Total receipts	2,333,949	22,900,172 628,683,330
Expenditures	2,294,502	19,618,233 632,463,527
Surplus	39,446	2,081,939 *3,780,196

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $62,062,202.

In banks and Philippine Treasury, $35,578,153.

The total balance in general fund was $128,035,357.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange for the leading stocks appeared to reflect a waiting mood. There was not much aggressiveness about the dealings. A few specialties were exceptionally active, with the total for Colorado Fuel nearly as great as for such a usually prominent stock as Union Pacific. Central Leather was dealt in at 25¼, no other sales of that stock being reported in Wall Street. Forty-three different stocks made up the trading list.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,670	Amal. Copper	85½	86	85½	85½
180	Am. Beet Sugar	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾
1,230	Amer. Can	33¾	35⅛	33⅜	34¾
170	Amer. Can pf.	116⅛	116⅞	116⅛	116⅞
90	Amer. Ice	28¼	27¾	26¼	26⅞
30	Am. Locomotive	41¾	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
10	Amer. Malt	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50	Am. Malt pf.	59	59	59	59
810	Am. Smelting	85½	85⅝	84⅜	85⅜
80	Amer. Sugar	131½	132	131¼	131¼
10	Am. Tel. & Tel.	146	146	146	146
160	Anacon. Cop.	43⅝	43⅝	43½	43⅝
10	At., Top. & S. F.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
280	Brook. R. T.	88¼	88¾	88¼	88⅝
100	Can. Pacific	264	268¼	264	268¼
40	Cent. Leather	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
10	Ches. & Ohio	78	78	78	78
340	Ch., M. & St. P.	102½	103½	102½	102⅞
1,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	32⅛	32⅜	31½	31⅞
10	Consol. Gas	141	141	141	141
90	Dist. Securities	33½	33½	33	33
200	Erie	34½	34½	34¼	34¼
210	Gt. Nor. pf.	133¾	133⅝	133	133⅜
20	Ill. Central	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
700	Lehigh Valley	172½	172½	171⅞	172
230	Mo. Pacific	36⅝	37	36½	36⅝
20	Nat. Lead	57	57	56½	56⅞
30	Nevada Cons.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
50	N. Y. Central	118	118	117⅞	117⅞
10	Nor. Pacific	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
20	Pacific Mail	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
100	Pennsylvania	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	123⅝
130	Ray Con. Cop.	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	20⅛
6,840	Reading	167⅛	167⅝	166⅞	167⅛
50	Rock Island	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝
20	Southern Pac.	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
20	Tenn. Copper	43⅝	44	43⅝	44
1,620	Union Pacific	168⅝	169⅛	168⅛	168½
50	U. S. Rubber	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
3,500	U. S. Steel	68⅝	69⅛	68⅝	69
70	Utah Copper	63½	63⅞	63½	63⅞
30	Wabash pf.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
50	West. Union	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛

20,940

MINING STOCKS.

1,800	Atlanta	.27½	.27½	.27	.27
200	Belmont	10.12½	10.12½	10.12½	10.12½
1,000	Cons. Imp.	.06¼	.06½	.06¼	.06½
600	El Paso	.98	.98	.98	.98
700	Elkton	.65	.65	.64	.64
110	G'field Con.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
300	Isabella	.14	.14	.14	.14
900	Jim Butler	.52½	.52½	.52½	.52½
100	Mexican	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
200	Tonopah Ext.	1.92½	1.92½	1.92½	1.92½

5,910

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.

The Future of Public Utilities Issues

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New York
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $6,000,000
Personal and Business Accounts Invited.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus . $23,000,000
Deposits . . . 178,000,000

BANK of the METROPOLIS
31 Union Square, N. Y.
Organized 1871
Member of New York Clearing House
Capital - - - $1,000,000
Surplus - - - $2,100,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, June 12, 1912.

Total sales June 12, 1912 163,250
From Jan. 1, 1912 65,794,875
Same period last year 49,046,741

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
⅜	1	100	Allis-Chalmers	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
85¼	85⅝	11,100	Amalgamated Copper	85	86	85	85⅝	+ ⅛
60½	61	150	Am. Agricul. Chem.	61	61	61	61	...
100½	101¾	10	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
74½	75	3,800	Am. Beet Sugar	74¾	75	74¾	74⅞	+1
100½	101	25	Am. Beet Sugar pf	101	101	101	101	...
34¾	34⅞	7,900	Am. Can	34	35¼	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
117	117½	700	Am. Can pf	117⅛	117½	116¼	117¼	+ ⅜
59	59½	100	Am. Car & Foundry	59	59	59	59	+ ⅛
26½	27	800	Am. Ice Securities	26½	27	26½	26⅝	+1⅛
14⅛	14⅜	100	Am. Linseed	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	...
41¾	42	100	Am. Locomotive	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	...
107⅝	108¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	108⅛	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝	+1⅛
15	15⅝	3,300	Am. Malt	15⅛	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅝	4,250	Am. Malt pf	58½	61¼	58¼	61¼	+1⅛
85	85⅞	1,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	85	85½	84⅝	85¼	+ ⅛
107	108	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ¼
161	161½	200	Am. Snuff	161	162	161	162	+1
36¾	37	450	Am. Steel Foundries	36½	37	36½	37	+ ⅝
131¼	131⅞	2,000	Am. Sugar Refining	131¼	132	131	131⅝	+ ⅛
145¾	146	300	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	145⅝	145⅞	145⅝	145⅞	+ ⅛
290	294½	100	Am. Tobacco	293	293	293	293	+ ⅝
107½	108½	100	Am. Tobacco pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	— ⅛
105¼	105½	600	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
91	92	100	Am. Woolen pf	91	91	91	91	...
43⅜	44	2,700	Anaconda Copper Co	43¼	44¼	43¼	43⅞	...
106½	106⅝	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	106⅜	106⅞	106½	106⅞	...
103½	103¾	235	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	103⅜	103⅝	103½	103½	...
107⅜	108	110	Baldwin Loco. pf	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝	...
37	37¼	600	Bethlehem Steel	37½	37½	37¼	37½	+1¼
88⅜	88½	5,310	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	88¼	88⅝	88¼	88⅝	+ ⅛
265¼	265⅝	7,250	Canadian Pacific	263¾	266	263¾	265⅝	+1⅞
77⅝	78	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	77¼	77⅞	77¼	77⅞	— ⅛
103	103¼	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	102⅝	103½	102½	103	...
6	6½	100	Chi. Un. Tr. pf. tr.rcts.	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
32¾	33¼	1,500	Chino Copper	33	33⅝	32⅞	32¾	— ¼
100⅛	105	100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	101	101	101	101	...
31⅞	32	6,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	32⅞	31⅝	31¾	...
...	...	100	Consolidated Coal	102	102	102	102	...
140⅜	141	400	Consolidated Gas	140⅜	140⅝	140⅜	140⅝	...
15	15¼	300	Corn Products Ref	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
81¼	82½	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	33¼	1,100	Distillers' Securities	33¼	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
34⅛	34½	1,400	Erie	34¼	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
41⅜	42	10	Erie 2d pf	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	...
140	145	185	General Chemical	140⅜	140⅝	140⅛	140⅜	+ ⅛
168½	169½	130	General Electric	169	169	169	169	...
33	34	100	General Motors	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
4⅜	4½	300	Goldfield Consol	4½	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
133½	133⅝	2,900	Great Northern pf	133¼	133⅝	133	133½	+ ½
126½	127	100	Illinois Central	126⅜	126⅝	126⅜	126⅝	...
19½	19½	450	Inspiration Con. Cop	19⅜	19⅝	19½	19½	...
19⅜	20¼	1,100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	20	20¼	20	20	...
57¼	57½	500	Inter.-Met. pf	57¼	57⅝	57¼	57½	...
17⅜	17¼	600	Int. Paper	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
22½	23⅛	100	Int. Steam Pump	22½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
77	81	25	Int. Steam Pump pf	80	80	80	80	...
172	172¼	6,100	Lehigh Valley	172	172⅝	171¾	172¼	+ ⅛
198	200	100	Liggett & Myers	199¾	199¾	199¾	199¾	...
112	112½	100	Liggett & Myers pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
157	157¼	400	Louisville & Nash	157½	157½	157	157	— ½
135½	137	200	Manhattan Elevated	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	—1⅝
...	...	10	Mech. & Met. Nat. Bk.	265	265	265	265	...
18¾	18⅞	100	Mercantile Marine pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+1⅛
67¾	67⅞	800	Mexican Petroleum	68	68	67⅝	67⅝	— ¼
27⅞	28	1,600	Miami Copper	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	...
60	61½	65	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	60	60	60	60	...
36½	37	1,300	Missouri Pacific	36¼	37	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
156	157	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	156½	156¾	156½	156½	+ ⅛
92	94	100	Nat. Enam. & St. pf	92⅜	29⅝	92¾	92⅜	— ⅛
57	57¼	400	Nat. Lead Co	57⅛	57⅜	57	57	— ⅛
22	22⅛	1,400	Nevada Con. Copper	22¼	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
74	75¾	600	New York Air Brake	75½	75½	75½	75½	— ½
117¾	118¼	400	N. Y. Central	118	118	117¾	118	...
85	87	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	86	86	86	86	—4
135¼	135¾	180	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	— ⅛
88⅝	89⅜	100	N. Y. State Railways	89	89	89	89	...
111⅞	111⅞	700	Norfolk & Western	111¼	111¾	111¼	111½	+ ⅛
87	90	100	Norfolk & West. pf	88	88	88	88	—2½
...	...	100	Nor. Ohio Trac. & Lgt.	60	60	60	60	—2
110½	110⅝	300	Northern Pacific	119½	119¾	119½	119⅝	+ ¼
33½	33⅝	100	Pacific Mail	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
123⅝	123½	1,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	123½	123⅝	123½	123½	...
193	196½	110	P. Lorillard Co.	195	195	195	105	+4
34¾	35¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	35	35	35	35	...
159½	160	15	Pullman Co.	160	160	160	160	...
34⅝	35¼	70	R'way Steel Spring	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	...
20⅝	20⅞	3,400	Ray Consol. Copper	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
167⅛	167¼	24,900	Reading	167⅝	167¾	166⅞	167⅞	+ ¼
87¾	89	300	Reading 1st pf	88	88	88	88	...
23⅜	24	200	Repub. Iron & Steel	23½	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅝
78¾	79½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	79	79	79	79	+ ½
24⅝	25	500	Rock Island Co.	24⅝	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅝
49½	50⅛	100	Rock Island Co. pf	49⅝	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	— ¼
101	101½	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	...
23	25	500	St. Louis & San Fran.	24⅝	24⅞	23½	23½	+1
33⅝	35⅜	200	St. Louis Southwest.	33⅝	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
76⅛	76⅞	1,150	St. Louis Southw. pf	76	77	76	76⅝	+ ⅝
25½	25⅝	500	Seaboard Air Line	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	55	1,000	Seaboard Air Line pf	55¼	55¼	55	55	— ½
51	52	100	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I	51	51	51	51	—1
109½	109⅝	500	Southern Pacific	109½	109½	109⅜	109½	+ ⅛
28⅝	28½	200	Southern R'way ext	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
27½	29	350	Standard Milling	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
62½	63½	260	Standard Milling pf	63	63½	63	63½	+ ½
44	44½	1,430	Tennessee Copper	44	44¾	44	44½	+1
109⅛	111	100	Texas Co.	110½	110½	110¼	110½	+1½
11	12	100	Union Bag & Paper	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
59½	62	200	Union Bag & Pap. pf	60	60	60	60	— ½
168½	168⅝	9,300	Union Pacific	168⅝	169¼	168½	168½	— ½
90	90⅜	10	Union Pacific pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	...
100	101½	300	United Dry Goods	101½	101½	100¾	100¾	+ ⅝
106	106½	100	United Dry Goods pf	106⅛	106¼	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅝
58¼	59	100	United Rys. Invest. pf	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ⅝
21⅝	21½	660	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	21½	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
59¼	62	650	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf	60	58⅝	58½	60	+2
40	41	200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	40½	40¼	40½	40½	+ ½
101	103¾	300	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝	...
63⅝	64	200	U. S. Rubber	63½	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+ ⅛
111¼	111⅝	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	+ ⅛
68⅞	69	14,500	U. S. Steel	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	68⅞	+ ⅛
110⅜	111	300	U. S. Steel pf	110⅜	110⅞	110⅜	110⅞	+ ⅛
63⅜	63½	4,700	Utah Copper	63⅜	63⅞	63½	63½	+ ⅛
50	50¼	500	Va.-Carolina Chem	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50⅛	— ¼
7	7½	700	Wabash	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
17¼	17⅝	600	Wabash pf	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
83¼	83½	400	Western Union Tel	83¼	83½	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
72½	73½	100	Westinghouse E. & M	72½	72½	72½	72½	...

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales June 12, 1912 ..... $1,797,500
From Jan. 1, 1912 376,412,000
Same period last year 423,574,500

Panama 3s, coup 500 ..... 101⅞
Argentine Gov 5s 4,000 99
City of Tokio 5s, interim ctfs 15,000 94
U S of Mexico 5s 1,000 ..... 96¾
2,000 ..... 96½
N Y Canal 4s, 1961 5,000 ..... 101⅛
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 15,000 ..... 47½
N Y City 4s, 1958 1,000 ..... 99⅜
N Y City 4½s 9,000 ..... 101⅞
1962, tmp rcts 80,000 ..... 100⅞
4½s, 1957 5,000 ..... 107⅛
Adams Express 4s 1,000 ..... 82½
Alb & Susq 3½s 10,000 ..... 90¼
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000 100
Am Ice Secur 6s 1,000 ..... 70⅞
2,000 80
Am Smelt Secur 6s 14,000 ..... 104⅜
10,000 ..... 104⅝
1,000 ..... 104⅜
5,000 ..... 104⅝
Am T & T col 4s 15,000 ..... 90⅝
9,000 ..... 90½
Am Tobacco 4s 2,000 ..... 95¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 79¼
Armour & Co 4½s 5,000 ..... 91⅞
A. T & S F gen 4s 4,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98⅛
1,000 ..... 98⅛
adjustment 4s 500 ..... 90⅛
stamped 16,000 ..... 90½
conv 4s, 1960 10,000 ..... 102⅞
44,000 ..... 103⅛
10,000 103
conv 5s 20,000 107
38,000 ..... 107⅛
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000 95
5,000 ..... 94⅞
Lou & N col 4s 9,000 ..... 93⅞
B & O prior in 3½s 13,000 ..... 61½
gold 4s 1,000 ..... 98¼
500 ..... 97⅝
1,000 98
P, L E & W V 4s 1,000 ..... 90⅜
P. J & M 3½s 2,000 89
Beth Steel 5s 2,000 ..... 96⅞
15,000 ..... 96⅞
4,000 ..... 96½
B R T ref conv 4s 6,000 ..... 89⅞
16,000 90
55,000 ..... 89⅞
10,000 90
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s 1,000 102
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 2,000 ..... 107⅝
Buffalo Gas 5s 2,000 62
Cal Gas & Elec 5s 10,000 ..... 95⅜
3,000 96
Canada So 1st 6s 10,000 ..... 100⅝
C of Ga Ry con 5s 1,000 ..... 100½
Cent Leather 5s 1,000 ..... 93¾
1,000 ..... 93⅝
3,000 ..... 93⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 3,000 ..... 91⅝
C Pac, T St. L 4s 1,000 90
Ches & O gen 4½s 5,000 ..... 100¼
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000 ..... 63⅜
C, B & Q joint 4s 5,000 ..... 96½
1,000 ..... 96⅜
10,000 ..... 96½
5,000 ..... 96⅝
16,000 ..... 96½
registered 5,000 ..... 96½
Ill Div 4s 2,000 ..... 98⅞
Ill Div 3½s 1,000 87
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A 10,000 ..... 98¼
2,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 98
conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid 104,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102¼
2,000 ..... 102¼
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Chi, M & P Sd 4s 1,000 ..... 93½
Chi & N W gen 4s 1,000 ..... 97⅜
Milwauk, Sparta & N Wn 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 65⅜
C, R I & P gen 4s 6,000 95
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 1,000 ..... 88⅞
C, R I & P R R 4s 32,000 69
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 3,000 ..... 92½
Col F & Ir gen 5s 2,000 ..... 100¼
Col Industrial 5s 2,000 80
10,000 ..... 80½
19,000 80
Den & R Gr con 4s 2,000 ..... 85¼
2,000s6f 85
1st & ref 5s 2,000 ..... 85⅜
Dist Secur Corp 5s 2,000 ..... 74⅜
Du P de N Pow 4½s 1,000 ..... 89½
E T, Va & Ga con 5s 2,000 ..... 110⅝
Erie 1st con 4s 12,000 90
1st gen 4s 10,000 ..... 78⅞
conv 4s, Ser B 9,000 ..... 78½
Ev & T H gen 5s 1,000 102
Fla E Coast & Pen 1st con 5s 2,000 107
Ft Wh & R G 1st 3,000 79
Hock Val 1st 4½s 2,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101⅞
Ill Cent, St L Div 3½s 1,000 ..... 85¾
Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 16,000 101
3,000 ..... 100⅞
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 1st jd 3,000 ..... 104⅝
7,000 ..... 104½
Inter-Met 4½s 1,000 ..... 81⅜
11,000 ..... 81¼
2,000 ..... 81⅜
2,000 ..... 81⅞
Interboro R T 5s 26,000 ..... 104⅞
Int Paper conv 6s 1,000 60
Iowa Cent ref 4s 3,000 ..... 64½
8,000 64
Kans & M 2d 5s 10,000 ..... 95⅝
K C, Ft S & M 4s 3,000 ..... 79½
Kan City So 5s 1,000 ..... 93½
Kentucky Cent 4s 2,000 ..... 93¼
Kings Co Elev 4s, stamped, gtd 5,000 ..... 84½
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 1,000 ..... 98⅜
5s, 1950 12,000 80
Lake Sh & Mich So 4s, 1928 1,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93⅛
4s, 1931 1,000 ..... 93¼
Liggett & Myers 7s, temp bonds 2,000 ..... 120⅝
8,000 ..... 120⅜
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s 5,000 105
Liggett & M 5s 34,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94⅜
4,000 ..... 94⅜
24,000 ..... 94⅜
Lou & N unifd 4s 5,000 ..... 99⅛
9,000 99
Mex Petroleum 1st ref conv 6s, Series A 3,000 99
Mich State Tel 5s 1,000 ..... 100¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 95
500 ..... 94½
St L Divi 4s 1,000 77
Mo Pac 5s, 1917 1,000 ..... 99⅛
conv 5s 3,000 83
11,000 ..... 83¼
500 ..... 83½
Natl Tube 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 10,000 ..... 100½
N Y Cent deb 4s, 1934 1,000 ..... 92⅝
Lake S col 3½s 3,000 ..... 81½
N Y, C & S L 1st 4s 1,000 100
N Y G, El L & P col trust 5s 1,000 ..... 103¼
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 13,000 129
N Y, O & W ref 4s 7,000 ..... 92½
registered 5,000 ..... 92½
N Y Rlways temp ref 4s 1,000 ..... 78¾
5,000 ..... 78⅝
temp adj 5s 1,000 ..... 52⅜
7,000 ..... 52½
10,000 ..... 52⅜
5,000 ..... 52½
N Y Teleph 4½s 1,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99⅛
N Y, West & B 4½s 20,000 ..... 99⅞
10,000 100
Nor & W divsnl 4s 1,000 ..... 92⅜
Pocah C & C 4s 5,000 ..... 92¼
Northn Pacific 4s 1,000 ..... 99¼
5,000 3..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99½
Nor Pac gen 3s 1,000 ..... 69¼
Ore S L 1st 6s 1,000 112
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 1,000 ..... 100¼
Penn cv 3½s, 1912 5,000 100
1915 12,000 ..... 97⅜
Penn 4s, 1948 3,000 104
P. Lorillard Co 7s temp bonds 2,000 ..... 121⅝
P. Lorillard Co 5s 13,000 93
10,000 ..... 93⅛
Pub Serv Corp 5 f 5s 1,000 ..... 93¾
Ry St Spring 5s 2,000 97
Ray Cons 1st 6s 5,000 118
Reading gen 4s 5,000 ..... 97⅜
10,000 ..... 97½
2,000 98
5,000 ..... 97⅜
Rep Iron & Steel 5 f 5s, 1940 1,000 ..... 92¼
Rio Gr W 1st 4s 5,000 85
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 12,000 104
St L & S F R R 2d 4s 8,000 ..... 78⅛
5,000 78
St L S W 1st 4s 5,000 91
St L S W 2d inc 4s 5,000 82
St L S W con 4s 12,000 ..... 81⅝
5,000 ..... 81¾
3,000 ..... 81⅞
Seab Air Line ref 4s 24,000 ..... 81¼
So Pac col 4s 1,000 ..... 90⅝
So Pac conv 4s 5,000 ..... 94⅝
85,000 ..... 94½
So Pac 1st ref 4s 3,000 ..... 94⅞
So Ry 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 107⅜
So Ry gen 4s 2,000 ..... 78½
Stand Mill 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 86½
Term Assn of St L 1st con 5s 1,000 ..... 111½
Texas Co conv 6s 9,000 ..... 99⅜
9,000 ..... 99⅞
2,000 ..... 99⅜
1,000 ..... 99⅞
1,000 ..... 99¾
Tex & P 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 108⅜
2,000 108
Third Av ref 4s 1,000 ..... 82½
2,000 ..... 82⅝
3,000 ..... 82⅝
1,000 ..... 82¾
Third Av adj 5s 5,000 ..... 73½
7,000 ..... 73⅜
34,000 ..... 73⅝
10,000 ..... 74½
1,000 74
62,000 ..... 74½
Tol, St L & Wn 4s 2,000 60
Un Pac 1st 4s 500 ..... 100⅜
500 ..... 100⅜
Un Pac conv 4s 4,000 ..... 101⅜
6,000 ..... 101⅞
U S Steel Corp s f 5s 2,000 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 102⅜
39,000 ..... 102¼
3,000 t e 102¼
Va-Car Ch 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 99¼
3,000 ..... 99⅜
Va Ry & Pow 5s 1,000 96
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 105½
2,000 ..... 105⅜
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 90⅞
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 44,000 ..... 68¾
Cent Tr ctfs of dep 2,000 67
Equit Tr Co cts of dep sta 14,000 ..... 65⅝
31,000 66
Wab, Pitts T 1st 1,000 84
Cent Tr ctfs 1,000 ..... 33½
1,000 ..... 33¼
3,000 ..... 33¼
5,000 ..... 33¼
West Elec 5s 4,000 102
West Md 4s 7,000 87
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s 5,000 ..... 94½
6,000 ..... 94½

Know the reasons for fluctuations in your stocks. The New York Times Weekly Financial Review, every Monday, gives full details of movements of bonds, stocks, produce, and metals, with reliable quotations. Consulted in thousands of banking and brokerage offices. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a year.—Adv.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930-1064	100½	101
2s, c, 1930-1064	100½	101¼
3s, r, 1918-102	102⅜	102⅝
3s, c, 1918-102	102⅜	102⅝
4s, r, 1925-114	114⅜	114⅝
4s, c, 1925-114	114⅜	114⅝
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100½	101
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100½	101
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅝	102
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅝	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	205	220
Alb & Susq.	265½	..
Alle & W.	130⅝	..
Allis-Ch, 1st pfd	2	2½
Allis-Ch, pf	2½	10
Do 1st pd	4⅞	5½
A B S & F.	95½	96¼
Do pf	137½	..
A C & F pf.	116⅝	118⅝
Am Coal	70	95
Am Cot O	52½	54
Do pf	94⅝	96⅞
Am Exp	210	220
A H & L	5	8
Do pf	24	26
Am Lin pf.	37	39
A S pf. B.	89½	89½
Am Sn pf.	100	108
Do pf, n	100	105
Am St Fd	36¾	37
Am S R pf.	121	122½
Am T & C	77¼	77¼
T pf, cts.	109	110
Am Woolen	28	29½
A W P pf.	36	37
Ann Arbor	15	35
Do pf	60	90
Assets Real	120½	121½
Alt C L	140½	141½
Balt & O	107⅞	108⅛
Do pf	87½	88
Batoplias M	1⅜	1¾
Beth St pf.	70¾	71⅞
B Un Gas	142	144
Brunn Ter	9	10
B, R & P.	112	114
Do pf	126	150
But'k Co	33½	35½
Canada So	67⅜	69
Cent Leath	25	26
Do pf	92	94
C R R of N J	370	395
C & S A T.	117½	119¾
Chi & Alt	18½	23
Do pf	27½	40
C, B & Q.	207	..
Chi Gt W	17	17½
Do pf	53	84½
C, I & L	50	80
pf	50	..
C, M & St Paul pf	140½	142
C & N W	135½	136½
Do pf	180	192
C, St P, M & Om	130	135
Do pf	152	160
Chi Un Tr ctfs sta	2¼	2½
C, C, C & St L	53	87
Cleve & P.	169	..
C F & I pf.	112	..
Col & So	39	41
Do 1st pf.	74	75
Do 2d pf.	67	68
Crex Carpet	85	87
Cub Am S	45	..
Do pf	93	100
Del & H	167½	168½
D, L & W	540	550
D & R G.	19⅜	20½
Do pf	35	36
D M & Ft D.	5	9
Det & M	115	..
Do pf	105	..
Det Un Ry.	65	66
D, S S & A.	8½	10¾
Do pf	18½	21
Du P de N Pow pf	95	96
Erie 1st pf.	52	52½
Ev & T H pf.	..	105
F M & S.	15	17
Do pf	42	43
Gen C pf.	100	111½
Gen M pf.	74¼	75
G & S Tel.	115⅜	..
Gt Nor Ore ctfs.	41	41½
G.W.Helme	185	195
Do pf	108	111
H.B.Claflin	..	90
1st pf	..	90
Do 2d pf	..	..
Hock Val	124½	..
Hom

THE TINPLATE POOL CLOSED SIXTY MILLS

Dismantled and Written Off, but Not to Restrict Output, Says C. W. Bray.

GARY ATTENDED A MEETING

A. F. Huston Testifies in Suit Against Steel Trust That 75 Per Cent. of Mills Were in Combination.

A. F. Huston, President of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, testified yesterday at the hearing in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation regarding the tinplate pool which was formed in 1900, and which it is contended included 75 per cent. of the manufacturers of steel plates in the country. The first meeting of the association he said, was held at the Waldorf and among those present were Charles M. Schwab, Willis King, William P. Palmer, and a number of others. At a later meeting Judge Gary was present as the representative of the Illinois Steel Company. Among the members of the pool were the Carnegie Steel Company, the Illinois Steel Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, Jones & Laughlin, Otis Iron and Steel Company, Worth Bros. & Co., Central Iron and Steel Company, Glasgow Steel Company, Tidewater Steel Company and Cambria Steel Company.

Mr. Huston said he had copies of the first agreement that was drawn up printed and some of the members signed it. Before the rest did he got word to call in the copies and destroy them, which he did. Another agreement was prepared and signed, but he didn't know what became of this. It was in operation till 1904.

Percentages of the business were allotted to the several members, and for each 1 per cent. they paid in $1,000 to W. C. Temple, the Pool Commissioner, who kept the minutes, records of the tonnages of the members, and figured percentages of output. A minimum price list was agreed on, but departures were made from it by some members without penalty.

C. W. Bray, formerly President of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, told of the plants that were dismantled when the combination was formed. He produced a table showing that the machinery of sixty mills was moved to other plants, the machinery of sixteen went into storage, and the contents of thirty-three mills went to the scrap heap. Each mill dismantled was written off at $10,000.

The defendants contend that this process was not to restrict output, but to concentrate the manufacture of tinplate at certain points. Mr. Bray testified that at Elwood, Ind., twenty mills were in operation when the combination was formed, while later the number was increased to twenty-nine by this process of concentration.

Judge Dickinson, chief counsel for the Government, questioned the accuracy of memoranda from which Mr. Bray testified and which he said he had obtained since he was on the stand on Monday by telegraphing to his former assistant in Pittsburgh. He is now chief engineer of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company, and Judge Dickinson contended that the figures, therefore, came practically from the United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Bray, however, did not rely on the list, and made several corrections in it from his own recollection.

"In what way, if any," asked C. A. Severance of the Steel Corporation's counsel, "did the American Sheet and Tinplate Company keep the trade advised of its prices?"

Mr. Bray said that the trade papers kept buyers advised of the prices of the combination and of the independents.

"Did the American Sheet and Tinplate Company have any agreement, written or verbal, with its competitors as to prices?"

"No."

Mr. Severance asked what effect the reduction of prices by independents had on the prices of the American Sheet and Tinplate Company.

"Small reductions," said Mr. Bray, "we met by saying that our product was better than the other fellows'. If the cut in price was heavy enough to affect our sales materially, we let our prices down, too."

Frank Tenney, assistant to the President of the Pennsylvania Steel Company since 1901, was questioned about prices of iron ore in an attempt to show that prices were increased materially between 1901, when the Steel Corporation was formed, and 1905. The witness said there was no material difference in the prices. The Government introduced a batch of contracts of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, saying that they showed a considerable increase in prices at that time. The hearing will continue to-day.

WARNED SUGAR MAN OFF.

Havemeyer Didn't Want Him to Build in the Beet Territory.

The hearing of the Government's suit against the Sugar Trust before Special Examiner Wilson E. Brice yesterday was taken up almost entirely with the re-examination by Assistant United States District Attorney Knapp of Chester S. Morey on points of discrepancy between his testimony on direct and on cross-examination. Mr. Knapp produced a letter of Henry O. Havemeyer in which it was shown that Edwin F. Dyer of Cleveland was kept from building a sugar factory in Morgan County, Col., because the trust regarded it as its own territory.

"It is our territory," wrote Mr. Havemeyer to Mr. Dyer in 1906, "and while we would be glad to give you the building of the plants at a fair profit we do not want any new people in what we regard as our territory. I think you will consider this fair and suitable. If you want an interest in one or more localities which the Mormons propose to build next season, in addition to very likely getting the contract for the factories, I think it can be arranged."

Mr. Knapp questioned Mr. Morey as to his statement that the beginning of the Government suit and the tariff agitation had made him opposed to further investments in the sugar beet industry. He produced a letter written by Mr. Morey in 1907, in which he said "you know I am opposed to the erection of any more factories." He wanted to know if this did not show that the witness opposed extensions for other reasons that those he had given.

"I must have changed my mind quickly," said Mr. Morey, when confronted with the letter, "because it was only a short time after that we put up the factory at Scottsbluff, Neb."

Mr. Waterman, counsel for the Great Western Sugar Company, asked Mr. Morey a few more questions.

"Since the death of Henry O. Havemeyer, how much, if any, of the management of the Great Western Sugar Company has been in the hands of the American Sugar Refining Company or its Directors?"

"Dr. Samuel Hooker and Horace Havemeyer are Directors of the American and also of the Great Western," replied Mr. Morey, "but the majority of the board are Colorado men."

"Does the American Sugar Company exercise any control over the management of the Great Western Sugar Company?"

"No, Sir."

Mr. Morey was then excused.

Quebec Central Ratifies Lease.

LONDON, June 12.—A special meeting of debenture holders and shareholders of the Quebec Central Railway Company to-day unanimously ratified the leasing of the railroad for 999 years to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Raincoats Taxed as Manufactures of Rubber—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday handed down a decision sustaining protests filed by F. B. Vandegrift & Co., relating to importations of waterproof coats. Duty was exacted on the raincoats at the rate of 50 per cent ad valorem under the provision in the Tariff act of 1909 for cotton wearing apparel. The goods were composed of cotton and india rubber, and in the judgment of the Collector cotton was the component of chief value in the merchandise. The importers, however, insisted that the value of the rubber is greater than the cotton, and alleged duty at the rate of 35 per cent. as manufactures of india rubber. Judge Cooper says that with the exception of the fabrics covered by one protest all of the coats are dutiable as claimed. The Collector is reversed. Adverse action has been taken by the board in a protest filed by Henry & Lee. The importations consisted of merchandise invoiced as white and pink crocuses, known as Bermuda crocuses. They were classified as amaryllis bulbs with duty at the rate of $10 per thousand under Paragraph 263 of the present Tariff act, and were claimed to be dutiable under the last clause of the same paragraph for "all kinds other bulbs." The testimony before the customs tribunal was conflicting, the Government's examiner stating that the articles in controversy are not known as crocuses, while representatives of the importers alleged that they are so known. In denying the claim Judge Waite says that he does not think the importers have shown a commercial designation that is sufficiently definite and general to take the goods out of the class where the Collector placed them. The Collector is affirmed.

Judge Hay overruled a protest by F. Behrend and R. J. Waddell & Co. relating to the classification of pumice stone. The product was assessed as a mineral substance, and was alleged to be dutiable at lower rates under the existing law. The decision says that the merchandise is more accurately described in the last clause of Paragraph 80, but as that claim is not made by the importers, the protest must be overruled.

DRY GOODS ACTIVITY.

Big Local Buyers Busy, but Out-of-Town Men Were Missed.

Trading in the New York dry goods market was generally active yesterday, the demand for seasonable merchandise holding up well despite the lateness of the season. To the more staple lines less attention was paid, but taken as a whole, the day's business reached satisfactory levels for this time of the year. Following another day of activity on the part of retail shoppers, several big local buyers were seen in the market for filling-in merchandise, and while their purchases were somewhat lighter in the aggregate than on Tuesday, two or three important factors reported business considerably better than that done on Wednesday of last week. The usual run of less important buyers of the city and vicinity was in evidence, but prominent out-of-town buyers were few.

While the greater part of the mail now received in jobbing centres contains orders for Fall merchandise, a fairly heavy mail demand for current season lines was reported. Reports from the flooded Mississippi section told of additional trouble and loss through breaking levees, and the optimistic views expressed a short time ago regarding bettered business conditions in that section of the country have noticeably subsided. The consensus of opinion now expressed is that the current season there is irrevocably lost from a business standpoint.

The demand for wash goods was fairly heavy, both on spot and by mail. The call was well spread over the various fabrics, a condition favorable as a rule to sellers from the viewpoint of general profit. White goods were normally active, considering the season, and dress linens continued to move well. Silks and embroideries showed little change, while ribbons slowed up somewhat. Hosiery and underwear was in fairly good demand in the secondary markets. In the primary markets, business on Spring, 1913, lines was slow. Domestic cotton goods were as a rule inactive.

FARMER'S GAIN IN PRICES.

Agricultural Department Shows What He Received in 1911 and 1912.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—What the increase in the cost of living during the last year has brought to producers of the United States so far as gross receipts count has been figured out by the experts of the Agricultural Department's Bureau of Statistics. Following were prices paid to producers on June 1, 1912 and 1911, respectively:

Corn, 82.5 cents, 53.1 cents; wheat, 102.8 cents, 86.3 cents; oats, 55.3 cents, 34.7 cents; barley, 91.1 cents, 73.8 cents; rye, 86.1 cents, 77.9 cents; buckwheat, 64.8 cents, 70.1 cents; flaxseed, $2.05, $2.25; potatoes, 119.7 cents, 63.3 cents per bushel; hay, $17.54, $13.16 per ton; cotton, 11.0 cents, 14.6 cents; butter, 24.8 cents, 20.3 cents; chickens, 11.1 cents, 11.0 cents per pound; eggs, 16.7 cents, 14.5 cents per dozen.

Prices on May 15, of 1912 and 1911, respectively, were:

Hogs, $6.79, $5.72; beef cattle, $5.86, $4.59; veal calves, $8.23, $5.68; sheep, $4.74, 4.51; lambs, $8.16, $5.74 per 100 pounds; milch cows, $45.63, $44.54; horses, $144.20, $146.25 each; milk, 2.5 cents, 20.9 cents per gallon; apples, 128.8 cents, 139.6 cents; peaches, 103.6 cents; onions, $1.77, 118.6 cents, $1.39; clover seed, $12.53; $8.74; timothy seed, $7.16, $5.24 per bushel; hops, 37.2 cents, 21.9 cents; honey, comb, 13.7 cents, 13.6 cents; wool, unwashed, 17.8 cents, 14.7 cents; peanuts, 4.9 cents, 4.8 cents per pound; cabbage, $2.98, $1.38 per 100 pounds; broom corn, $83.34, $81.05; cottonseed, $19.21, $25.46; bran, $30.18, $23.93 per ton.

MEN'S FABRICS ADVANCE.

Prices Quoted on Next Spring's Goods Bear Out Predictions.

With the naming of prices on next Spring's merchandise by several of the leading producers of men's wear fabrics, the predictions of certain well-posted men in the New York market that the coming season's quotations would show a substantial advance over those of last year have been justified. As far as can be learned, practically every important manufacturer of light weight serges, who has named opening figures, has increased the price of his product from seven and one-half to ten per cent. There is a report current that one important producer has quoted prices that show practically no advance, but this condition is said to cover certain specialty fabrics and has little actual effect on the general market. The advance cost of labor, with a consequent increase in the cost of production, and the maintained high prices of the raw materials and yarns are reported to be responsible for the advances named.

A fair amount of early business has been booked at the new figures, according to a well known agent, and prospects for the coming season are bright. Stocks are held to be light, both in the hands of the manufacturers and the manufacturing clothier, a condition that puts the primary market all in favor of the seller. Political and tariff agitations, it is expected, will have little actual bearing on the local market as far as retarded business is concerned.

The advances on lightweight fancy worsteds are not so pronounced as those on serges, according to reports, the average quoted price showing an increase of about five per cent. over last year's opening prices. The new prices rule about the same general levels as current quotations on the present season's goods. A fair advance business has been done, but for the most part manufacturers are said to prefer light trading until the styles and apparent desires of the public become more firmly established.

CROP CONDITIONS FAVORABLE

Above Average in Northern States, and Below in Southern.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Crop conditions in general on June 1 averaged for the United States slightly better (0.3 per cent.) than on the same date last year, but moderately lower (1.7 per cent.) than the average June 1 condition of recent years.

Crops as a whole were above average in the North Atlantic States, due mostly to favorable hay prospects, and in the Far Western and Northwestern States, being particularly favorable in Oregon. They were below average in Southern States and in the North Central States east of the Mississippi. In the North Central States west of the Mississippi conditions were slightly above average.

The condition of various crops, compared with their average condition (not normal) on June 1, was as follows:

Apples, 110.2; pears, 108.7; peaches, 108.5; pastures, 104.9; alfalfa, 103.7; hay, 103.5; oats, 103.1; Spring wheat, 102.1; cantaloupes, 101.8; cabbage, 101.4; watermelons, 101.3; clover hay, 100.6; barley, 100.3; lima beans, 100.3; onions, 100.1; rye, 97.8; cotton, 96.8; sugar beets, 96; raspberries, 95.7; hemp, 92.2; Winter wheat, 91.8; sugar cane, 90.7; blackberries, 90.2.

The general or composite condition of all crops, combined by States, is as follows on the basis of 100 representing average conditions, (for most crops the ten-year average):

Maine, 106.2; New Hampshire, 111.7; Vermont, 112.6; Massachusetts, 108; Rhode Island, 100; Connecticut, 102.4; New York, 104.8; New Jersey, 106.5; Pennsylvania, 104.4; general condition for this division, 104.8.

Delaware, 111.8; Maryland, 111.2; Virginia, 110.9; West Virginia, 115.5; North Carolina, 105.5; South Carolina, 103.1; Georgia, 92.1; Florida, 101.6; general condition for this division, 94.6.

Ohio, 88.1; Indiana, 85.8; Illinois, 87.5; Michigan, 94.1; Wisconsin, 99.7; general condition for the division, 91.1.

Minnesota, 103.8; Iowa, 99.3; Missouri, 95.4; North Dakota, 101.5; South Dakota, 100.9; Nebraska, 96; Kansas, 104; general condition for the division, 100.6.

Kentucky, 92.7; Tennessee, 97.5; Alabama, 92.6; Mississippi, 90; Louisiana, 88; Texas, 108.5; Oklahoma, 99.6; Arkansas, 91.7; general condition for the division, 97.4.

Montana, 101.9; Wyoming, 102.2; Colorado, 104.2; New Mexico, 102; Arizona, 111.4; Utah, 102.4; Nevada, 98.4; Idaho, 103; Washington, 104.6; Oregon, 108.5; California, 100.8; general condition for the division, 103.4.

IRON AND STEEL ACTIVE.

Trade Papers Report Continued Expansion and Improvement.

Expansion continues in the iron and steel trade, and the leading trade authorities are now talking higher prices. Conditions in the industry favor a large scale of mill operations during the Summer, and The Iron Age speaks of reports of an advance of $1 a ton on some of the heavier forms being made July 1. The paper says:

Consumers have to reckon with some reduction of output in July and August due to the heat; further, the losses of iron and steel works employes to railroad and other construction work paying higher wages, already a matter of some concern, will then be more serious. Coke production in the Summer is apt to suffer for the same reason.

The coke situation in the South has been relieved for a time, at least, and prices for both prompt and contract furnace coke are lower.

Sustained buying of rails has raised a question as to deliveries, and it is certain that some business booked for Summer months will go over to late Fall, if it can be done at all this year. Rail bookings thus far for 1912 are considerably larger than at this time last year. The Oregon Short Line has taken 12,000 tons in the past week and the St. Paul 15,000 tons additional. The Grand Trunk Pacific has placed 10,000 tons in this country, and the Canadian Pacific is negotiating for 15,000 tons.

The sheet mills of the leading producer have orders ahead for months and its tin plate mills are booked into December.

Bar mills have two or three months' work ahead on present specifications, and reinforced concrete work is still making large demands. At Chicago bar iron is $1 a ton higher.

The Iron Trade Review says of the tendency toward further increases in capacity:

The improved condition of the iron and steel trade is apparently acting as a spur to the carrying out of deferred plans for plant extensions. The Republic Iron and Steel Company will spend $2,000,000 in the building of four merchant bar mills at the Brown-Bonnell Works and on a by-product coke plant in the Youngstown district. The Steel Corporation has made an additional appropriation of $300,000 for a new hoop mill at the Pittsburgh plant. New orders are still not so heavy, but specifications are very large and operations continue active.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SAMUEL SCHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Scher, manufacturer of paper boxes at 34 and 36 Cooper Square by Maurice L. Shaine for these creditors: Jacob Chaitin $151, Charles W. Williams & Co. $301, and Harvey C. Graham $216. It was alleged that he was insolvent, made preferential payments of $1,500, and transferred merchandise and accounts $1,000. Mr. Shaine said that the liabilities were $20,000 and assets about $3,000. The trouble is attributed to loss of $14,000 by a fire, as it is said he carried no insurance. He has been in business twenty years. His name formerly was Shorenhefsky and he had it changed in the courts in February, 1908, to Scher.

PURITY MILK AND CREAM CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Purity Milk and Cream Co. of White Plains by these creditors: Samuel Hustis $67, David McAndless $87, and Milton J. Purdy $423, all of White Plains. It was alleged that on Feb. 15 the company gave a bill of sale of all its stock and fixtures to Gilbert J. Springsteel and made preferential payments to other creditors.

GREENBERG BROTHERS & LEIB.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Greenberg Brothers & Leib, furs, 14 East Eighth Street, show liabilities $5,303 and assets $964, consisting of stock $100, fixtures $200, accounts $676, and cash in bank $8.

SAUNDERSON COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Saunderson Company, dealer in pipe valves, at 435 West Broadway, show liabilities of $8,561 and assets of $13,360, consisting of stock, $3,000; fixtures, $500; accounts, $3,347; unliquidated claims, $6,471, and cash, $43.

JACOBSON BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Jacobson Brothers, dealers in clothing, &c., on the installment plan, at 45 East Broadway, show liabilities of $11,633 and assets of $8,533, consisting of stock, $50; office furniture, $75; cash in bank, $8, and outstanding accounts, $8,400.

BIRCH REALTY COMPANY and H. RAABE & SONS.—Judge Hand has appointed A. Leo Everett receiver for the Birch Realty Company of Northern Avenue, (178th and 179th Sts.,) and for H. Raabe & Sons, architectural woodwork, at 339 West Sixty-fourth Street, with a bond of $15,000 in each case, and he was authorized to continue the business of H. Raabe & Sons for thirty days. The liabilities of the firm are about $98,000. The affairs of both concerns are closely identified, as the firm owned and financed the company. Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lytle receiver of the Alterman Company, dealer in provisions at 614 Ninth Avenue; bond, $800.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Avery, Robert—Ames Plow Co., $225.
Albert, Hymaf—Butler Bros., $130.
Antelman, Abraham—M. Brukenfeld, $196.
Agid, Sale and Samuel—N. Grossman, $530.
Bernstein, Harris, and George J. Grunenberg—H. Gottlieb, $574.
Blaier, Benjamin—Chelsea Exchange Bank, $2,040.
Buschman, Abraham L.—W. C. Wood et al., $184.
Baker, Hyman D.—K. McComb, $5,196.
Bjorkegren, Charles—E. A. McNiece, $273.
Bass, Frank L.—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewery Co., $1,862.
Brown, Henrietta L.—I. G. Dinninny, $1,737.
Cohen, Adolph—L. Greenberg, $113.
Cohen, Philip, and Jacob Lavine—D. Ilchert, Jr., $215.
Coleman, John—City of N. Y., costs, $110.
Carr, Frank A.—J. Condron, $500.
Crawford, Arthur—R. M. Boyd, Jr., $724.
Chairto, Wm. B.—J. Thornell, $140.
Consonirio, Joseph—F. J. Geller, $300.
Creamer, Mary—City of N. Y., costs, $119.
Coffey, Thomas E.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., $883.
Carpenter, Peter J., Jr.—Nason Mfg. Co., $278.
Dalenz, Wm. R., Robert S. Dalenz, and Thomas H. Tyler—H. J. Shurter, $185.
De Frax, Emma L.—S. Genaburg & Co., $114.
Fraenkel, Max—J. L. Gunhouse, $2,132.
Gleason, Wm. H.—H. L. Herbert & Co., $367.
Greenberg, Abraham—J. Chanutin, $111.
Garfield, Simon—Leibertreund Bros., $106.
Hirschaut, Joseph, and Harry Mermelstein—L. Maas, $316.
Hoffman, Allen H.—Alfred de Montebello & Co., $148.
Halton, John—J. M. McCunn et al., $1,129.
Husing, J. F. August—Davis, Dorland & Co., $104.
Jordan, David F. and Catherine A.—Mt. Vernon Trust Co., $1,095.
Joline, Adrian H., and Douglas Robinson, receivers—J. Weissberg, $195.
Kranz, Christian—C. Amann, $116.
Kinsman, Charles F., Stepan de Koskanko, and Frederick W. Tolley—Fell & Fell, costs, $122.
Kleist, Anna G.—C. Rubinger, $181.
Laue, Arb, and Henry—F. Barduscb, $101.
Levin, Hyman—Fleischman Brothers Co., $1,199.
McKeag, Hugh—A. Post, $3,394.
Mortensen, Martha E., or M. Beth Shirmer—A. Mortensen, $575.
Same—J. H. Jacobs et al., $583.
Maxwell, W. Drummond—L. S. Donaldson, $118.
Mayers, Samuel—John Burke Importing Co., $585.
McInravey, W. Lincoln—Robert A. Keasby Co., $165.
Melhado, Hyman, guardian—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $116.
Morris, Munson—"Leikens," $240.
Mendelsohn, Harris—M. Berkowits et al., $514.
O'Brien, Michael, and Adelaide—M. Delany, $214.
Oslrichs, Charles M.—P. Salem et al., $1,588.
Proscia, Catherine—H. B. Claflin Co., $157.
Robinson, George—E. A. Scott, $122.
Robert, Joseph, and George Abrams—Herman Popper & Brother, $198.
Shaine, Simon, and Israel Wolfish—S. Rakowits, $120.
Schlesinger, Cecilia—Gray Realty & Development Co., $162.
Schaeffner, Joseph—Pleasant Spring Distilling Co., $108.
Swan, John—M. Shulman, $256.
Schlitt, Abraham—S. Tuchfeld, $133.
Spiro, Abraham—H. Mindlin et al., $433.
Strauss, Benjamin F.—J. E. Nached et al., $115.
Schechter, Samuel and Mary Seifer—M. Warshawsky, $131.
Salz, Henry and Simon—A. A. Greenwald, $463.
Schenk, Hedwig—L. Sattler, $1,330.
Taylor, ; James—M. Janofsky & Co., $1,287.
Trachtenberg, Samuel—Runkel Bros., $195.
Vaurel, Jules—J. E. Reid, $1,295.
Wyckoff, Clarence F.—M. M. Levy, $367.
Weinstein, Mary and Israel—H. C. Pell et al., $601.
Young, Everett—Butler Bros., $275.
A. Zehden, Elizabeth—Rudolf Wurlitzer Co., $401.
James McCaffrey Co., James McCaffrey & Mary McCaffrey—A. C. Meller, $410.
Charles Bjorkgen, Inc.—E. A. McNeice, $503.
Murray & Mill Co.—J. Crowley, $3,646.
Hayes Central Storage Warehouse Co.—W. Hauser, $1,819.
A. Gunnuton & Co.—People, &c., $120.
Same—Same, $120.
Marks Adjustable Chair Co.—International Library Pub. Co., $177.
Sieger Machine Co.—National Electric Welding Co., $123.
Colloton Coal Co.—Whitney & Kemmerer, $1,319.
S. S. McClure—S. Roth, $200.
Keyes & Marshall Bros. Realty Co.—Trustees of the Canton Christian College, costs $290.
City of N. Y.—H. Behrens, $948.
Storey Realty Co.—M. J. Allegra, $274.
Same—I. Oserman, $474.
Picturegraph Co.—E. A. Havers, $769.
City of N. Y.—D. F. Murphy, $300.
United Merchants' Press—C. Rose, $906.
Central Foundry Co.—E. E. Brownell, $2,142.
Long Island R. R. Co.—M. Sedwards, $400.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Bellwood Construction Co.—North American Wall Paper Co., May 13, 1912, $244.
City of New York—P. McMahon, Jan. 26, 1912, $881.
Charles S. Merton & Co.—Greenwood-Atkinson-Armstrong Co., Feb. 9, 1912, $436.
Bellwood Construction Co.—North American Wall Paper Co., March 21, 1912, (vacated,) $241.
Jacquin, Alfred L.—S. Homelsen, May 7, 1912, (vacated,) $1,507.
Frachtenberg, Samuel—Ruskel Brothers, June 4, 1912, (vacated,) $195.
Frost, Emma R.—F. W. Jury, Dec. 20, 1907, (vacated,) $1,194.
Realty and Commercial Co.—P. Casilla, April 18, 1912, (canceled,) $125.
Finkelstein, Herman—Security Bank of New York, March 18, 1912, (canceled,) $642.
Standard Ice Cream Co.—S. Bernstein, Nov. 8, 1911, (canceled,) $500.
Finkelstein, Herman—A. Seidman, Oct. 13, 1911, $688.
Bankers' Surety Co. and McSweeney Realty Co.—I. C. Hoes, Jan. 2, 1912, $387.
Bankers' Surety Co.—M. N. Clement, April 14, 1908, $1,821.
Same—Same, April 14, 1908, $1,821.
Same—Same, April 14, 1908, $1,821.
Same—Same, April 14, 1908, $1,821.
Same—Same, April 14, 1908, $1,845.
Same—Same, April 14, 1908, $1,838.
Same—Same, March 17, 1908, $1,893.
Same—Same, April 16, 1908, $1,880.
Same—Same, April 16, 1908, $1,878.
Same—Same, April 16, 1908, $1,819.
Same—Same, May 13, 1908, $1,871.
Same—Same, May 13, 1908, $1,870.
Same—Same, May 13, 1908, $1,871.
Same—Same, May 15, 1908, $1,871.
Same—Same, June 20, 1908, $1,869.
Same—Same, May 21, 1908, $1,870.
Same—Same, June 13, 1908, $1,868.
Same—Same, June 13, 1908, $1,868.
Same—Same, June 13, 1908, $1,817.
Same—Same, Nov. 21, 1908, $1,817.
Same—Same, April 2, 1908, $1,873.
Same—A. S. Gaynor, Jan. 2, 1912, $1,046.
Monolith Realty Co. and Samuel Green—Kertscher & Co., March 2, 1911, $107.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The following committees have been named by the Broad Silk Manufacturers of the United States, Division D, of the Silk Association of America, which was organized last week: Executive Committee—R. J. F. Schwarzenbach, Chairman; D. G. Dery, Vice Chairman; H. R. Cheney, Second Vice Chairman; Carl Forsch, M. C. Migel, G. A. Post, and Albert Tilt. Committee on Selling, Branding, and Marking—M. C. Migel, Chairman; M. M. Belding, Jr., B. Edmund David, W. R. Knobloch, Charles Krumschied, and Louis Stirn. Committee on Purchasing, Production, and Dyeing—Carl Forsch, Chairman; M. E. Jordan, G. A. Post, E. J. Stehli, and P. C. Yorks. Committee on Rules—R. J. F. Schwarzenbach, Chairman; H. B. Cheney, D. G. Dery, James Goldsmith, and E. C. Rossmassler. Committee on Membership—Albert Tilt, Chairman, Frederick Becker, Charles Cheney, Samuel McCollum, and E. Schniewind, Jr.

Advices from the New York hide market indicate a generally firm tone and comparatively light offerings. Arrivals are moderate, and the majority of transactions are made at full prices. In the leather market, sole leather values are well maintained under the stimulus of a good demand and light receipts. Union leather is fairly active and steady at full prices.

COTTON DUCK EXPORTS.

Week's Shipments Show a Gain, but Local Market Is Unchanged.

Statistics compiled by the New York Custom House covering exports of domestics and cotton duck from this port for the week ending June 8, show a gain of 1,522 packages and $263,794 in value, compared with shipments of similar merchandise in the previous week. Including these figures, exports of these goods recorded since Jan. 1, 1912, exceed those of the corresponding period last year by 63,430 packages and $2,974,473 in value.

Exports to the Philippines, valued at $194,218, head the list of the week's shipments. Shipments to Cuba, Central America, and Chile follow in the order named, being valued at $50,737, $43,485, and $42,907, respectively. Total exports of this merchandise from this port recorded since the beginning of the current year aggregate 202,564 packages, valued at $13,317,738, against 139,134 packages, valued at $10,343,265, forwarded in the same period in 1911.

Despite the gain in the week's shipments, the local export market shows practically no change. The continuance of unfavorable political conditions in China still retards activities in the Chinese markets, and by far the greater part of the goods now going forward to that country are being shipped on previous orders. Distribution in the Red Sea districts continues to be hindered by Italian blockades, and actual new business from these points is normal. The Philippines continue to be the dominant factor in the demand, and according to reports, new orders are coming in freely from Manila. A good part of the demand is said to be for print cloths of a special nature. Some cancellations have resulted from the troubles in Cuba, but the opinion is held in certain quarters that business with Cuban points will not be seriously hindered unless some unforeseen circumstances arise.

COTTON BELT DIVIDEND UP.

2½ Per Cent. Semi-Annual Declared, Formerly 2.

The St. Louis & Southwestern Railway, which has been paying 4 per cent. annually on its preferred stock, declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. yesterday. Edwin Gould said that the board was not committed to the payment of 5 per cent. annually by this action, but it is understood that the rate will be maintained while earnings continue good.

While indications are that the Cotton Belt will earn a surplus equivalent to 8 per cent. on its preferred stock this year, it had been generally expected that the increase in the dividend would be postponed until the next half year, or until definite conclusions could be reached as to the year's cotton crop and other business conditions.

President Britton says that the company promises to earn a balance of $1,700,000 above its fixed charges and interest on its income bonds.

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 104—Sovereign Bank v. Stanley. 192—Alexander v. St. Louis Southwestern R R. 256—Kusner v. Pressed Steel Car Co. 285—Nicoll v. Pullman. 361—Baker v. Penn R R. 44—Nashville v. Parham. 304—Nelson v. Penn R R. 292—Harrigan v. Bouvier.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J. Admiralty and equity. 226—City of New York v. Tug George F. Randolph 238—Staples Brick Co v. S S A Stefana. 250—Monk v. Tug S. R. Calloway. 223—Yellow Pine Co v. Barge Q. M. Hitchcock. 10—Merritt Dredging Co v. Tug Margaret Sanford. 113—Kennedy v. Tug Charles W Crane.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Ingraham, McLaughlin, Scott, Miller, and Dowling, JJ. Enumerated motions: 784—Harriman v. Geer. 785—United Surety Co v. Meenan. 786—Hollander v. Hudson. 787—Reiner v. Galinger. 190—Mager v. Ertheller. 796—Rosen v. Pottebaum. 797—Neuberth v. Neuberth. 798—Cochran v. Reich. 799—Schulze v. City of N Y. 800—Hudson Tel Co v. City of N Y. 801—Hall v. Benet. 802—Provost v. Intl Giant Safety Coaster Co. 804—Godley v. Crandall & Godley Co. 805—Byrnes v. Byrnes. 806—People v. Blomberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J. Litigated motions: 1—Foley v. Dolan. 2—Schenkelbach v. Schenkelbach. 3—Hyman v. Philippidakis Co. 4—Read v. N Y C & H R R R. 5—Morgan v. Morgan. 6—Matter of Walton Av. 7—Bataille v. Carpentec. 8—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 9—American Sav Bank v. McGuire. 10—People ex rel Vasquez v. Vasquez. 11—Edwards v. Ryan. 12—MacDonald v. Tucker. 13—King v. Silverstein. 14—Rockefeller v. Rockefeller. 15—Eppinger & Russell Co v. U S Wood Preserving Co. 16—Stern v. Mutual Life Ins Co. 17—O'Brien v. Bock. 18—Falk v. Chodron. 19—Van Sicklen v. Villard. 194—Pata v. Schorr. 20—Lawyers Mtg Co v. Scudi. 21—Same v. same. 22—Same v. Bayer. 23—Mellen v. Athens Hotel Co. 24—Shape v. Shape. 25—Platnik v. Eagle. 26—Welch v. Elton. 27—Klaw v. N Y Press Co. 28—De Mallie v. Ossenbrugen. 29—Harper v. Cohen. 30—Matter of Pratt. 31—Mitchell Vance Co v. Osborne. 32—Trowbridge v. Townsend. 33—Giesener v. McDonough. 34—Hefter v. Cohen & Bros. 35—Chesterman v. Brown. 36—Davies v. Davies. 37—Saroker v. Saroker. 38—Washington v. 46 and 48 St Co. 39—Silver v. Silver. 40—De Benedetta v. Alpha Portland Cement Co. 41—Stevens v. Penn Steel Co. 42—Spiess v. Shubert Booking Agency. 43—Seebeck v. Dumrauf. 44—Same v. same. 45—Donovan v. Foundation Co. 46—Tittmann v. Thumann. 47—People ex rel Mulville v. Drummond. 48—People ex rel La Chicotte v. Stevenson & Martin. 49—Matter of Laner. 50—Schlansky v. Schlansky. 51—People ex rel Sohn v. Mashbicker Cong. 52—Stacky v. Int R T. 53—Hazel v. Hearn. 54—White Swing Machine Co v. Int R T Co. 55—Travis v. Curran. 56—Title Guar & Trust Co v. Axelrod Realty Co. 57—Int R T Co v. Pelham Park R R Co. 58—Rhinock v. Lozier. 59—Cramb v. Cramb. 60—Miner v. Marion. 61—Conway v. Norcross Bros Co. 62—Cullen v. Thomas. 63—People ex rel Russell. 64—McLaughlin v. McLaughlin. 65—Sutton v. Sutton. 66—Met Trust Co v. Cheney. 67—Merrihue v. Neptune Bathing Co. 68—Zacharion v. Bettman, Johnson Co. 69—Matter of Knauer. 70—Cleary v. Dykeman. 71—Same v. same. 72—Spiess v. Shubert Booking Agency. 73—Lipton v. Tansman. 74—Stanton v. Frankl.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gerard, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—McCall, J. Motions. Preferred cases. 5437—City of N Y v. Montague. 5766—Wyatt v. Eggers. 5879—Klingenstein v. Morrison. 5643—Farley v. Avidan. 2386—D'Olier v. Porter. 5776—Modern Woodmen of Am v. Laguardia. 5648—East Bay L & I Co v. Bramwell. 5771—Columbia Trust Co v. Wright. 5774—Dietz v. Dietz. 5877—Mulligan v. 97 W Houston St. 5878—Mandl v. 142 W Houston St. 5879—Sehn v. 1,546 Second Av. 5880—Frank v. 350 E. 82d St. 4888—Sumpil v. Sumpil. 5543—Clingen v. Clingen. 5830—Cooper v. Cooper. 5896—Williams v. Edbrooke. 5898—Katz v. Katz. General calendar to be called at 2 P. M. 4714—Gayetty v. Thompson. 4956—McOwen v. Harris. 3777—Terhune v. Terhune. 3748—Crocker v. Elec Prot Co. 2907—Brand v. Driggs. 4069—Kalvin v. Smethurst. 4066—Trust Cover v. Balnert. 4759—Zeglio v. Robinson. 4364—Williams v. Un Wireless Tel. 4743—Uhlfelder v. Boltan. 1883—Guffanti v. Nat Sur Co. 4951—Clinton v. Balzar. 4415—Orza v. Crescenzo. 4968—Feinglass v. Feinglass. 4936—Bowman v. Bowman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.; case on: Part V., case on; Part VI., clear; Part VIII., clear.

SU

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Philip Livingston Buys Rockledge Hall on Riverside Drive in $1,250,000 Deal—West End Avenue Sale—Many Buyers in the Bronx—Active Suburban Market.

West Side apartment deals formed the feature of the trading in the realty market yesterday. One transaction involved the sale of Rockledge Hall, one of the new Riverside Drive houses, and, with the property which figured in the trade, represesented a deal aggregating $1,250,000. Another deal on Washington Heights was the sale of four buildings on 148th Street, while Harlem furnished another transaction on Morningside Avenue and 122d Street.

Philip Livingston was the buyer of Rockledge Hall, a new twelve-story house, opened last October, occupying a plot 77 feet on Riverside Drive and 118 feet on 102d Street, being the southeast corner of those thoroughfares. It was sold by Calder, Nassoit & Lanning for the Rockledge Construction Company, Vincent J. Slattery, President.

Mr. Livingston gave in part payment his former residence at 992 Fifth Avenue, between Eightieth and Eighty-first Streets, a plot 25 by 110 feet and the block front of eighteen lots on the west side of Webster Avenue, between 165th and 166th Streets, the Bronx. Mr. Livingston has been a prominent investor in high-class west side apartment house properties in recent years, having purchased through the same brokers about a year ago the twelve-story Clifden, on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-ninth Street and the nine-story Fowler court, on the north corner of Riverside Drive and 112th Street. Mr. Livingston also owns the seven-story Linlithgow, on the south corner of the Drive and 139th Street, all occupying large plots.

Washington Heights Apartment Deal

The Washington Heights apartment deal involved the sale of the row of four five-story structures, from 510 to 522 West 148th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Each house covers a plot 41.8 by 99.11, the total frontage being 166.8 feet on the south side of the street. They were sold by the Braude-Papae Company for clients to the Dakota Realty Company. The holding price of the property was $250,000.

Harlem Apartment Sold.

Harlem also furnished a good apartment house transaction in the sale of the eight-story apartment known as the Circle on the southwest corner of Morningside Avenue and 122d Street. The frontage on the avenue and street is 178.1 feet with a southerly line of 146.9 and 91.1 on the westerly line. It has been purchased by an investor from the L. & A. Realty Company, which bought the property a short time ago from the W. Axelrod Realty Company. The latter concern erected the building about three years ago.

Another West End Avenue Deal.

Another sale in West End Avenue, where there has been remarkable activity during the past few weeks was reported yesterday by Frederick Zittel & Son, who sold 678.

The property, which consists of a five-story American basement dwelling stands on a lot 26 by 36 at the southeast corner of Ninety-third Street. It was sold by Alice G., and Laura Opper. The buyer will occupy.

Resale on Madison Avenue.

The six-story apartment house, 1,493 Madison Avenue, adjoining the corner of 102d Street, which has been held at $92,000, was sold to an investor yesterday by the Brown Realty Company.

It is one of a row of similar structures occupying a plot 50 by 100. Theresa Abraham sold the property to the sellers several months ago.

The Private Dwelling Market.

S. B. Goodale & Perry have sold for Louise E. Clopton to Samuel L. Pakas, 57 West Sixty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

William H. Archibald and H. V. Mead & Co. have sold the three-story dwelling, 863 West Nineteenth Street to Dr. Edward Loux. This house is one of the properties sold by the Washington Smith Estate a few weeks ago.

Investor Buys Tenement.

An investor has purchased from F. G. Becker, 415 West Eighteenth Street, a four-story tenement, on a lot 21 by 92. William H. Archibald and Henry Brady were the brokers in the transaction.

Bronx Borough Sales.

Kurz & Uren sold for Maurice Goldberg 1,129 Forest Avenue, between Home and 166th Streets, a three-story and cellar brick, two-family house.

John Kelly has resold for Jennie E. Teichman to Ernest Wenigman the plot 85 by 76 by irregular, corner Fordham Road and Sedgwick Avenue, the purchaser giving in part payment the three-story one-family brick 2,009 Creston Avenue, lot 19 by 100.

Wolf Burland has added to his holdings on Prospect Avenue by the purchase of the old Liebertz dwelling at 981, occupying a plot 65 by 160 feet, located between 163d and 164th Streets. Several weeks ago the buyer purchased the old William Ebbing dwelling at 977 Prospect Avenue from Frederick McCarthy, and also the Bimberg-Welter property adjoining. With his latest purchase Mr. Burland now controls a plot fronting 256 feet on Prospect Avenue, with a depth ranging from 146 to 165 feet.

The entire property is to be feplaced with stores and a large nickolette. The Liebertz mansion was sold by the George A. Bagge Construction Company, which acquired it a couple of years ago in exchange with Joseph Liebertz for the Cortez apartment house at 625 West 125th Street. Alexander Selkin was the broker in the transaction.

Weil & Weil have sold to a client for the Tolatschek-Spencer Realty Company the three-story house at 864 Forest Avenue, and also for a client to D. W. Rantine a plot, 50 by 100, on Whittier Avenue, in the Hunts Point section.

Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum purchased from the estate of L. D. Brown a vacant plot, 45 by 100, on the south side of 137th Street, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers.

Samuel Greenfield has purchased for improvement, with a business building, the plot 50 by 100 at 1,418 and 1,420 Wilkins Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Isaac Levingson has sold to G. Greenberg 1,561 Park Place, a two-story brick dwelling on a lot 20 by 77.10, for $4,050.

Burrill Brothers have sold the plot of lots on the southeast corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, Bay Ridge, being 64 feet front on Fourth Avenue, and 113 feet on Eighty-fourth Street. The sale was made for George H. Roberts to a builder who will improve the lots at once.

Joseph N. Nee has sold for Winifred H. Priddy the two-family brick house 378 East Twenty-ninth Street. The buyer gives in part payment the plot, 40 by 100, at the junction of Spring and Bolivar Streets, Rutherford, N. J.

$75,000 for Fair Grounds.

Edward B. Long of White Plains purchased the 43 acre tract comprising the Westchester County Fair Grounds, which was sold at auction yesterday in White Plains by Bryan L. Kennelly. The price paid was $75,000. A half-mile track is laid out on the property and it also contains a grandstand and exhibition buildings. It has a frontage on Tarrytown Road.

The property was sold for the account of the trustees of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County. Bidding was started at $50,000.

Jersey Farm Sold.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Charles R. Whitehead to a client his farm consisting of 140 acres in the Washington Valley section of Morris Township, N. J. The old stone farm house is in a good state of preservation, although dating back to Revolutionary times. It will be occupied by the new owner after making extensive improvements.

Eugene J. Busher has sold for Sophia Schneider her house at Dover, N. J., on a plot 300 by 550, to an investor.

Another Factory for L. I. City.

The Holub-Dusha Company has purchased a block of thirteen lots in Long Island City on Washington Avenue, between Academy Street and First Avenue, on which to erect a large modern factory building for their own use. The brokers in the transaction were the Queensboro Corporation, through J. H. Robinson, and the Stripe Hodge Company.

Long Island.

Bernard Bruckner has exchanged eight acres of land with two cottages, a bungalow, and several green houses on Bell Avenue, six hundred feet south of Broadway, Bayside, for eighty-two and a half acres of land at "Pluckamin," near Somerville, N. J. The land at Pluckamin has a large Colonial dwelling with twenty-two rooms, and it is valued at $35,000. Clifford Poole has purchased from W. E. Toelle the two-family dwelling at the corner of Forest and Robinson Avenues, Flushing, on a lot 25 by 100.

Good Mount Vernon Deal.

The Edwin W. Fiske Realty Company of Mount Vernon has sold Twin Gables on Gramatan Avenue to Mrs. Lollie Goldman of Manhattan, for Bertha and William Adams. The property includes a large residence with garage, and the grounds are attractively laid out. It is adjacent to the Gramatan Hotel and the Siwanoy Country Club.

Recent Buyers.

James M. Donald is the buyer of the dwelling, 25 West Seventy-fourth Street, resold recently by S. Morrill Banner. Mr. Donald owns and occupies 27, adjoining, and made the purchase to protect his residence from apartment house builders.

C. Grayson Martin is the buyer of the ten and twelve-story building, 141 to 147 Fifth Avenue, at the reported sale yesterday. In part payment the buyer gives the Colonial Building, a six-story structure, at 67-69 West 125th Street, on plot 41.2 by 99.11; also 1181 Tinton Avenue, a five-story apartment house, on plot 50 by 133.11, and the five-story apartment house, on plot 40 by 100, at 1,026 Simpson Street. The deal involves about $1,500,000.

Abraham Arndt is the buyer of the eight-story loft and office structure at 33 East Twenty-seventh Street on a lot 50 by 98.9, sold last week. The seller accepts in part payment the five-story flat, 137 West 138th Street, on lot 25 by 99.11, near Lenox Avenue; also 2,742 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of 146th Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 24.11 by 100.

Country Dwellings Leased.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn., for Mrs. Ida L. Bryans her cottage on Shippan Avenue to Mrs. B. G. Templeton, and for Mrs. Mary Scofield her cottage to Charles H. Baldwin.

Pease & Elliman have leased for William W. Caswell his estate known as Willmount, at Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to a client for the Summer season.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for the J. Van D. Reed estate its place in Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I., to Charles A. Childs of Manhattan for the season.

Real Estate Convention.

On June 19, 20, and 21, at Louisville, Ky., will be held the fourth annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges. Delegates from the larger cities of this country and Canada will attend. George T. Mortimer, Vice President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, will address the convention on "Real Estate as a Profession."

The Guaranty Trust Building.

The steel frame of the Guaranty Trust Building, at Broadway and Liberty Street, has reached its full height. The foundations were carried 60 to 90 feet below the curb. On the street sides the caissons form a continuous watertight dam, so as to serve as a retaining wall against future street excavations for deep superstructures. The excavating amounted to about 12,000 square yards. The caissons, retaining walls, and other footings took 8,000 yards of concrete made with Atlas cement. Estimated cost of the building is $1,000,000.

Commercial Leases.

Heil & Stern have leased for the trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund the entire fifth floor in the Masonic Hall Building, corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, for a long term of years. The lessees are Neugass Brothers.

H. T. Gurney has leased for Origen S. Seymour the Daniel Lord property 5 East Ninth Street for a term of years to John C. Johansen.

$450,000 Park Avenue Loan.

A building loan of $450,000 has been obtained by the Fullerton-Weaver Realty Company from the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company on the new apartment being erected at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, a plot 75.5 by 80 feet.

New Settlement House.

Plans have also been filed for a five-story settlement house for the Union Settlement Association, of which Francis Brown is President. It will be built on the north side of 104th Street, 183.7 feet west of Second Avenue and adjoining the present house at 237. It will have a frontage of 42.3 feet and a depth of 92.7, with an extension. The cost has been estimated at $70,000 by the architects, Hill & Stout.

Realty Notes.

A regular meeting of the West Side Taxpayers' Association will be held this evening at 267 West Thirty-fourth Street at 8 P. M. Reports of committees will be received.

George Brettell has secured a loan of $21,000 at 5 per cent. for five years on the property at 182 West 124th Street, purchased last week by Carroll & Chalmowitz.

Gronenberg & Leuchtag are preparing plans for a five-story, high-class apartment house on the west side of Sherman Avenue, 100 feet north of 207th Street, on a lot 75 by 150, designed to accommodate forty-five families in three, four, and five room apartments. This building is to be erected by the Post Avenue Construction Company, of which Richard O'Connor is President, and will cost $90,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

107th St, 320 East, s s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, C. A. Sherman, $16,000.

118th St, 235 and 237 East, n s, 195 ft w of 2d Av, 36x100.10, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure to the plaintiff, W. M. Reed, $36,000.

118th St, 443 East, n s, 147.3 ft w of Pleasant Av, 19.9x100.10, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, adjourned to June 19.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

133d St, 304 and 306 West, s s, 50 ft w of 8th Av, 50x37.8x62.7, gore; two-story tenement and store; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Empire City Savings Bank, $6,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Clinton Av, 1,807, n w corner of 175th St, 90x27, four-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Abraham Eisenstein, $27,000.

Drainage St, s w corner of Boone Av, 30.7x100x irregular, vacant; foreclosure, to John Finger, $1,900.

5th Av, w s, 7½ ft s of 221st St, 37x105; foreclosure, to Maude E. Edgley, a party in interest, $4,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

176th St, 103 and 105 East, n s, 25 ft e of Walton Av, 50x125, two-story dwelling and two-story rear stable; foreclosure, to the defendant, W. D. Cahill, $5,250.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Crescent Av, 628, s s, 69.7 ft e of Hughes Av, 58.11x126.5x45.10x89.3, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Haffen Brewing Co., $7,220.

By J. L. Wells Company.

Webster Av, n s, 175 ft w of Woodlawn Road, 50x120, vacant; foreclosure, withdrawn

By Samuel Marx.

Weeks Av, 1,648, e s, 155 ft s of 173d St, 20x95, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure, to the defendant, Isaac Rosenweig, $7,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans were filed yesterday for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan:

Bond St, 45, for a four-story loft, 25x74.8; Wendel Estate, 175 Broadway, owner; A. Giobbe, 144 West 39th St, architect; cost, $14,000.

West End Av, w s, between 63d and 64th Sts, for four one-story storage houses, 200x irregular; New York Central Railroad Company, 42d St and 4th Av, owner; T. F. Devine, lessee; J. C. Cocker, 2,017 5th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

104th St, n s, 183.7 ft w of 2d Av, for a five-story settlement house, 42.3x92.7; Union Settlement Association, 237 East 104th St, owner; Hill & Stout, 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $70,000.

Broadway, n w corner of Exchange Place, to Trinity Place, for a thirty-two-story office building; United States Realty and Improvement Co., premises, owner; F. H. Kimball, 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, Cedar St, Trinity Place, and Thames St, to a twenty-one-story office building; United States Realty and Improvement Co., premises, owner; F. H. Kimball, 71 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

118th St, 538 East, to a one-story factory; R. H. Wolff & Co., 542 East 118th St, owner; F. & J. P. Walther, 147 East 125th St, architects; cost, $7,000.

5th Av, s e corner of 42d St, to a seven-story store and office building; E. Wolf, 501 5th Av, owner; Stucker & Sloan, Philadelphia, Penn., architects; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CENTRE ST, 71, w s, 20x40.8x20x41.10; Augustus Starboro to Bernard F. Golden, 54 Roosevelt St, B. & S., March 15; attorneys, Weekes Brothers, 45 William St....$1

GREENWICH ST, e s, 59.10 ft n of 11th St, 21x70.9x21x71.6; Greenwich Investing Co. to James H. Cruikshank, at Freeport, L. I., June 6; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St....$100

HOUSTON ST, 190 East, n s, 18x43.10x19x50; Herman Milgrim to Louis Milgrim, 1,430 59th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $10,000,) June 10; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,569 and 1,571, e s, 50x95; Fanny Gruen to Benjamin M. Gruenstein, 60 West 95th St, and Joseph L. S. Mayer, 944 Park Av, (mtg $46,000,) B. & S. June 8; attorneys, Well & Mayer, 5 Beekman St....$100

MAIDEN LANE, 935, n e s, 30.1x64.10; Jefferson M. Levy and others to George W. Tubbs, 406 West 58th St, June 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$1

SHERIFF ST, 81, w s, 23x100; John T. Connolly to Samuel D. Hollis, (mtg $30,000,) Feb. 21, 1910; attorney, A. H. Alker, 2 Rector St....$100

WASHINGTON ST, 805, e s, 18.1x85.8x18.10x86.7; Effie C. Lawton, executrix and trustee of D. B. Lawton, to Thomas O'Brien, 236 West 144th St, June 7; attorney, James E. Duroso, 100 Broadway....$8,700

1ST AV, 949, w s, 20x64; Krell & Co., a corporation, to Simon B. Hamburger, 12 West 119th St, as trustee in bankruptcy of Gerson Krel, a bankrupt, B. & S. and all liens, June 12; address, same, 309 Broadway....$1

2D AV, 122, e s, 26.8x125; Louis Milgrim to Herman Milgrim, 1,420 59th St, Brooklyn, and Charles Milgrim, 1,410 59th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $32,000,) June 5; attorney, Hugo Cohn, 19 Avenue A....$1

9TH AV, e s, 47.11 ft n of 18th St, 44.8x80; 18th St, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 21x92; 19th St, n s, 106 ft e of 9th Av, 22x92; Elizabeth F. Cutter and George H. Satterthwaite to Thomas L. Lynch, 401 East 24th St, 1-3 part, all liens, June 6; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$17,000

SAMD PROPERTY; Elizabeth F. Cutter and another to same, 2-3 part; attorney, same....$1

18TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av; Thomas Lynch to Frederick G. Becker, 7 West 61st St, B. & S., June 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$1

19TH ST, n s, 106 ft e of 9th Av, 22x92; Thomas Lynch to Frederick G. Becker, 7 West 61st St, B. & S., all liens, June 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick G. Becker to Edward Loux, 318 West 30th St, (mtg $10,000,) June 12; attorney, same....$1

40TH ST, 345-49 West, s s, 45x98.9; Max Canter et al. to James H. Cruikshank, Freeport, L. I., quitclaim, May 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St....$100

45TH ST, 62 West, s s, 40.6x100.5; George Baker and others to Jerome G. Young, 51 Clerk St, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $200,000, June 1; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jerome G. Young to Nathan S. Jarvis, 52 East 42d St, mtg $275,000, June 1; attorney, same....$100

45TH ST, n s, 215 ft w of 9th Av, 21x100.4; Augusta E. Crum to Robert S. Wallace, West Nutley, N. J., June 12; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$100

99TH ST, 169 East, n s, 25x100.11; Thomas Kennedy to Bronx Investing Co., 99 Nassau St, April 29....$1

99TH ST, n s, 142.6 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11, (foreclosure, June 10, 1912;) William S. Bennet, referee, to Samuel H. Golding, 101 West 141st St, (mtg $30,000,) June 12; attorney, Samuel H. Golding, 53 Park Row....$8,000

99TH ST, 67 East, n s, 25x100.11; Esther Lelbowitz to Jacob Ferdinand, 211 East 85th St, and Mannie Littwin, 602 Sutter Av, Brooklyn, all liens, June 10; attorney, Charles L. Greenhall, 320 Broadway....$100

110TH ST, 246 East, s s, 25x100.11; Victor A. Edwards to James M. Scofield, White Plains, N. Y., (mtg $18,500,) June 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$100

110TH ST, 18 East, s s, 25x100.11; same to same, (mtg $18,500,) June 12; attorney, same....$100

111TH ST, 120 West, s s, 15x100.11; Lilly Grimm to Wilma S. Haber, 562 West 164th St, (mtg $12,500,) April 30, 1912; attorney, Ferd H. Haber, 30 Broad St....$1

112TH ST, 119 East, n s, 20x100.11; Frank J. Redmond to Margaret J. Redmond, 119 East 112th St, quitclaim, June 10; attorney, James M. Donohue, 165 Broadway....$1

124TH ST, s s, 64 ft w of 3d Av, 31x100.11; Eliza M. O'Reilly to Thomas Carroll, 16 East 129th St, and Jacob Chalmowitz, 60 East 125d St, June 12; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway....$100

130TH ST, n s, 271.3 ft w of Park Av, 18.3x99.11; Hy. Meyer and others to Henrietta Meyer, widow, 57 East 130th St, quitclaim, all liens, June 8; attorney, Hy. Meyer, 299 Broadway....$100

133D ST, 44 West, s s, 18.9x99.11; Joachim Spiro to Regina Spiro, 205 West 118th St, mgt $12,750, June 3; attorney, J. Spiro, 65 Nassua St....$100

133D ST, 46 West, s s, 18.9x99.11; same to same, mtg $12,750, June 3; attorney, same....$100

172D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 50x94.6; Ashby L. Biedler to James Matthews, Edgemere Drive, Interlaken, N. J., all liens, June 10; attorney, A. L. Biedler, 97 Cedar St....$1

178TH ST, 659 West, n s, 12.6x100; Mary J. Mullis to Charles Meisel, 458 West 142d St, (mtg $6,000,) June 11; attorneys, Schmitt & Haas, 119 Nassau St....$100

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 187th St, 154.2x 90; Charles Oberwager, referee, to Ver Planck estate, a corporation, 331 Madison Av, June 10; attorneys, Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau St....$15,000

BOSTON ROAD or AV, w s, Lot 106, map of 126 lots of Falle estate, 25x134; Eugene J Flood to Utility Realty Co., 165 Broadway, (mtg $7,250,) June 12; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 165 Broadway....$100

BOSTON ROAD or AV, w s, Lot 106, map of 126 lots of Falle estate, 25x134; Utility Realty Co. to Sykes Realty Corporation, 165 Broadway, (mtg $7,250,) June 12; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 165 Broadway....$100

BOSTON TURNPIKE ROAD, s, plot bounded n and w by land of George Falle and e by land of Thomas Secord, contains about 2 acres, Eastchester, 137.6x86.9x121.7x22.8; Cambridge Livingston, referee, to Mount Vernon Trust Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y., all title, David F. Jordan, defendant, June 12; attorneys, Gescheidt & Toomey, 18 East 1st St, Mount Vernon....$300

CENTRE ST, Lot 5, map of John Mapes at West Farms; Adolf Stelling and others to Marie Krabo and another, June 1, 1910, (mtg $5,000;) attorneys, Martin & Howe, 285 Broadway....$100

CENTRE ST, Lot 5, map of John Mapes at West Farms; Albert H. Herbst to Herbst Realty Co., 1,566 Vyse Av, June 5; attorneys, Martin & Howe, 285 Broadway....$100

CONCORD AV, e s, 20-ft n of Dater St, 19.8x 100; Newman Grossman to Hyman Grossman, 3,117 3d Av, ½ R., T., L., June 3; attorney, N. Grossman, 2,750 3d Av....$100

CRESCENT AV, e s, 69.7 ft e of Hughes Av, 80.3x48.10x126.5x38.11; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, to the J. & M. Haffen Brewing Co., 398 East 152d St, one-half part, June 12; attorney, M. Bendit, 971 Teller Av....$500

HOE AV, n w corner of 172d St, 25x100; Fox St. Construction Co. to John Harnett, 937 East 172d St, (mtg $30,000,) June 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

HULL AV, 3,079, w s, 25x110; Bertha Robinson to Sophia R. E. Gentles, 178 East 124th St, (mtg $5,650,) June 11; attorney, H. Cohn, 19 Avenue A....$1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 460 ft s of 167th St, 25 x82.3; Katie Hartman to John W. Meyer, 2,176 8th Av, June 11, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, H. H. Glass, 57 Chambers St....$1

LOTS 123 and 124, map of 369 lots of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Frank W. Davis to Zerega Realty Co., 1,922 East 177th St, May 1, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Wills Av and 148th St....$100

LOTS 67 to 69, map of 250 lots of Thompson Rose estate; Balbina Ruick to Swiss Realty Co., 4,263 Digney Av, June 11; attorney, Lawrence N. Martin, 2 Rector St....$1

LOT 191, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest, 25x 100; Louis Weiss to Anton Landgrebe, 1,724 Barnes Av, June 12; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

MAGENTA AV, n s, between Rosewood and Cedar Avs, Lot 193, map of lots near Williamsbridge Station; Pasquale Sanzari to Francesco Losacco, 336 East 112th St, June 1; attorney, D. Sternlicht, 2310 6th St....$100

PARK AV, e s, 185.10 ft s of 180th St, 75x 141; Franklin Avenue Co. to Michael Fox, 261 East 201st St, June 12, (mtg $51,000;) attorneys, Stoddard & M., 135 Broadway....$100

PLOT begins 340 ft e of White Plains Road and 820 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Mary Reiling to Charles H. Green and wife, 268 Alexander Av, (mtg $3,500,) June 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

PROSPECT AV, 1,315, w s, 40x105; Alta R. Louise and John J. Tully Co., 1,003 Boston Road, June 10, (mtg $34,000;) attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St....$100

ROSEWOOD ST, n s, Lot 27 and Parts 23 and 24, map of Bronxwood Park, 23.1x irregular; Corti Building Co. to Max Baier, 429 East 143d St, (mtg $5,500,) June 11; attorney, H. Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av....$100

SIMPSON ST, w s, 284.10 ft s of 167th St, 37.6x100; Katie Hartman to John W. Meyer, 2,176 8th Av, (mtg $34,700,) June 11; attorney, H. H. Glass, 51 Chambers St....$1

STEBBINS AV, 1,187, n w s, 18.3x68.11; Paul Leoniger to Franziska Wolff, 1,056 Kelly St, June 10; attorney, P. Klein, 53 Park Row....$1

VALENTINE AV, s e corner of 198th St, 121.3x irregular; Franklin Avenue Co. to Peter Fox, 261 East 201st St, (mtg $5,100,) June 6; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway....$100

VAN NEST AV, n s, 380.6 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; John Pits to Ida A. Fischer, 1,713 Wallace Av, June 12; attorney, William Peters & Co., 2,015 Boston Road....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ida A. Fischer to John Pitz and wife, 849 Van Nest Av, June 12; attorney, same....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 105.5 ft s of 173d St, 25x irregular; Paul Dannhauser to Herman Wiebke, 219 East 200th St, June 12, (mtg $23,000;) attorney, F. W. Brodsky, 51 Chambers St....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 50 ft n of 223d St, 28x105; George L. Glending to George F. Wagner, 225 West 110th St, June 11, (mtg $2,000;) attorney, J. B. Cogle, 27 Cedar St....$2,050

3D AV, n w s, 25 ft s w from s e corner, Lot 64, 50x105x50x106, and part of Lot 63, map of Morrisania; Franklin Avenue Co. to Peter Fox, 261 East 201st St, June 6; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway....$100

7TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue B, 30x108; Otto Ries to Anton Lampel, 580 Lenox Av, June 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

136TH ST, n s, 471.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 25x100; Katie Hartman to John W. Meyer, 2,176 8th Av, (mtg $5,000,) June 11; attorney, H. H. Glass, 51 Chambers St....$1

137TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Home St, 20x100; Clarence R. Mohrmann to Estates Securities Co., 160 Broadway, June 5....$1

177TH ST, n s, 44.1 ft e of Washington Av, 23.3x80.11x23.3x93.5; Smilow Realty and Construction Co. to Moses Lowenstein, 1,782 Bathgate Av, May 27; attorneys, Goldsmith, Bell & B., 31 Nassau St....$100

184TH ST, n s, 245.11 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x125.2x82.1x125; Francesca Giallarenzi to Ferdinand Daehne, Jr., 1,755 Bathgate Av, (mtg $4,000,) June 11; attorney, J. J. Weiss, 32 Broadway....$100

217TH ST, 1,021 and 1,023 East, 50x114.5; Caterina Sammartano and another to John J. Tully Co., 1,603 Boston Road, May 18; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St....$100

223D ST, s s, e ¼ of w ½ of Lot 247, map of Wakefield, 85x114; Martha Podeszwa to Hugh A. McGorry, 4,041 Converse Place, June 11, (mtg $2,300;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,446, e s, 25.6x98; Vaclav Novak to Frank Jezek, 306 East 71st St, (prior mtg $12,000,) June 10, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas Capek, 1,429 1st Av....$3,000

AV C, n e corner of 9th St, 22.11x58, ½ part; Gussie Fabrikant to Julius S. Oppenheimer, 47 West 69th St, April 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

GREENWICH ST, 623, e s, 44x—; Louis Canter to James H. Cruikshank, Freeport, L. I., June 11, due Sept. 12, 1912, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bower & S., 31 Nassau St....$3,000

MAIDEN LANE, 93 and 95, n e s, 30.1x64.10; George W. Tubbs to Helen I. Godwin, 259 West 78th St, June 11, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$50,000

ORCHARD ST, 180, e s, 26x87.9; also Madison St, 174, s s, 25x100; Bessie Frank to Louis Frank, 18 Pike St, June 12, (prior mtg $65,000,) 5 p. c....$12,000

PARK AV, 1,153, e s, 18x89; Henry H. Pease to U. S. Trust Co., 45 WallSt, May 29, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St....$15,000

SOUTH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Clinton St, 93.4x 72.11, being the land lying between above and East River, with all rights to pier and dock property known as Pier 49, East River, and land under water, &c; Elizabeth Bayliss to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 11, due, &c, as per bond; address, 176 Broadway....$5,000

SOUTH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Clinton St, 93.4x 72.11, being the land lying between above and East River, with all rights to pier and dock property, known as Pier 49, East River, and land under water, &c; Katherine R. B. Wilmerding to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, June 11, due as per bond....$6,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 100x100; Rose C. Newman to Farmers Loan and Trust Co., 37 William St, June 12, due Dec. 20; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place....$15,000

WASHINGTON ST, 805, e s, 18.1x86.7; Thomas O'Brien to Effie C. Lawton, executrix, Hamilton, N. Y., June 12, 3 years; attorney, F. J. Bellly, 204 Montague St, Brooklyn....$8,700

9TH AV, e s, 47.4 ft n of 18th St, 44.8x80; Thomas Lynch to Carrie E. Lynch, trustee, 401 West 24th St, June 12, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$26,000

16TH ST, 253 East, s s, 17x80; John W. Allison to William Sittenham, 342 West 86th St, June 12, (prior mtg $6,750,) due as per bond; attorney, L. S. Colt, 257 Broadway....$4,000

18TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 21x92; Frederick G. Becker to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, June 12 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,000

19TH ST, n s, 106 ft e of 9th Av, 22x92; same to same, June 12, 5 years; same attorney.

45TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 6th Av, 40.6x100.5; Jerome G. Young to George Backer, 51 Hamilton Terrace, June 1, (prior mtg $200,000,) due Dec. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Arnstein, L. & P., 128 Broadway....$75,000

70TH ST, n s, 85.5 ft w of Exterior St, 149.10 x100.4; also 68th St, n s, 225 ft w of Av A; William Lowe to Fulton Mortgage Co., 35 Nassau St, June 11, (prior mtg $63,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$15,000

91ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Yetta Farber and another to Benjamin Heidt, 1,766 Washington Av, (prior mtg $17,000,) May 17, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Siegel & S., 395 Broadway....$1,200

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x 100.11; James M. Scofield to Victor A. Edwards, 101 West 85th St, June 12, prior mtg $37,050, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$8,000

124TH ST, s s, 64 ft w of 3d Av, 31x100.11; Jacob Chalmowitz and another to William Hague, 64 East 123d St, June 12, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$21,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 85 ft w of 170th St, 102.1x—; William D. Addick to Annie M. Klepp, 2,493 Valentine Av, June 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$3,500

BOSTON AV, w s, Lot 106; George Faile, 25x 134; Utility Realty Co to Eugene J. Flood, 558 7th Av, June 12, due Dec. 12, 1914; attorney, George Z. Donellan, 38 Park Row....$7,250

LOT 210, map of Harrington estate; Margaret Molloy to Margaret McGill, 2,328 Andrews Av, due as per bond, May 29; attorney, J. J. Karbry O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau St....$3,500

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 153d St, 25x70.3; Pasquale Iarossi or Jarossi to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, June 11, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$13,500

PALISADE AV, w s, at land of David M. Morrison, 208 to Riverside Drive x —; Junius J. Pratt to Along the Hudson Co., 84 William St, June 2, 4 years; attorneys, McKelvey & F., 84 William St....$20,000

PLOT 340 ft e from e s of White Plains Road, 820 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Charles H. Greer to Mary Rieling, 1,881 Holland Av, June 11, prior mtg $3,500, due Dec. 11, 1916; 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$750

POPLAR ST, s s, 101 ft e of Forest St, 50.4x 105.3; Ella Graybill to Carrie B. Ruhlender, 141 West 69th St, May 23, 3 years; attorney, J. E. Graybill, 2 Rector St....$4,500

SHEIL ST, s s, Lot 800, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; David O'Keefe to Warren B. Sammis, Huntington, L. I., June 12, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St....$400

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 337.7 ft n of 187th St, 2 lots, each 18.9x—; 2 mtgs, each $6,500; Bertha M. M. Lieberts to Henry Wakeling, New Rochelle, N. Y., May 23, due July 1, 1915; attorney, Smith Williamson, 594 Alexander Av....$13,000

SPUYTEN DUYVIL ROAD, n w s, 39 ft s w of land of James A. Church, 60x75; Underwriters' Press to Alfred Themans,

LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

Without a Drawback

Highest Class Residential Plots right on the finest beach

On Long Island's Famous North Shore, in a neighborhood renowned for its high-class character—yet only a short distance from business centres. This is embodied in

WAMPAGE SHORES

Let us tell you about it and show you its beauties. It is different from anything ever offered—more finished, nearer ideal.

S. Osgood Pell & Company,
Tel. 5610 Bryant 542 Fifth Ave., New York.

BOOKLET:

"How to Buy Suburban Real Estate Intelligently"

will be sent free on application.

Address
GAGE E. TARBELL
320 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

$4500 BUYS A $5900 HOUSE
EASY TERMS.

Payments same as rent.
THIS IS A GREAT BARGAIN; beautiful new house on large plot, specially built, in a restricted private residence park; refined surroundings and high class people; one block from depot; 27 minutes from Manhattan on main electrified line, 120 trains daily; fine trains and trolleys to all points; all improvements; large return verandas; excellent closets; hardwood trim throughout; large living room; panelled dining room; beamed ceilings; parquet floors; steam heat; tiled vestibule and bath; electric lights and gas; up-to-date fixtures; open fireplace, curbs, sidewalks, trees, flowering shrubs, spacious cellar of solid cement; excellent schools and churches; pure air and running water. Call, phone or write immediately for photo and particulars; inspect this rare bargain at my expense. M'NEECE, Suite 403, 334 5th Av., Cambridge Bldg.; Tel. 8425 Madison Square.

North Shore BARGAIN
HUNTINGTON Country Home.

House has 12 rooms; excellent condition; modern improvements made at small cost; FOR SALE AT A RIDICULOUSLY LOW FIGURE; 5¼ ACRES, on high hill overlooking village and harbor; 3 acres in fruit, apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry bearing heavily; a step to trolley running from Sound to ocean, reaching station in few minutes; Huntington has 10,000 population; less than an hour from New York; modern barn, combining garage, carriage house, stable, and cow stable; chicken runs; fine well; beautiful country estate.

A. L. FIELD,
HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND,
or Room 824, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. C.

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IDEAL ALL-THE-YEAR HOME SUBURB.
5 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY LINE.
BUILDING LOTS, $250
Five Minutes' Walk to Station and Trolley.
All City Conveniences and Improvements.
$5 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY
TITLES GUARANTEED FREE.
Send for Booklet and Free Railroad Tickets.
WM. L. SLANDORFF,
150 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

4-Room Cottage and ½ Acre of Land, $1,375.

Located at Islip, Long Island, on Great South Bay.
Values rapidly increasing. A great opportunity.
If you do not care to build now, can sell you a ½ acre for investment.
Easy payments of only $5 per month.
Ask for particulars. J. B. Mulcay, 124 Cedar Street, New York City.

MUST SELL SEASHORE BUNGALOW

Business reasons force me to sell. Will sacrifice on easy terms to responsible buyer. Cozy, artistic Summer or all-year home right on the Great South Bay, Long Island. 1 hr. 20 min. to Manhattan, express; 10 min. to station. Biggest snap; prettiest place offered on L. I. Trees, wharf, bathing, beach. Tel. 1250 Mad. Sq., N. Y. C.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE

in the handsomest section of Long Island; 40 minutes from New York. Boating, bathing, fishing; stores, schools, and churches. Will accept small monthly payments; will build house on same terms for well-meaning party. D 165 Times.

AT FREEPORT, 23 miles out South Shore; high-class modern residence, 15 rooms, 2 bathrooms, elegant decorations, latest improvements; handsome grounds, trees, lawns; choice, select location; garage; must be seen to be appreciated. For price and terms, apply CARROLLTON REALTY CO., World Bldg., N. Y.

Douglas Manor, Douglaston, L. I.; 12 miles from New York; waterfront property, with private privileges; house contains 10 rooms, 2 baths, butler's pantry and laundry off kitchen; surrounded by beautiful, large shade trees. Particulars apply to R. Gaffney, 1,601 Singer Building, New York.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—HANDSOME RESIDENCE WITH GROUNDS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; WILL EXCHANGE FOR DWELLING, MANHATTAN, UPPER WEST SIDE, BELOW 96TH ST.
MORRIS E. STERNE, INC., 9 E. 14TH ST.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME.

St. James, North Shore, adjoining Mayor Gaynor's beautiful estate, Deepwells; 3 acres; large 10-room house, all improvements; garage; ideal location; high-class proposition; price $12,000. Hall, 3 Park Row, N. Y.

Beautifully located plot in restricted section North Shore Long Island; water front and shade trees; all city improvements; half hour out; many trains daily; will accept small monthly payments. D 166 Times.

Have cozy little house in town one hour out on main line of railroad; good, rich soil; just the place to enjoy country life; very desirable location; exceptional bargain; reasonable terms; title guaranteed. D 164 Times.

Modern house in Flushing, consisting of eleven rooms, two baths; hardwood trim; parquet floors; combination fixtures; grounds laid out; A1 neighborhood; will sacrifice. Owner, 408 Times.

SETAUKET.—House, 12 rooms; all improvements; one acre of land; near the water; $5,500. Stephen Yates, 146 East 34th St., New York.

OLD FIELD POINT.

Seven acres, high bluff, cleared land; 700 feet shore frontage; $1,500 per acre. Stephen Yates, 146 East 34th St.

Brightwaters.—Plot, 75x140; near lakes; owner forced to sell; sacrifice. Z 55 Times.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

TO LET—Beautifully located furnished cottages, some new this season; delightful scenery; fine bathing, boating, fishing, golf links; rental $350 to $1,000 per season; also cottages for sale. For particulars address G. E. CURRIER, Kennebunk Beach, Me.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

129 East 17th Street

To sub-rent furnished for Summer months, apartment of eight rooms and bath. Southerly exposure. Rent reduced to $60 per month.

Payson McL. Merrill
481 Fifth Av. Telephone—7417 Bryant.

THE MAYFAIR
130 West 47th St.

Hotel housekeeping apartments, 3 rooms, bath, completely furnished; includes service; reasonable.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

THE SEVILLIA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.

Nicely furnished apartment of two rooms and bath; southern exposure; to Oct. 1.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

LEAVE EXPENSIVE NEW YORK

Let Us Build You a Home at Red Bank Estates.

There cool breezes will keep you and your family comfortable and happy.

Why swelter this summer? Give your wife and children an opportunity to be healthy and contented.

We will build you a home on Red Bank Estates. If you act now, your house can be completed before mid-summer. The house will be built for you at cost. You can pay for it on surprisingly easy terms.

Red Bank Estates is located in the up-to-date town of Red Bank, N. J. It is near the Atlantic Ocean and the Shrewsbury River. Every sport, including surf bathing, may be enjoyed near at hand.

The improvements on this high, dry, fertile tract are now being completed. They include gravel streets, cement side-walks, curbs, a water plant with pipes in every street, gas, electric lights.

The property has more than a mile of frontage on a main boulevard which turns into the famous Rumson Road. It is surrounded by the estates of wealthy New Yorkers.

RED BANK ESTATES

The Red Bank Station of both the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central Railroads is within a few minutes' walk. 180 New York trains leave each day.

In summer residents travel by the famous Sandy Hook boats which dock at Atlantic Highlands. They may be reached by a short ride on the trolley line which skirts the property.

Red Bank Estates has churches of all denominations, schools, stores, markets, etc.

Land at Red Bank Estates is lower in price per acre than neighboring large tracts. Think of it! Here you can buy half-acre plots (10 city lots) for from $200 up. We give easiest of terms and charge no interest on unpaid balances.

Visit Red Bank Estates Saturday or Sunday at OUR expense. Tickets may be obtained at New York office.

Write for free booklet, "From Pillar to Post." It tells all about this ideal place, which is near the shore and where living is cheap. Write for it now.

MINNESINK REALTY COMPANY
50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK
F. BRADLEY COX, Gen. Mgr. Suite 1853. Telephone, Cort. 2282

Weequahic Tract
NEWARK, N. J.
Fronting on Weequahic Park

Lehigh Valley Station at Property. Lehigh Valley Railroad to build new station at Elizabeth and Meeker Aves. at once. All Lehigh Valley trains to stop at this station.

Handsome houses and beautifully located building plots for sale. The opportunity for a profitable investment is the best ever offered in this city. Now is the time to buy. Come and see for yourself.

Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.

Take McAdoo Tubes to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.

Maps and further information,
FRANK J. BOCK, Manager,
Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

AT FANWOOD, N. J.—An ideal home site 100x143 for $500. Terms $10 cash and $5.00 per month. Beautiful location on a hill, covered with large oak trees, 10 minutes' walk from Depot. City improvements. Full information and transportation sent you FREE. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

GREATEST BARGAINS

in the history of suburban real estate; finest properties in New York City's most popular suburb. On MAIN LINE Central R. R. of N. J.; 17 miles out; 60 trains daily. 34 MINUTES NOW. Full sized lots and fully improved building plots right in the best section of Cranford, 3 to 10 minutes' walk from MAIN station. Write for prices, booklets, maps and free R. R. ticket.

MANOR REALTY CO.,
CRANFORD, NEW JERSEY.

A1 Construction. New semi-bungalow in Roselle, N. J.; on large plot, 50x100. 6 large rooms and bath, cellar, porch 9x33. Living hall has open fireplace and panelled oak staircase, white enamel bedrooms. All city improvements and conveniences. 100 trains daily. Must be seen to be appreciated. Price $4,200; moderate cash payment. P. S. Warman, Room 222E, 30 Church St., City.

X WILL SACRIFICE X

7-room house, all-the-year-round home, with all city conveniences. Less than one hour from N. Y. City. On "Road of Anthracite." $5,000 is price if purchased this month. Easy terms.

Address BARGAIN,
P. O. Box 1431, N. Y. City.

ON A HILL TOP

Catching every breeze; overlooking the country for miles; craftsman stucco house; 7 rooms, bath, large attic, beamed ceiling, oak floors, all city improvements; cheap and quick commutation; small cash payment; balance like rent; other beautiful houses. F. C. Becker, 50 Church St. Phone 4748 Cort.

A JERSEY GEM.

$500 cash, balance like rent, will buy this charming house in select Bergen County suburb; high up in the hills, short distance from city; 7 rooms and bath; open plumbing; large attic; concrete cellar; steam heat; gas and electric fixtures; stationary tubs; combination gas and coal range; beam ceiling in dining room; built-in bookcases and sideboard. Builder, 185 Times Downtown.

A HILLSIDE BEAUTY.

On the slope of beautifully wooded hill; charming bungalow; just built; close to city; six rooms, bath, open fireplace; best plumbing; hardwood floors; large attic; shady veranda; plenty ground; five minutes from station; $500 cash will buy; balance like rent; visit at my expense. Rich, 801 Singer Building.

For good reason must sell at once handsome new house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements, including splendid cellar, furnace, gas, and electricity; healthful location; growing community; fine schools, churches, &c.; two methods of transportation; 30 minutes to city; price to responsible buyer on easy terms, $5,000. Box D 140 Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.

Eight-room house, all improvements; large living room, open fireplace, 2 baths, steam heat; very cozy and attractive; owner must sell; will take small cash payment. Owner, 156 Broadway, Room 55.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME

10 rooms, modern improvements; fruit and shade trees; near station; 35 minutes from Broadway. Railroad or trolley. Sacrifice $5,500. Easy terms.
Herrick, Suite 459, Fifth Av. Bldg., cor. 23d.

¼ ACRE & BUNGALOW $50

Down, balance monthly; elevation 427 feet; fine scenery; good roads, near river; 35 minutes Lackawanna. Address Commuter, 49 Times Downtown.

Maplewood, N. J.—New seven-room, hollow tile dwelling, white stucco, red asbestos roof; large lot; near station; $500 cash; balance rent. Owner, Box 301 Maplewood, N. J.

Orchard 595 apple and peach trees, third mile from station, Lackawanna R. R.; wonderful building site for commuter; $600 per acre for 2 or 6 acres. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

Englewood residence for rent, furnished or unfurnished; Summer or by year; desirable, conveniently located. Cornelius Loder, owner, 30 Church St., New York.

ON account of moving to Boston, will sacrifice my $7,500 house for $6,000. Liberal terms. Address Opportunity, Post Office Box 1,481.

BOGOTA

SIMPLY without a rival as a place to live. High, healthful, restricted, beautiful. Water, gas, electricity, sewers. West Shore and Susquehanna Railroads and Fort Lee trolley. Vacant lots for building. HOUSES $8,000 AND UP. I have many interesting offers.

Write or 'phone—642 Hackensack.

J. A. KARET, BOGOTA, N. J.

A Distinctive Home.

For business reasons must sacrifice for $6,500 my beautiful home, just completed; built by day's labor; superior construction and materials throughout; of artistic exterior design, with porch, 24x12½ feet. Contains seven large rooms and bath, living room, 28x14, with broad, handsome fireplace, panel dining room, model kitchen, four pleasant bedrooms, and tile bathroom; trimmed in high-class style; tastefully decorated; artistic gas and electric fixtures and parquet floors. A charming home in a high-class community, where climatic conditions are ideal the year around; excellent transportation; 20 minutes from city; accessible by day and night. $500 cash required, balance on easy terms. Box D 141 Times.

CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW — Six rooms, tiled bath, open fireplace, hardwood finish, steam heat; beautiful surroundings; large shade trees. All city improvements. $4,750. Very easy terms. A handsome year round home four blocks from Railroad Station, at Fanwood, N. J. Send for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

FARM ONLY $95
20,000 square feet rich soil, 100 peach trees with each acre; high and dry; title guaranteed; artistic bungalow, $275. Also riverside farms; boating, bathing and fishing; 35 minutes on Lackawanna; one minute from express station; commutation, 18c.; $10 down. W. M. LANE, Room 324H, World Building.

BUNGALOW HOMES.

Adjoining Summit, N. J.; artistic, modern conveniences; 37 minutes' ride on Lackawanna; 550 feet elevation; club features; tennis courts; Roman swimming pool; $3,250 up; easy terms. Bungalow, 120 Times.

CHARMING HOME

at Morsemere, N. J.; twenty minutes from Manhattan by railroad or trolley; attractive dwelling on corner plot, 100x125; gas, electricity, steam heat, wide verandas, 9 rooms and bath; $85 per month. R. W. Thompson, Jr., Broad Av., Morsemere, or 52 Wall St., N. Y.

ACRES on the LACKAWANNA

Several parcels fertile farm land, 2½ to 5 acres each, $250 to $300 per acre; ½ mile to station; hour out; home community; loan made for building. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

HOMESEEKERS!

1 acre and fruit orchard, 100 trees, $190.
¼ acre and bungalow, 2 railroads, $375.
½ acre and bungalow, nice porch, $675.

AT BEAUTIFUL RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

New 9-room house; oak floors, steam heat, open plumbing; plot 65x165; cost, $6,500; sacrifice $5,500. Terms, $250 down, balance $45 monthly. Box 236 Ridgewood, N. J.

Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal

FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
WM. C. BURROUGHS, Asbury Park, N. J.

WILL SACRIFICE SUMMER COTTAGE

at Schooleys Mtn., N. J. Furnished. Write for particulars.
OWNER, P. O. Box 1431, N. Y. City.

An ideal home; six rooms and bath; hardwood finish; all improvements; lot 50x100; $3,500; five minutes from depot. Write for photographs and particulars. Suerken, Rochelle Park, N. J.

$2,650 BUNGALOW. $2,650.
1-3 ACRE 1-3.

Peaches, plums, pears, apples, grapes, berries, flowers. Biggest bargain around N. Y.; write or call at once. Coover-Hitchcock Co., Leonia, N. J.

Ridgewood—Town of 6,000; excellent schools; 80 trains daily; 20 miles out; small farm, 6 acres; house, 10 rooms, bath, barn; descriptive booklet. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful illustrated booklet sent free on application. GORDON & FORMAN.

Farms, suburban real estate; list free. Paul F. Williams, New Brunswick, N. J.

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to rent on Ocean Av., 15 minutes from bay; hot and cold water, electric light, barn, garage, two acres of ground, half-acre garden.

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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Desk space by the month; reasonable to reliable party; splendid opportunity for manufacturers' agent. Call 11 to 2, 4 to 6, Room 508, 24 East 21st St., near Broadway.

COLWELL BUILDING.

No. 107 Lafayette St., near Canal St. Fifth, sixth, and seventh lofts, 60x80; steam heat, elevator service, &c. Moderate rent.

LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS.

Large loft, 25x100, 12 feet high; good light. 2,182 3d Av., northwest corner 119th St. Apply to M. Bruckner, 103 Gold St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed.

A new high class Apartment House in a select residential neighborhood.

498 WEST END AVENUE,
S. E. COR. 84TH STREET.

A few remaining apartments for rent.

Consisting of 6, 7 & 8 rooms—3 baths.

Exceptional closet room, and large foyers.

Lowest rent in this vicinity.

Immediate Possession—leases from October 1st.

Apply on premises. A. J. McMANUS, Manager.

Comfortable Apartments in a Fine Neighborhood at moderate prices

Lasanna Court
307 West 79th Street

Fireproof. Passenger and Service Elevators. Driveway Entrance. Vacuum Cleaner. Best of Service.
6 Rooms $1200 to $1500.
8 Rooms (2 baths) $1600 to $2200
Also extra rooms for servants at reasonable rates.
Under new management.

George Rosenfeld
of S. Morgenthau, Jr. & Co.

Tel. Cort. 1884. 95 Liberty St.

Stanley Court
West End Avenue & 106th St.

Housekeeping apartments—nine rooms and three baths.

Rents $2460 to $2820.

A few apartments will be available October 1st. Two apartments now available, of which early possession may be had.

Apply—Manager on premises.

Exceptional Opportunity.
TEN, SIX, AND FOUR ROOM APARTMENTS
ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
MODERATE RENT.

Very large, light rooms, facing the Hudson. SUPERB VIEW. Modern in every particular. VERY EXCLUSIVE HOUSE. Will decorate to suit tenant. Management unsurpassed. One block from subway station. Must be seen to be appreciated.

67 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
COR. 79TH ST.

Big Concessions
315 WEST 94th STREET
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

High class, with all improvements; elevator.

Front apt., 6 Rooms & Bath....$46 to $52.50
Front apt., 8 Rooms & Bath.... $70.00
Rear apt., 5 Rooms & Bath..... $42.50

IVY COURTS

230 West 107th St., off Broadway,
To sublet to October 1st, 1913,
One six-room apartment;
One seven-room apartment;
Southern exposure; large, bright rooms; unusual closets; first-class elevator apartment house; modern improvements. Will rent at a sacrifice.

PORTSMOUTH & HAMPSHIRE
38-50 WEST 9TH ST.

Very desirable apartments of six and seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hall boys; elevator service all night; rent $960 to $1,400.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

308 WEST 15TH ST.

Attractive bachelor apartments.
2 rooms and bath $32
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

NEW HIGH CLASS
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Ready about July 15.
Manhattan Avenue, 122d to 123d St.
Convenient to Subway, 6th and 9th Av. "L" and all street car lines.
Private Residential Section.
2-3-4 Rooms and Bath, Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
3 to 7 large closets in each apartment. Southern exposure; floods of sunlight.
Rents $30 to $50
Large Restaurant
TO LEASE UNFURNISHED.
THE IRADELL 420 West 119th St.
4 and 5 Large Rooms and Bath
Rents $45 to $60

Colonial & Edgecombe,
375-377 Edgecombe Ave., 152nd

A country place in the city; hall service, electric lights; fine woodwork; plumbing; other improvements; 5-6 rooms, $37-$37; inducements.

BROOKLYN.

FLATBUSH.

Lower part new two-family detached, in house with owner; six rooms and bath; separate entrance, separate porch, separate furnace; parquet floors, combination gas and electric fixtures; rent, $35; near churches, schools, and stores. 923 Foster Av., near Newkirk Av. station, Brighton Beach Elevated and Smith St. and Franklin Av. trolleys.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS
Stores and Basement
S. E. Cor. Grand & Wooster Sts.
71-73 GRAND ST.,
22-24-26 WOOSTER ST.

All improvements, including sprinkler system, electric elevators.

Possession February 1, 1913.

Apply to
A. L. Mordecai & Son
135 Broadway. Tel. 3151—Cortlandt.
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.
Booklet sent on request.

For Rent.—Desirable desk room in a modern building, located in best part of city; cheap rent. Inquire Room 1,908, 15 East 26th St.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | **109 Broad St.**

Desk room, $6; high-class office; all conveniences. Room 202, 131 West 42d St.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.

The Most Accessible Location in New York City.

High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service. FOR RENTS, ETC., See Superintendent on Premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

237 Lexington Av.; rents, $30 to $45; furnished or unfurnished.
Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

SUMMONSES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALICE G. SPAULDING HEAL, AMY L. SPAULDING CHICHESTER, MARION SPAULDING, and ARCHIBALD H. SPAULDING, LEWIS W. SPAULDING, RAYMOND B. SPAULDING, infants, by Maurice Hotchner, their guardian ad litem, plaintiffs, against EDWARD B. SPAULDING, defendant.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Witness, the Hon. George C. Holt, U. S. District Judge, S. D. of N. Y., at the Borough of Manhatan, in the City of New York, this 9th day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve.
THOS. ALEXANDER, Clerk.
JOHNSON & GALSTON, plaintiff's attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendant Edward B. Spaulding:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Chas. M. Hough, a Justice for the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated May 8th, 1912, and duly filed with a copy of the summons and complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 8th day of May, 1912, the original summons and complaint herein having been duly filed in said office on the 12th day of April, 1912.
Dated New York, May 8th, 1912.
JOHNSON & GALSTON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Office and Post Office Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EASTERN District of New York.—In the matter of MAX KITTNER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by J. W. & W. H. Reid, United States Auctioneers, at No. 598 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 13th day of June, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.
The property, consisting of watches, clocks, jewelry, diamonds, cut glass, safe, and fixtures, may be inspected at the above premises on June 11th, 1912, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.
We reserve the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five (75%) per cent. of the appraised value.
Dated New York, June 3d, 1912.
STRAUSS & SINGER,
Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors.
Office and Post Office Address, 160 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LANDAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sell on Wednesday, June 19th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 36 Great Jones St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's and ladies' felt hats, men's and boys' caps, &c.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
MORRIS MEYERS, Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX M. KRASNOFF, SAMUEL KRASNOFF, and SOLOMON L. KRASNOFF, individually and as members of firm of KRASNOFF BROS. & CO., Bankrupts.—No. 15,772.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Krasnoff and Solomon Krasnoff, individually and as members of firm of Krasnoff Bros. & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 29th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 22d, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, June 13th, 1912.

NO. 16,671.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GILBERT ROBINSON, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Gilbert Robinson of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Gilbert Robinson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, June 12th, 1912.

NO. 16,388.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BENJAMIN LOWENTHAL, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Lowenthal, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 1st, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 11th, 1912.

NO. 16,425.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—CHARLES FORST, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Forst, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 28th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 11th, 1912.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ENOCH N. MINER, Bankrupt.—No. 16,690.
To the creditors of Enoch N. Miner of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1912, the said Enoch N. Miner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, June 12th, 1912.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUGGENHEIM, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Benjamin Guggenheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Seligman & Seligman, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1912.
Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1912.
DANIEL GUGGENHEIM,
ISAAC GUGGENHEIM,
MORRIS GUGGENHEIM, } Executors.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 3 South William Street, New York City.

Russians, not Japanese, Performed Medical Marvels in Recent Far-Eastern War

Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, Lieutenant-Colonel of the U. S. Army Medical Corps, adduces facts and figures in proof of this startling contention, and seeks to explode what he considers mistaken heroworship. Read his remarkable article in

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They're not what they used to be in the good old days, declares the Philosopher of Ar-rchey Road—only he says it in his own inimitable language, in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

Exciting Incidents in Conventions of Other Days

William Gorham Rice, who was assistant private secretary to Grover Cleveland when the latter was Governor of New York, describes the dramatic features that enlivened the gatherings of Democratic delegates in 1876, 1884, and 1892.

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will make up a page in the Pictorial Section, together with many other interesting features.

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Tickets and all information at Wharf Offices, at 290 Broadway, also at N. Y. Transfer Co. and Tourist Offices generally throughout the city.

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LEAVE PIER (NEW) 1, NORTH RIVER,
9:45, 10:20, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.

LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK.
10:55, 11:40 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:35, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.

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Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and way landings leaves Desb. St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or rail. 8

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For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, from ft. Franklin St., week days, except Saturday, 4 p. m.; West 129th St. at 4.30 p. m. Saturdays 1 p. m. West 129th St., 1.30 p. m.

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Wednesdays—Saturdays at Noon.

$40.00 One Way $70.00 Round Trip

Momus . . . . . June 15 | Creole . . . . . June 26
Proteus . . . . . June 19 | Comus . . . . . June 29
Antilles . . . . . June 22 | Momus . . . . . July 3

Through Tickets to Points in Louisiana, Texas, Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington.
L. H. NUTTING, G. P. A., 366 or 1,158 or 1 Broadway.

BERMUDA SHORT OCEAN TOURS to these delightful Islands, now in full floral beauty.

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8 DAY TOUR | Inclusive Fares | $39.00
5-10-12-day Tours at proportionate fares.
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And All Argentine Ports
By the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
From New York 5th and 20th of each month.
17 DAYS TO RIO JANEIRO.
23 DAYS TO BUENOS AYRES
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FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Savoie . . . . . June 13 | ‡France (new) . . . . July 11
*La Provence . . . . . June 27 | *La Savoie . . . . . July 18
*La Lorraine . . . . . July 4 | *La Provence . . . . . July 25
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
La Bretagne . . . . . June 22
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA

AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, etc.
Weekly Sailings (approx.) Write for literature.
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HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

Twin-screw sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Noordam . . . . . June 18
*Ryndam . . . . . June 25
†Rotterdam . . . . . July 2
*Potsdam . . . . . July 9
*VIA BOULOGNE sur MER.
‡PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
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Along the Coast and Across the Mexican Gulf

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Go by Steamer, return by rail or use Steamer both ways. The rate is the same

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CUNARD

Express Steamers' Temporary Change of Sailing Date

For the convenience and comfort of its passengers to London and beyond, The Cunard Line has decided to sail its Express Steamers (Wednesday Service) at 5 P. M. Tuesday so long as they continue on the present extreme southerly track.

The Fastest Steamers in the World

Lusitania June 18, 5 P.M. Aug. 6, 5 P.M.
July 9, 5 P.M.
Mauretania July 2, 5 P.M. Aug. 20 5 P.M.
July 23, 5 P.M.

CAMPANIA June 25, 5 P. M. Aug. 13 July 16, 5 P. M. Sept. 7
CARONIA June 29, 10 A. M. Aug. 24 July 31, 10 A. M. Sept. 21
CARMANIA Sept. 7, 10 A. M. Oct. 5, 10 A. M.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, eastbound.

New York-Mediterranean-Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

PANNONIA	IVERNIA	CARPATHIA	SAXONIA
a b June 20	July 3	a July 18	Aug. 1
a b Aug. 8	Aug. 22	a Sept. 5	Sept. 19

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. Quotations furnished for any Tours.

Round the World Trips $600. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America.
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SUMMER SAILINGS

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

SAILINGS AT 10 A.M.

George Washington . .	June 15	July 13	Aug. 10 Sept. 5
Kronprinz Wilhelm . . .	June 18	July 16	Aug. 20 Sept. 17
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm .	June 20	July 27	Aug. 24 Sept. 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II . . .	June 25	July 23	Aug. 27 Sept. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	July 2	July 30	Sept. 3 Oct. 1
Berlin	July 6	Aug. 17	
Kronprinzessin Cecilie .	July 9	Aug. 6	Sept. 10 Oct. 8.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

Grosser Kurfuerst . .	July 2	Sept. 12
Koenig Albert . . .	July 4	
Kronprinz Luise . . .	July 25	Sept. 28
Friedrich der Grosse .	Aug. 13	Sept. 19
Bremen	Aug. 31	

The Mediterranean

Prinzess Irene . .	June 15	Sept. 7
Friedrich der Grosse	July 6	
Koenig Albert . .	Aug. 17	Sept. 21

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ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

The Largest Steamer in the World

New 45,324 Ton **OLYMPIC** Sails from NEW YORK **JUNE 15** 10:00 A.M.
JULY 6 AUG. 17
JULY 27 SEPT. 7

NEARBY SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

CEDRIC . . . . . June 13, 12 noon
ST. LOUIS . . . . . June 15, 9:30 A. M.
LAPLAND . . . . . June 15, 10 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
St. Louis . . . . . June 15 | St. Paul . . . . . June 29
New York . . . . . June 22 | Philadelphia . . . . . July 6

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Minneapolis . . . . . July 6, 10:30 AM | Minnehaha . . . . . July 20
Minnewaska . . . . . July 13, 9 AM | Minnetonka . . . . . July 27

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Lapland . . . . . June 15 | Zeeland . . . . . June 29
Kroonland . . . . . June 22 | Vaderland . . . . . July 6

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CELTIC . . . . . June 20, 12 noon
NEW YORK . . . . . June 22, 9:30 A. M.
KROONLAND . . . . . June 22, 10 A. M.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Olympic (new) . . . June 15, 10 AM | Olympic (nw) . . . July 6
Oceanic . . . . . June 29, noon | Majestic . . . July 13

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Cedric . . . June 13, noon | Adriatic . . . . . June 27
Celtic . . . June 20, noon | Baltic . . . . . July 3

BOSTON-MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
Cretic . . . June 20, 10 AM | Canopic . . . . . July 13

CANADIAN SERVICE
LARGEST STEAMERS from CANADA
Montreal via Quebec to Liverpool.
*Teutonic . . . . June 15 | *Canada . . . . . June 29
Laurentic . . . . June 22 | Megantic . . . . . July 6
*Only One Class of Cabin (II) Passengers.
9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
†LA VELOCE. ‡ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.

ITALIAN LINES 21-24 State St., N. Y.

To Naples & Genoa Direct.
*America . . . June 26, 11 AM
*Oceania . . . June 29, 11 AM
*D. D'Aosta . Je. 30, 11 AM
†Ancona . . . July 20, 11 AM
New, large, Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY

California . . . June 15, 9 AM | Caledonia . . . June 29, 9 AM
Cameronian . . . June 22, 1 PM | Columbia . . . July 6, noon
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For new Illustrated Book of Tours apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises, 4:28 | Sun sets, 7:31 | Moon rises, 2:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:40	6:07	11:40	12:00
Governors Island	5:48	6:25	12:20	12:12
Hell Gate	7:38	8:15	2:00	1:32

Arrived—Wednesday, June 12.

SS Olympic, Southampton, June 5.
SS Pannonia, Gibraltar, June 1.
SS Prinz August Wilhelm, Kingston, June 7.
SS Metapan, Kingston, June 7.
SS Minnesota, Baracoa, June 6.
SS Magda, Sagua, May 31.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, June 8.
SS Apache, Charleston, June 10.
SS Filomachi, Lisbon, May 25.
SS Seminole, Turks Island, June 7.
SS Alamo, Mobile, June 4.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Santiago	Havana	June 6
Koenig Albert	Naples	May 31
Lucigen	Rotterdam	May 29
Miramichi	Seville	May 28
Cubana	Cardenas	June 7
Floride	Havre	June 11
Orotava	Bermuda	June 11
Uranium	Rotterdam	May 30
Boyne	St. Lucia	June 4
Dongola	Glasgow	May 31
Kansas City	Swansea	June 1
Proteus	New Orleans	June 6
Huron	Charleston	June 11
Caracas	Curacao	June 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lusitania	Liverpool	June 6
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 13
Usk	Baracoa	June 8
Bonaventure	Jamaica	June 9
Patria	Patras	June 2
Perugia	Gibraltar	June 4
Lampasas	Galveston	June 8
El Mundo	Galveston	June 8
Taormina	Naples	June 1

DUE SATURDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	June 8
Toma	Angra	June 4
Alice	Trieste	May 31
Arapahoe	Charleston	June 13
Colon	Colon	June 9

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amerika, Hamburg	8:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Woglinde, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Fruteria, Belize	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Prins di Piemonte, Naples	——	——
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Alfianca, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Mauritz, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Finland, Antwerp	——	9:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Olympic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
G. Washington, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Kaiser Franz I., Azores	10:00 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cosmo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Turrialba, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Seminole, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Goyaz, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Aidan, Para	6:00 P.M.	8:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow	——	9:00 A.M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	9:00 A.M.
Czar, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Alamo, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 12, (MARCONI.)

SS Taormina, Naples to New York, 420 miles E. at noon; due 14th, 8 A. M. Italian Line.
SS Koenig Albert, Genoa to New York, 875 miles E. at noon; due 13th, 6 P. M.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, 354 miles S. at 8 P. M. Savannah Line.
SS Millinocket, Stockton Springs to New York, 167 miles E. at 6 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, 53 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, 215 miles S. at 7 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, 521 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Caracas, Curacao to New York, 66 miles S. at 8 P. M. Red D Line.
SS Harry Luckenbach, San Juan to New York, 885 miles S. at 7 P. M. Insular Line.
SS Korona, Demerara to New York, 843 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Concho, Tampa to New York, 90 miles from Tampa Bar at 8 A. M. 12th.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur to New York, 1,060 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Baku Standard, at Sunderland, June 10.
SS Chinese Prince, at Montevideo, June 10.
SS Cadillac, at Port Said, June 12.
SS Campania, at Liverpool, June 12.
SS Zeeland, at Antwerp, June 11.
SS Barotse, at Cape Town, June 13.
SS Clan Macmillan, at East London, June 13.
SS Dacre Castle, at Aden, June 12.

Sailed.

SS Idaho, from Hull, June 11.
SS Sandon Hall, from Suez, June 12.

Passed.

SS Dacre Castle, New York for Manila, passed Perim.
SS Kingstonian, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Hamburg, for New York from Naples, passed St. Michaels.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Southampton, June 12.
SS Victoria de Larrinaga, from Buenos Aires, June 11.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Sado Maru . . . . . June 13	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Minnesota . . . . . June 13	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nile . . . . . June 17	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco) —Sierra . . . . . June 17	6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, Australia (via San Francisco)—Tahiti . . . . . June 21	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Monteagle . . . . . June 27	6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport . . . . . June 30	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Zealandia . . . July 5	6:30 P.M.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK.

ERIE RAILROAD

Saturday, June 15

NEW MOUNTAIN RESORT TRAIN SERVICE

will be installed and schedules of many local "Main Line" trains will be changed.

Get New Time Table and

Free Booklet, "RURAL SUMMER HOMES,"

At 399-1,159 Broadway, N. Y.; 22 Court St., Brooklyn, and other Erie Offices in New York and Brooklyn.

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Lower St. Lawrence River.

Manoir Richelieu; MURRAY BAY, P. Q.
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Season June 19th to Sept. 17th.
Immunity from Hay Fever and Malaria.

Best Line to Montreal. Through Pullmans from Grand Central Day and Night. Delaware & Hudson R. R.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

THE Catskill Mountains

noted for picturesque and romantic scenery. The glorious air, the magnificent views and comfortable accommodations are a great attraction in this mountain region, which is a paradise for children and a sanitarium for everybody.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE R. R.

in connection with West Shore Railroad form the only all rail through car line between New York and all points in this famous mountain region.

Also Direct Connection with DAY LINE STEAMERS at KINGSTON POINT.

THE RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER leaves New York via West Shore R. R., Cortlandt St. Ferry, 12:40 P. M. daily except Sunday.

The summer time schedule for season of 1912 will go in effect Sunday, June 23rd.

An illustrated Book with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses will be sent free on receipt of 6 cents postage.

N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent,
Kingston, N. Y.

"A Summer Outing Above the Clouds."

Hotel Kaaterskill

Altitude 3,000 feet. Opens June 27.
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CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Leased to H. S. Downs and Geo. A. Richards.

A musical four o'clock afternoon tea served daily, without charge, to guests. Golf, tennis, bowling, dancing, motoring, mountain climbing, canoeing, fishing, billiards and pool.

Special Inducements for the Younger Set.

Two concerts daily by a Symphony Orchestra. Special rate for families. Transient rates, $4 per day up. For reservations address

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Berkeley Lyceum, 19-21 West 44th St., N. Y. (Opposite Sherry's.) Telephone 1860—Bryant.

Catskill Mountains.

GRAND HOTEL

Will open for season of 1912, on Thursday, June 27th. Elevation over 2,000 feet. Booklet. For terms apply to Mr. Frank DeWolf, Town and Country Bureau, 389 Fifth Avenue, New York. Telephone 3628 Madison.

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"Queen of the Catskills"

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NOW OPEN.

Beautifully situated. Faces expansive lake. ABUNDANT AMUSEMENTS FOR ALL. FOR INFORMATION HOTEL ST. REGIS. FLEISCHMANN STATION, N. Y. NO BOOKLETS.

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ON LAKE GEORGE

The Sagamore Hotel
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The Resort Beautiful

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Also Montclair Hotel, Montclair, N. J.

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WESTPORT INN AND COTTAGES ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. All mountain and lake Resort comforts and amusements.

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The Munnatawket

Fisher's Island, N. Y.

Always cool, seashore & country. Sound & Ocean, Golf, Tennis, Surf or Still Water Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Orchestra.
S. LUND, Prop.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary E. Wood, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Richard G. Babbage, Room 1415, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1912.

BLANCHE E. VALENTINE,
IRENE E. STORM,
Executrices.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK—Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS

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Saratoga Lake is excellent for boating, bathing and fishing—all water sports.

Motoring, Driving or Trolley Trips afford pleasant day excursions to points of interest. The Daily Band Concerts are famous.

All Outdoor and Indoor Recreations—golf, tennis, bowling, dancing—are thoroughly enjoyed under most favorable conditions.

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The Mineral Springs are owned by the State of New York—the water is free.

The Mineral Water Baths are famous' The facilities have been greatly improved.

A Free Convention Hall Seats 5,000 People.

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We will gladly give information and send illustrated literature. Write,

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Enlarged and Improved---Capacity Doubled This Year

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Every outdoor and indoor amusement. Automobiling, aviation, golfing, riding, driving, and tennis. A beautiful new ballroom with superior orchestra. All rooms with private bath and every modern convenience. Special rates to young men in bachelor rooms, shower baths and large marble swimming pool adjoining. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service, 35 minutes to new Penn. Station or Wall St.

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Has sixty miles macadamized roads, shaded drives and bridle paths, surrounded by five miles of sandy beaches.

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Far Rockaway, L. I.
35 minutes from Broadway.

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LA GRANGE HOUSE,

BABYLON, L. I.

A select family resort, near Great South Bay; choice location, lighted by electricity; modern plumbing, abundant shade trees, large lawns; tennis, boating, fishing. Mrs. E. Walker, 243 W. 76th St., N. Y. City.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 27. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing. Garage. Delightful Climate, Pure Water. Booklet, N. Y. Off., 1122 B'way.

RICHMOND HILL.—Charming Summer home; large grounds, shade, spacious porch; near park, golf links, tennis, &c.; large, airy rooms; excellent tables. 342 Oak St., corner Myrtle Av. Telephone 313 Richmond Hill.

Massapequa Hotel, Massapequa, L. I. Open June 20th. Massapequa Hotel Co., 310 Times Bldg., N. Y. City.

NEW YORK—Lake Mahopac.

Dean House

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
OPENS MAY 30TH.

Old-established Summer Resort, pleasantly located, commodious lawns, running to lake; fine shade trees; perfectly healthy. Booklet.

A. H. DEAN, Proprietor.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

Delightfully located in private park fronting two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; fifty miles from New York; select patronage; rates, single, $15 to $25 week; double, $25 to $35; booklet; opens May 29.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE REAL COUNTRY

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.

7th season. Now open, in our new building within 45 minutes of 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; capacity, 100; 70 acres; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station. Rates, June, $7 and up; July and August, $9 and up. 'Phone, 1165 White Plains. Booklet.

NEW YORK—Sullivan County.

KIAMESHA VILLA

KIAMESHA LAKE, N. Y.

IDEAL LOCATION—SUPERIOR SERVICE. Delightful climate, city conveniences, perfect sanitary system, home comforts. Excellent table. Numerous amusements. Address H. BERGER, 110 Spruce St., Newark, N. J.

LAKEWOOD FARM, Hotel and cottages.—Open June to October; highest elevation in Sullivan County; magnificent scenery, private lake, bass fishing; excellent cuisine; special June and September terms. Booklet and rates on application. ARNEY B. SHAVER, Mgr., Roscoe, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

COME DOWN ON CAPE COD

Cape Cod's so different from any summering place you've ever been. There is such a charm about the Summer life on the Cape that you want to go there again and again, and you urge your friends to go, too.

You'll have splendid fishing. You'll enjoy the perfection of bathing on clean, white, sandy beaches, in water that's warmed to just the right degree by the soft influence of the Gulf Stream. You'll have plenty of opportunity for sailing, motor boating and golfing.

Read "Quaint Cape Cod" and "Buzzards Bay"

They're free. Address Vacation Bureau, Room 922, South Station, Boston, Mass. For other information apply to

The New England Lines
City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, New York

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

FISHING
IN OCEAN AND INLAND WATERS AT

Atlantic City
NEW JERSEY

The many bays, thoroughfares and inland courses give unceasing enjoyment to the angler, or, the pleasures of deep sea fishing are as easily acquired. A public fleet of yachts and motor boats under care of able seamen always on call. Fishing and crabbing are but two of the many aquatic pleasures found at Atlantic City. The cool, healthful climate, diversity of pastimes and amusements assure you a healthful vacation, brimful of pleasure.

ATLANTIC CITY NEVER CLOSES.

THE LEADING HOUSES

Will gladly furnish information, rates, etc.

GALEN HALL Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.

MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM Both American and European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Company.

HOTEL DENNIS Walter J. Buzby.

THE HOLMHURST Henry Darnell.

HOTEL ST. CHARLES Newlin Haines Co.

THE PENNHURST Wm. R. Hood.

SEASIDE HOUSE F. P. Cook's Sons.

HOTEL STRAND American Plan Exclusively H. C. Edwards & Frank B. Off, Mgrs.

THE SHELBURNE European Plan. Jacob Welkel, Mgr.

Excellent train service from New York City. Only 3 hours via Central R. R. of N. J. or Penn. R. R.

Best Moderate-Rate Hotel

ELBERON

And fireproof annex, Tennessee ave. near Beach; central, new throughout; capacity, 400; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; running water in rooms; private baths; excellent table; fresh vegetables from our own farm; windows screened; white service; booklet; special rates. R. B. LUDY, M. D.

Hotel Ostend

ATLANTIC CITY. Whole Block on Boardwalk. Capacity, 500.

Ideal location. Hot and cold sea water baths. 150 rooms with private baths, number rooms hot and cold running water. All windows screened. Table and service noteworthy. Auto coaches at trains. Moderate rates. Photo booklet. D. P. RAHTER.

GRAND ATLANTIC

Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coaches meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet. COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Props.

HOTEL RUDOLF

Ocean front; every appointment for comfort and luxury; sea water in all baths; no charge for use of baths; American and European. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.; JOEL HILLMAN, Pres.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Ave., 100 yds. from Beach. As good as the best. Cap. 250; new, homelike, elevator, large, cool, ocean view rooms, baths, phones, excellent table, white service, metal beds. Special rates, $6 up weekly, $1.50 up daily. Sat. to Mon. $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

HOTEL IROQUOIS

So Carolina Av. and beach. Cap. 400; private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, sun parlor, music, white service, etc. Special rates, $12.50 up weekly; booklet. W. F. SHAW.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

HOTEL DE VILLE

Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Headquarters for New Yorkers. All outside rooms. Elevator. Booklet. AUSTIN & AUSTIN.

THE CALVERT

Virginia Ave., near Beach. All outside rooms. Private baths. $2 up daily. $10 up weekly. E. H. LUNDY.

MILLER COTTAGE 9 to 15 N. Georgia Ave. Capacity 250; noted for its table; $1 daily, $6 up weekly till July 1. Established 33 years. Emerson Croushamel.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

"On the mountain top"

Hotel MONTCLAIR

For week-ends or ALL the year 'round —a delightfully congenial spot, and only 45 minutes from Broadway!

AUTO BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS.

T. EDMOND KRUMBHOLT, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Also: "The Sagamore" on Lake George

PENNSYLVANIA.

Stroudsburg,

Delaware Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Cresco and Pocono Summit

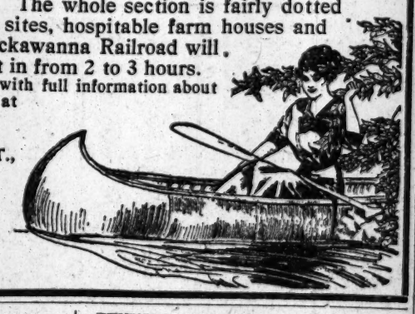
A delightful summer land upon the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, from one thousand to two thousand feet above the sea; three hundred square miles of mountain, stream and forest; clear, cool and delightful.

An ideal place for your vacation, whether you spend a few weeks or a few months. The whole section is fairly dotted over with ideal camping sites, hospitable farm houses and modern hotels. The Lackawanna Railroad will take you there in comfort in from 2 to 3 hours.

Illustrated Summer Book with full information about every house in this region at

RESORT BUREAUS,
BROADWAY & 28TH ST., N. Y. CITY, and 505 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

For names of houses see next Sunday's issue.



PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

Mt. Pleasant House Finest location on Pocono Mountains; steam heat, baths. Special early season rates $10 and up. Write for handsomely illustrated booklet. W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

DEVONSHIRE PINES New modern house, on Knob Park; Cap., 150; Special Spring rates; bklt. S. T. CORNISH.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pike County.

SAWKILL PINE HOTEL MILFORD, Pike Co., Pa. An ideal country, among the pines; entirely new; all improvements; electric lights, running water; private lake; own dairy and farm; auto service; camping and roughing it. Particulars of S. Phillips, 56 W. 21 St., N. Y.

MILFORD, PIKE CO., PENN. See Special Advertisement Sunday, N. Y. Times.

NEW YORK—Thousand Islands.

THE COLUMBIAN

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.—The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands; excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open June 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON & CO., Props.

NEW YORK—New York City.

In the Country—in New York City.

It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway, 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

NEW YORK—Cooperstown.

Cooperstown, N. Y., is a delightful hill-country resort, made even more delightful by a charming hotel. The O-te-sa-ga, on Otsego Lake.

NEW YORK—Port Jervis.

Port Jervis and vicinity as a Summer resort; write for pamphlet to Summer Resort Committee, Port Jervis, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

"Social Centre of the Jersey Coast."

COLEMAN HOUSE

Whole square on the ocean. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN. Now open. Beautifully remodelled. Special accommodations for automobilists. Also,

THE MARLBOROUGH

Leading all-year hotel. Central location; private suites with bath. Capacity 150. Booklets. A. M. SEXTON, Prop.

METROPOLITAN.

Everything new; running water in all rooms; elevator; auto-bus meets all trains; booklet and rates upon request. Francis Yarnall, Mgr.

Select Family Hotel on the Beach.

THE WELLINGTON NORTH ASBURY PARK. Rooms with bath. Phone 358. B. B. Smith.

NORTH-HURST Ocean End 3d Av. Capacity 150. Own products. Ideal location. W. T. North.

Send two-cent stamp for illustrated Asbury Park folder. Municipal Information Bureau, 901 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

The NEWMONMOUTH

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

Will open for the Season June 15.

Automobiling, riding, driving, tennis, golf, canoeing, sea bathing, sailing, fishing. 275 ROOMS. 200 BATHS. Booking representative now in attendance. FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

THE SHOREHAM

SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY. Notable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Prop.

THE BREAKERS,

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J. Directly on the Ocean. Now open. L. N. MOSS.

NEW JERSEY—Bradley Beach.

HOTEL LA REINE,

Bradley Beach, N. J. Direct ocean front. Will Open the Middle of June. Ocean view from every room. Beautiful suites with bath. Running water and telephone in rooms. Hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. M. SPARK, Prop. N. Y. Office 51 St. Nicholas Place. 'Phone 7588 Audubon.

NEW JERSEY—Monmouth Beach.

MONMOUTH BEACH INN

Monmouth Beach, N. J. Annex on ocean front. Cottages. Luxurious pool and ocean bathing. Open June 20. MONMOUTH BEACH CLUB HOUSE CO., 20 West 34th St., New York, Room 38. Telephone, 379—Greeley.

NEW JERSEY—East Orange.

The Edgemere East Orange, N. J., a quiet, refined family hotel, every modern improvement. W. H. Culbert.

NEW JERSEY—Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J. Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; family rates. S. Hinkson Woodward.

PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

The Hotel With The Coolest Location

THE KITTATINNY

Leading Hotel at Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 500. Every convenience, large airy rooms en suite with private baths and running water. Own farm and dairies. Bell 'Phone 92. Telegraph Offices, Orchestra, Social diversions, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, canoeing on hotel grounds. Livery, garage, saddle horses. Hotel half mile from station, coaches meet trains. Write for booklet of views and auto maps over new macadam road. Special June and season rates. American Plan. Cafe and Grill. G. FRANK COPE.

The Glenwood Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 400. Modern brick hotel. Orchestra. Tennis Courts. Golf. Bathing, and all amusements. Superior accommodations at moderate rates. Booklet. P. R. JOHNSON.

CATARATE HOUSE

Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

QUEEN OF MONROE COUNTY'S MOUNTAIN RESORT.

The Bellevue Up-to-date in every respect. Excellent table; the popular house for young people; capacity 150; 3 minutes to station; $9 to $15. Booklet. Dancing, golf, and tennis. CONWAY & BLAIR.

THE CENTRAL

Select location; all amusements; special Spring rates; garage; booklet. GEORGE I. LA BAR.

PENNSYLVANIA—Canadensis.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN—Where you can catch trout. Rooms en suite and with bath. Booklet. Cresco Station, D., L. & W. R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

MICHIGAN.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN, World famous for its curative baths.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND.

Why Don't You Try a REAL Vacation?

We can tell you about some that will make your pulses tingle.

In Wonderful Maine

Camping in the real outdoors, beside some forest-hidden lake. Talk about resting!

Canoe trips through the most picturesque wild country east of the Rockies.

Moosehead Lake, the "inland sea," with its jolly summer colony in the wilderness.

A sea-coast with hundreds of unusual and charming vacation places—in queer fishing villages, on little islands, by glorious beaches and rocky shores.

Best of all, you will be surprised at how little these **real** vacations cost.

Send for Free Booklets

that tell the whole story, including lists of hotels, boarding houses and camps with rates.

ADDRESS VACATION BUREAU

THE NEW ENGLAND LINES

Room 715, 80 Station, Boston, Mass., or write or call City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND—Vermont.

MAKES YOUR BLOOD TINGLE!

The delightful, pure and refreshing air at

BURLINGTON, VERMONT

Comes direct from the GREEN MOUNTAINS and LAKE CHAMPLAIN, and helps substantially to build up the tired, worn system; puts a keen edge on one's appetite and assures a wholesome and restful sleep to the weary tourist. Aside from these desirable features, there are unlimited forms of recreation—GOLF, TENNIS, YACHTING (big regatta,) CLUB LIFE, MOTORING, (New England Tours,) MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, etc. Ample educational facilities are found here in the Summer Schools and the reference and circulating libraries.

HOTEL VERMONT Second season. Largest and finest hotel in the State. Roof garden affording extensive view of lake and mountains. Robt. F. Collamer, Mgr.

VAN NESS HOUSE Best appointments. Only hotel with verandas. Largest roof garden in State. Fireproof garage. E. P. Woodbury, Mgr.

SHERWOOD HOUSE Capacity doubled. Possesses every comfort and convenience. T. H. Murphy, Prop.

Through Pullmans daily for Burlington via New York Central and Rutland Railroads. Information and booklet of W. V. Lifsey, 1,216 Broadway.

Through vestibuled trains daily over the Delaware & Hudson Railroad for points on Lake Champlain, thence by steamer to Burlington. Information and booklet, 1,354 Broadway.

For illustrated booklets descriptive of Burlington and other Vermont Summer Resorts, write Guy W. Bailey, Secretary of State, Essex Junction, Vermont.

VERMONT VACATIONS For booklet of hotels, etc., address General Eastern Passenger Agent, Rutland Railroad Company, 1,216 Broadway, New York.

Lake Dunmore Hotel & Cottages. Opens June 15. Rooms, with Bath. Booklet. H. E. Bissell, Mgr., Lake Dunmore, Vt.

LAKE BOMOSEEN.—The Prospect and 10 cottages; all outdoor sports; garage; booklet. H. B. Ellis, Castleton, Vt.

NEW ENGLAND—Rhode Island.

OCEAN HOUSE

AND COTTAGES
WATCH HILL, R. I.

The leading high-class hotel on the Atlantic Coast.
OPENS JUNE 15TH.

Watch Hill is remarkable for even temperature and cool breezes. During the hot wave last Summer the thermometer barely reached 78 degrees.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS. Golf, Tennis, Clock Golf, Sailing, Fishing, Bathing; fine roads for automobiling and driving.

Write for booklet—Cottages for Rent. Address

J. F. CHAMPLIN,
Wellington Hotel,
7th Av. and 55th St., New York City.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

THE CLIFF

HOTEL AND FIVE COTTAGES.
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH, MASS.
Refitted and refurnished under new management.
OPEN JUNE 28.

Directly on the Ocean. Under the shadow of Minot Light. Adjoining "The Glades" and Cohasset, the richest town in the United States. Only 22 miles from Boston by rail or finest automobile roads. Fine Shore surf bathing, suited to the most delicate constitutions. For booklet and all information, address EDWARD WILTBANK, Mgr., North Scituate Beach, Mass., formerly of Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va.

IN THE BERKSHIRES,

Red Lion Inn,

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

NOW OPEN.

Good road, fine golf, tennis, attractive drives. N. Y. Office, Hotel Flanders, W. 47th St.

KIRCHNER FARM, Hinsdale, Mass., on Lake Ashmere. Pleasant rooms; all home cooking; farm products; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing. Free transportation. $9 up. Booklets.

EQUINOX HOUSE MANCHESTER-IN-MTS., VT.
THE LORRAINE 5th Ave. and 45th St.

NEW ENGLAND—Maine.

PASSACONAWAY INN

York Cliffs, Maine

SEASHORE AND COUNTRY COMBINED.

A charming, picturesque resort, directly on and overlooking the ocean, combined with every known Summer pastime. GOLF, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, BOWLING, AUTOMOBILING, GARAGE, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, FINE ORCHESTRA. On direct line to Portland and White Mountains. Open June 27. For booklet address

HOLLAND HOUSE, 5th Av. and 30th St., N. Y.

The Malvern

BAR HARBOR, MAINE

ERNEST G. GROB, Manager
Opens June 29th
NEW YORK OFFICE, THE WEBSTER 40 West 45th Street

OTTAWA HOUSE

CUSHINGS ISLAND
PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.

OPEN JUNE 22. Always cool; pure spring water; seashore and country combined. Golf and all amusements. COTTAGES TO RENT. For booklet, rates, etc., address E. W. Boyce Co.

THE CHECKLEY

PROUT'S NECK, MAINE.

OPEN JUNE 24. Magnificent ocean view from every room. All comforts and conveniences. Fresh and salt water baths. Cool sea breezes. Superb beach. Golf, automobiling, and other sports. Rates and booklet upon application. IRA C. FOSS, Prop. New York office, 1,122 Broadway.

MARSHALL HOUSE,

YORK HARBOR, ME.

OPEN JUNE 25. On Maine Coast. All modern improvements, including elevator. Long-distance 'phone in every room. Private baths. Bathing. Golf. Garage. E. S. MARSHALL, Prop.

HOTEL VESPER

OLD ORCHARD, ME.

OPEN JUNE 10. Directly on the beach. Write for rates. C. H. CAMPBELL, Prop.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA SUPERB VIEW OF ATLANTIC OCEAN. Seashore and country combined. Garage. Booklet and terms on request. BAKER & BAKER.

Dirigo House, Long Island, Casco Bay, Me. MRS. J. PERRY, Prop. Booklet.

BAR HARBOR, MAINE, THE LOUISBURG.

In five months of 1912 the Sunday edition of The New York Times published 1,228,054 lines of advertisements, compared with 1,104,337 lines in the corresponding period last year, a GAIN OF 123,717 LINES—a greater growth than the combined gains of three other New York Sunday newspapers ranked with The Times as to quality of circulation.

Sunday's New York Times enters the homes of the most responsive class of buyers in the Metropolitan District. Its NET PAID SALES GREATLY EXCEED 150,000 COPIES.

Volume and character of circulation, purchasing power and advertising rates considered, The New York Times is the best advertising proposition in the world.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The disturbance this morning over the Gulf of Mexico has apparently passed inland over Louisiana and diminished greatly in intensity.

There have been showers over the Northern States, east of the Rocky Mountains, while in other parts of the country the weather remained generally fair.

Temperature is considerably lower in the Great Lake region and the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and has continued moderate in other parts of the country.

In the South and East the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Thursday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and will change little elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate to brisk northwest; middle Atlantic Coast, light to moderate north; south Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate north and northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair and somewhat cooler Thursday; Friday fair; moderate northwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and slightly cooler Thursday; Friday probably fair, light north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.....62	63	4 P. M.....72	74
6 A. M.....62	62	6 P. M.....69	71
9 A. M.....08	70	9 P. M.....65	71
12 M.....61	77	12 P. M.....64	70

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 67; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 71. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 49 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.

12:30—2,172 5th Av.; Carrie Chapman.....$5

12:40—Front of 594 Broadway; not given....

Trifling

12:40—258 W. 34th St.; Annie Black.....None

2:20—333 Madison St.; S. Westhan....Trifling

3:10—162d St. and Jerome Av.; Huber's Casino $1,500

4:07—102 Grand St.; Applebee & Neuman..$500

6:05—174th St. and Bronx River; Thomas Gleason $500

6:30—129 W. 18th St.; Siegel Cooper Co...None

9:15—230 E. 120th St.; Harry Ehrlich....$150

10:40—627-29 E. 11th St.; Samuel Kasmare.$200

11:10—149 E. 118th St.; A. Midnight.....Slight

11:15—21 W. 118th St.; Du Bois.....$10

P. M.

12:45—306 Henry St.; Jacob Levine....Trifling

1:10—3 E. 113th St.; Theresa Flamholtz...

Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

FISK, SARAH DUNCAN; died Dec. 13, 1910; net personalty, $3,476.23, including 21 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company, $2,976.74; 10 shares B. & A., $411.48.

HARTMANN, WILLIAM C. A.; died April 26, 1902; no estate.

HOUSEMAN, M. HAMPTON; died Feb. 28, 1911; net personalty, $16,412.28, including 2,150 shares Alaska Consolidated Copper Company, $8,603.

HUNT, SARAH E. C.; died March 17, 1909; realty, two lots of land 50 feet north of Cypress Avenue, known as Lots 153 and 154, Block 8, $1,200; net realty and personalty, $17,691.02.

HOWE, SARAH; died Feb. 11, 1910; net personalty, $2,628.58.

MITCHELL, KATE; died Nov. 26, 1896; no estate.

MILLER, ANN; died Jan. 23, 1906; realty, 55M Morris Avenue, the Bronx, $8,500; net realty and personalty, $7,477.30.

WILLIS, JANE I.; died Dec. 17, 1911; realty, 582 Broome Street, $12,500, less mortgage of $7,000; net realty and personalty, $4,317.80.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BERNSTEIN, ADOLPH, (died June 2;) left $10,000 personalty; to Yetta Bernstein, sister, $7,500; Julius Bernstein, brother, $500; Sigbert and Herbert Bernstein, sons, $100 each.

CANNON, MOSES F., (died April 16;) left $19,000 personalty; to Kate McNamara, $17,500; $500 each to Patrick Cannole, brother; Nora McNamara, sister, and the United Brothers' Church at New Dorp, N. Y.

FAXEN, CHARLES GUSTAVE, (died April 19;) left $500 personalty; to Christina T. Faxen, mother, $150; Christina Sundwall, sister, $50.

LAKE, SARAH R. M., (died April 20;) left $500 personalty to Emma Stanton.

MANGOLD, KATHARINA, (died April 9;) left $1,500 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; to Katharina Oestreich, niece, $12,000; Anna Worm, niece, $2,500; Charles Schreiber, nephew, $2,500; Anna Maria Klahs, sister, $1,000; Anna Emilie Schreiber, friend, $500; William Bork, brother, $500.

MORGENROTH, HENRIETTA, (died March 22;) left $10,000 personalty; to Jacob Morgenroth, husband, $300; $750 each to Sedalia, Ruth, and Nathan Morgenroth and Miriam M. Reinhardt, children; Justin M. Reinhardt, $60.

ROHRS, LOUISA, (died April 10;) left $4,000 realty and $2,370 personalty; equally divided between Henry C. and Mary L. Rohrs, children.

CHANGE OF NAME.

OSCAR HENRY ROSENBERG, engaged in the brokerage business and living at 271 West 126th Street, to OSCAR HENRY ROSTRAND; has been known by that name since he came to this country and believes that he would be subject to financial loss if he should not be allowed to use that name legally. Supreme Court, Justice Gerard.

MAX ZALWALOWER, a butcher, living at 1,985 Amsterdam Avenue, to MAX WALLER; for three years he has used that name without knowing that he must have it legally changed before he could take any legal action. He now desires to complete his naturalization, and he cannot do so until he receives an order from the court allowing him to use his assumed name. City Court, Judge Green.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education decided yesterday to retire the following public school teachers on Sept. 1, 1912: Manhattan—Kate A. Breslin, School 96; Samuel McC. Crosby, School 37; Serena Darn, School 96; Abbie C. Fielder, School 39; Fannie H. Jenkins, School 63; Susan Johnston, School 38; Mary Newman, School 62; Mrs. Lizzie G. Sigerson, School 103. Bronx—Hattie G. Brainard, School 10. Brooklyn—Mrs. Johanna Barry, School 39; Grace E. Benjamin, School 19; Emily G. Bridgman, Principal of School 111; Sara P. Cook, School 135; Julia E. Cullen, School 17; Annie E. Gilvarry, School 30; Kate M. Hawkins, School 82; Harriet P. Henry, School 133; Jessie H. Miller, School 88.

The following high school transfers were made: M. G. Michaels, Bushwick to De Witt Clinton; J. L. Tobin, Girls' to De Witt Clinton; G. Donaldson, W. Irving to De Witt Clinton; Esther B. Hellin, Eastern District to Irving; L. B. Smith, Bushwick to High School of Commerce; L. B. Cohn, High School of Commerce to Morris; Maude A. Edmunds, Irving to Morris; Lillian Horowitz, Bushwick to Morris; F. W. Oswald, Jr., Stuyvesant to Manual Training; Louise L. De Witt, Morris to Bushwick; A. L. Crossley, Stuyvesant to Bushwick; Mary E. Seaman, Girls' to Bushwick; H. Newsomer, Wadleigh to Bushwick; E. L. Cushman, Commercial to Girls'; Ruth G. Hardy, Morris to Girls'; H. E. Behnken, Girls' to Commercial; Isabelle P. Coffin, Girls' to Bay Ridge; Sara J. Phillips, De Witt Clinton to Bay Ridge, and Charlotte C. Faust, Girls' to Bay Ridge.

The following high school appointments were made: Washington Irving High School—Rosemary F. Mullen, assistant; Madeleine A. Frost, junior; Hermina Hannah Keller, junior; Ruby C. McIntyre, junior; Helen Phillips, junior; Zarita Nahon, junior; Edythe F. Freidenrich, junior; June R. Donnelly, assistant; William Neidlinger, assistant; Blanche E. Hyde, assistant; Alma Courtois, assistant.

De Witt Clinton High School—H. Heller, junior.

High School of Commerce—A. A. May, assistant.

Stuyvesant High School—Jacob A. Mattuck, assistant, Herman E. Mantel, junior.

Morris High School—S. P. Jacobia, assistant; T. Hughes, assistant; S. Schlosberg, assistant; Elizabeth H. Bliss, assistant; R. Schelb, junior; J. L. Blumenstock, assistant.

Manual Training High School—Edward E. Schwartz, junior.

Eastern District High School—Rose L. Salmowitz, junior; Virginia A. Griswold, junior; Georgina Bennett, junior; Magda Kretschmar, junior; E. A. Colligon, junior.

Bushwick High School—H. L. Otten, junior; Marion G. Richardson, assistant; Etta M. Canning, assistant.

Bay Ridge High School—E. Gluck, assistant; E. H. Putz, assistant; Blanche E. Vincent, assistant; Clara E. Schmidt, junior; M. W. Kearney, assistant; A. M. Sugarman, assistant.

Jamaica High School—Frank L. Bailey, assistant.

Bryant High School—Jesse G. Fox, junior.

Richmond Hill High School—Violette E. Scharff, assistant.

Curtis High School—Frank E. Kerr, junior; Dorothea Eltzner, assistant.

The following transfers of Principals in the elementary district schools were made: Frederick J. Reilly, 2B to 33; Robert J. Frost, 35 to 168; Lyman A. Best, 108 to 171; George W. Dorland, 31 to 27; Helen Ely Warner, 46 to 111.

The following appointments of evening high school Principals were made: New York, men, F. H. J. Paul; Harlem, men, J. T. Nicholson; East Side, men, C. A. Kidd; New York, women, Mary A. Conlon; Harlem, women, Lillian M. Elliot; Morris, men and women, H. Newman; Brooklyn, men, H. E. Buttrick; Eastern, men, A. G. McAllister; South Brooklyn, men, J. F. Wingebach; New Lots, men and women, E. J. Frost; Central, women, Alice Higgins; Williamsburg, women, Anna L. Phillips; Bay Ridge, women, Angela M. Keyes; Curtis, men and women, P. R. Dean.

The following were appointed Principals of evening elementary schools:

Manhattan—A. J. Roberts, 2; Annie E. Cunningham, 4; M. J. Isaacs, (subject to license,) 8; Elizabeth G. Cooley, 14; R. B. Brodie, (subject to license,) 16; Emma A. McCabe, 19; J. L. Frusuf, 22; M. C. Opperman, 25; S. Friedman, 32; Irene Dunphy, 38; F. M. Conboy, 39; Anna M. Schultz, 42; A. W. Smith, 43; Katherine A. Speir, 45; A. Landsman, 49; A. S. Massell, (subject to license,) 58; Elizabeth M. Tierney, 59; A. Cohen, 65; W. L. Bulkley, 67; C. E. Rosenthal, 70; Ella T. McCue, 71; Mrs. Nora C. Killeen, 72; D. Coldwasser, (subject to license,) 79; E. R. Maguire, 87; Anna I. Mathews, 92; Margaret I. Corey, 93; Margaret Murray, 96; F. A. Young, 109; J. Mandel, 147; Adeline E. Simpson, 157; W. M. Simmons, 160; Mrs. Frances F. De Ligarde, 177.

The Bronx—F. B. Graham, (subject to license,) 7; Mrs. Marguerite A. Elger, 10; E. D. Stryker, 34; W. J. McCarthy, 42; T. J. Donohue, 43.

Brooklyn—Sarah E. Dunne, 2; A. L. Janes, 5; F. F. Crooker, 13; Mrs. Kate R. Miller, 15; T. D. Murphy, 17; Marietta Riley, 18; Clementine D. Witte, 22; Emily C. Powers, 26; J. J. Malarkey, 40; J. A. O'Donnell, 43; R. L. Cottrell, 45; A. E. Loveland, 84; S. Katz, 109; Lillian E. Buermeyer, 112; Ida I. Forbes, 133; J. P. Warren, 126; J. L. Blumenstock, 136; Josephine M. Burnett, 141; Catherine I. Tillman, 142; I. Springer, 144; M. Newman, 145; F. R. Smith, 148; Mary G. Walsh, (subject to license,) 150; Mabel R. Swartz, 157; R. L. Robbins, 158.

Queens—A. Loewinthan, 6; Rose McManus, 90; T. M. Donohue, 83; J. J. Jenkins, 86; J. H. Rohrbach, 88.

Richmond—R. H. Hopkins, 20.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Pensions on surgeons' certificate: Lieutenant John W. Vaughn, 155th Precinct, at $1,125 per annum, appointed May 18, 1892. Patrolmen—Alfred De Piazzy, 18th Precinct, at $225 per annum, appointed June 28, 1911; John J. O'Brien, 31st, $700, Aug. 29, 1889; William H. Rooney, 31st, $700, May 28, 1892; Charles C. Moycket, 43d, $700, March 17, 1888; Philip F. Faubel, 74th, $570, March 28, 1896; Augustus B. Wood, 77th, $555, Aug. 13, 1896; Robert Peden, 159th, $620, Oct. 29, 1894; William H. Bosse, 168th, $355, May 9, 1902; Charles Langfield, Traffic A, $700, March 7, 1899; Justus A. Frach, Traffic, $575, Jan. 9, 1896; George W. Creighton, Harbor A, $350, May 12, 1905.

Appointments as probationary patrolmen: Martin H. Delano, James E. Gillman, John Rasch, Frederick Maser, Adolph Barthold, James F. Glassey, Daniel S. Leahy, Columb Kennedy, William Croft, James J. Hawthorne, Herman Corell, Zeno J. Stankerick, David F. Gorman, William A. Rice, William Hilgenian, William C. Hill, Henry Schwab, Joseph P. Walsh, William A. Scott, George A. Conway, Eugene L. McMahon, James J. Shanley, Thomas A. Smith, George L. O'Connor, Joseph A. Brady, William A. Brady, Arthur J. Phelan, William J. Wallace, Michael F. Leahy, Arvid J. Paulson, James H. McAdams, Felix J. Murray, William S. Lusk, Joseph Cattano, Joseph Griffin, James Mannion, Joseph Broderick, Michael Tarpey, Joseph F. A. Hitz, Daniel J. Kelly, Thomas W. Reeker, Louis Pergolle, Jr., Mark F. Dunn, John H. Dawson, Henry W. Flade, George E. Kassing, Arthur J. Chester, John Broderick, Harry Kutner, Richard G. Geiler, William Coleman, James E. J. Scully, William P. Dickson, Lester C. Vicat, Joseph P. Donohue, Henry Wegmann, Francis E. Iooss, William W. Ruege, Charlie Hartwig, John M. Gleason, Terrance V. Gibney, Joseph Fredericks, Andrew F. Doolan, Daniel Breen, William H. Valter, John S. Whelan, Frank G. A. Crepeau, Joseph E. Thier, Edward F. Hickson, William Seifert, Charles A. Johnson, John D. Breen, Louis F. Moench, Charles G. Worrell, John Reyelts, Delancy C. Miller, William Schwebel, John Schmittberger, Eric F. F. Kasdorf, Charles S. F. Gaul, George W. Van Etten, Cornelius J. McKenna, William P. McDermott, George Raymond, Jr., Thomas F. McQuillen, William E. Ruehl, Jr., Simeon L. J. Tierney, William C. Marxhausen, Frederick A. Wilson, Joseph F. Breininger, Charles J. Jablouski, Patrick F. O'Connor, Thomas A. J. Lilienthal, Joseph P. Calcaterra, Edward J. Bransfield, William H. Kattenback, Frank M. Coffey, David Lana, William Czeh, George F. Flood, Frederick A. A. Schutte, Clarence A. Shoesmith, Robert Mahon, William R Winant, John T. Maher, Edward F. Maher, Edward F. Doyle, Walter V. Rose, Augustus J. Burger, Herbert B. Kelly, Jacob Schwarz, Robert Bauer, George Chandler, Jr., John A. McKay, Ernest E. Ittner, John J. McLaughlin, Michael Cully, Frederick A. Hill, and Charles W. McSorley.

Assignment: Patrolman H. J. Wingardner, Sixty-third Precinct, as acting doorman.

Temporary assignment: Lieut. Jeremiah W. Mahoney, Twenty-fifth Precinct, to command Thirteenth for sixteen days, from Aug. 16, during vacation of Capt. Burfeind.

Assignment discontinued: Patrolman J. Whaley, Sixty-third Precinct, as acting doorman.

Leaves of absence: Captains—Frank J. Brosnihan, Eighth Precinct, three days, from June 15; Sylvester D. Baldwin, One Hundred and Forty-third Precinct, five days, from July 3.

Application for full pay approved: Patrolman E. H. Lundberg, Fifth Precinct, May 16, 24, while on sick leave.

Relieved from suspension: Patrolman Carlos F. Davis, One Hundred and Fifty-third Precinct.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries, stating that it was found necessary to retain the services of J. J. Jobert, stationary engineer, until May 29, and requesting that his payroll for services to that date be certified. He was appointed for temporary service, Winter work.

Letter from the Commissioner of Parks, Brooklyn, requesting approval of the emergency appointment of P. J. Fay, 321 East Twenty-fourth Street, as gardener, for fifteen days.

Notice from the Commissioner of Parks, Queens, of the emergency appointment of M. J. Barrett as playground attendant, for fifteen days from June 10.

Request of the Secretary to the Commissioner of Parks, Manhattan, that Gustav Lundborg be summoned for a non-competitive examination in which to qualify for provisional employment as gardener.

Request of the Commissioner of Parks, Queens, for approval of the emergency appointment of E. C. M. Richards as forester, with salary at the rate of $1,650.

Request of the Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, that the commission approve the employment of W. Cohen as assistant engineer, with salary at the rate of $1,900, for the month of May, 1912. Mr. Cohen is an employe of the Board of Water Supply, and his transfer was pending at the time he started in to work, but by reason of the existence of a preferred list it could not be effected until June 1.

Request of the Secretary to the Fire Commissioner that the name of G. H. Dorsey, of whose emergency appointment as examiner the commission was recently notified, be corrected to read George E. Dorsey.

Report of Mr. Ireland relative to the letter of the Commissioner of Parks, Queens, concerning the certification of men on the list of arboriculturist (when established) for appointment to the position of Forester in his department. Mr. Ireland directs attention to Commissioner Eilot's statement that no competent man can be obtained for less than $2,400 or $3,000, and the salary of $1,650 that he proposes to pay the incumbent of the position.

Request of the Commissioner of Correction for approval of the employment of William Downey as stationary engineer, with a salary at the rate of $4.50 a day.

Request of the Fire Commissioner for approval of the employment of G. H. Dorsey as examiner in the Bureau of Fire Prevention, with salary at the rate of $1,500.

Requests of the Department of Health for approval of the employment of the following persons as nurses: Mary L. Fogarty, Katherine Fitzpatrick, Mary R. O'Sullivan, and Anna R. E. Russell.

Notice from the Department of Health of the appointment of J. J. Crane of Middletown, N. Y., as architectural draughtsman at the sanitarium at Otisville, with salary at the rate of $1,200 and maintenance at the rate of $50 a month, to date from July 1, 1912.

Request of the President of the Borough of Queens for approval of the employment of W. Jones and C. Hendrickson as steam roller enginemen.

Letter from the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment requesting authority to extend the period of employment of the Misses Schantz, Flattery, Falk, Eberhard, and Voit, examiners in connection with the school inquiry, for a further period of 18 days at $3 a day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Capt. F. W. Griffith, Second Field Artillery, will be assigned by his regimental commander to a battery of his regiment service at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

The following transfers ordered: First Lieuts. W. S. Sturgill, from the Second Field Artillery, to the Third Field Artillery; W. E. Dunn, from the Third Field Artillery, to the Second Field Artillery; R. F. Waring, from the Second, to the Third Field Artillery; C. S. Blakeley, from the Third, to the Second Field Artillery.

Lieuts. Dunn and Blakeley will be assigned to the battalion of Second Field Artillery, serving in the Philippines division.

First Lieut. A. T. Bishop, Second Field Artillery, is transferred to the Sixth Field Artillery.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Capt. C. W. Exton, Twentieth Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted First Lieut. F. W. Manley, Fourth Infantry.

The following transfers ordered: Capts. C. M. Allen, from the Fourth to the Second Field Artillery; A. F. Brewster, from the Second to the Fourth Field Artillery. Capt. Henry B. Farrar, First Field Artillery, is transferred to the Third Field Artillery, Capt. R. Davis, Second Field Artillery, is transferred to the Fifth Field Artillery. Capt. E. T. Donnelly, First Field Artillery, is transferred to the Sixth Field Artillery. Capt. W. F. Morrison, Second Field Artillery, will be assigned by his regimental commander to the battalion of his regiment serving in the Philippines division.

First Lieut. J. F. Taulbee, Second Cavalry, will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., and report in person to the commandant, Pacific branch.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieut. J. E. Stedje, Fourth Cavalry.

Leave of absence for three months is granted F. C. King, First Infantry.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. J. E. Bell, Second Infantry.

Lieut. Col. T. U. Raymond, Medical Corps, now on leave, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines division.

Leave of absence for three months granted Capt. H. S. Hawkins, Fourth Cavalry.

First Lieut. J. H. B. Waring, Medical Corps, is detailed a member of the Competitive Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Major P. E. Pierce, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report in person to the commanding officer.

First Lieut. W. F. Wild, Medical Reserve Corps, resignation accepted by the President on June 11.

The Navy.

Commander M. E. Reed, detached from Naval Academy, to Kansas, as executive; Commander G. R. Marvel, detached from Naval Academy, to Asiatic station; Lieut. Commander D. W. Knox, detached as fleet ordnance officer, Atlantic fleet, to Naval War College, Summer conference.

Lieut R. S. Keyes, to Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Penn.; Lieut. R. L. Wallace, Jr., detached from Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to Idaho as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. W. E. Clarke, to Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. Bertholf, detached from Colorado, to South Dakota; Lieut. R. B. Horner, detached from Colorado, to California; Col. D. A. Scott, detached from Glacier, to Colorado.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Marblehead, at Sausalito; Reid, at Newport; Sylph and Stringham, at Washington; Mayflower, at Mount Vernon; Saratoga, at Shanghai; Mayflower, at Washington; Rainbow at Shanghai; Hector, at Norfolk; Mars, at Habana; Culgoa, at Manzanillo; Cyclops, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Marblehead, from Mare Island for Sausalito; Stringham, from Washington for Annapolis; Mayflower, from Washington for Mount Vernon; Mayflower, from Mount Vernon for Washington; Hector, from Hampton Roads for Norfolk; Eagle, from Guantanamo for Nipe Bay.

Lost and Found

LOST OR MISLAID—Saturday, either New Rochelle or New York, small black case 25 inches long, 6x5 width, name C. S. Catzen & Co., Baltimore, Md. Liberal reward. Norman Price, care W. & J. Sloane, or 43 Elm St., New Rochelle.

LOST—Diamond and platinum bar pin, between Marie Antoinette Hotel and 66th St., uptown Subway station, to 145th St., and Subway; thence to 565 West 148th St. Call 4828 Cortlandt; reward.

LOST.—614 West 157th, lady's black patent-leather purse containing money, key, handkerchief, etc.; keep money, return purse; no questions asked.—Mr. Hope, Bryant 1000.

LOST—In Franklin Simon's, June 11, locket, studded with pearls; of great value on account of association; liberal reward; no questions asked. Beavor Webb, 31 Park Av.

LOST—June 11, gold watch and fob, between Broadway and Astor Place and Brooklyn Bridge. Suitable reward if returned to O. R. Co., 43 East 10th St., New York.

LOST—Fancy silver cigarette case; gold lining; initials N. F. E. or N. E. Finder return to Norman F. Eastman, care of Eastman-Dillon, 71 Broadway. Reward.

LOST—Enameled diamond studded chatelaine watch, 5th Av. and 37th; may have been crushed by automobile; reward. E. C. Tilney, Majestic Hotel.

LOST.—Diamond earring, three solitaires with nine stone drop, platinum setting; $75 reward. Suite 501, 2 West 35th St., New York.

LOST—On Monday, June 10, in 6th Av. elevated station, 155th St., black seal lady's handbag. Return to 10 Wall St., Room 614.

LOST—Star pearl pendant pin, Churchill's, Wednesday night; reward. C. F. Chauvin, Hotel Woodstock.

LOST—June 8, oblong topaz (dark) pin, surrounded by pearls; reward. J. L. Myers, 411 West 115th St.

LOST—Monday, $165 roll, between Macy's store and 96th St. Liberal reward. R 19 Times.

LOST—Gold match case marked "B. E. G."; reward. 30 Broad St., Room 1,432.

LOST—Solid gold belt pin, blue enamel floral design on back. 57 West 95th.

STOLEN.—Bicycle from 1,072 Park Place, Brooklyn; reward; no questions asked. Unique Laundry, 1,095 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, June 11.—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply 240 Centre St.: Package containing sample lace, ladies' slippers, old skirts, and aprons; gray jacket, violin, bow, violin box, quantity of keys, card case containing pawn tickets, papers, and receipts; blue jacket, black leather bag containing keys and napkin, white metal badge marked Girls' Patrol 6, P. S. 21; black card case marked Western Pennsylvania Paper Co., memorandum book, quantity of papers and cards marked W. E. Cooper, gold locket initialed M. V. D., containing photographs, lady's bracelet, lady's blue coat, wooden trunk containing mens' wearing apparel.

FOUND, June 12—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Apply at 240 Centre Street: Hunting case watch, locket, hack driver's badge Mk. Pennsylvania, 3,531, licensed driver; handbag containing a small amount of money, pocketbook and medals, pair of tan shoes, handbag containing keys, and handkerchief.

FOUND, June 11.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Book, chisel, file, bag, umbrella, suit case, hat, gloves, overall, shirt, collar, jumper, package, glasses.

FOUND, June 11.—NEW YORK CENTRAL, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Two books, black bag, pass, 2 umbrellas roll blueprints, handbag, basket, package of tickets, pocketbook.

FOUND, June 11.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Umbrella, package.

FOUND, June 11.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Three packages, umbrella, photograph.

FOUND, June 11.—PENN. R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Three packages, 2 umbrellas, photograph.

FOUND, June 11.—Erie R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Box collars, key, package mail, box, grip, 4 umbrellas, medicine, package coffee.

FOUND, June 11.—NEW PENN. DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Cane, 3 packages, coat, book, toilet case, overcoat, ring, eyeglasses, watch chain, parasol, slippers, veil, comb, straw hat, russet shoes, paint brush.

FOUND, June 11.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.—2D AV. ELEVATED: Books rosary, cap, overalls, apron, chisel, bolt. 3D AV. ELEVATED: Case, handbag, pocketbook, maps, plat and cards, overalls, shirt, underwear, veil, coat, shirt, dress, hair, lock, brush, coffee. 6TH AV. ELEVATED: Purse, book, music, paper, plans, gloves, apron, shirt, muff, comb. 9TH AV. ELEVATED: Ties, shirt. SUBWAY: Umbrellas, purse, ring, pins.

Country Houses To Let
FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE field stone and frame dwelling and ONE ACRE, in choice residence section of White Plains, one mile from depot; few blocks from trolley on Sound View Av.; highest locations in vicinity; house has four bedrooms and two baths, sets 100 feet back from avenue, attractively furnished; never before rented; well-kept grounds; BARN or GARAGE, with room for man upstairs; 110-gallon gasoline tank underground; garden planted; to rent, furnished, for season or year. Owner, Room 700, 154 Nassau St., New York.

Westchester County, Between Bronxville and Yonkers.—Cottage, furnished, for season; ¾ of acre; large, shady lawn; fruit trees, flowers, vegetable garden; 6 minutes' walk to train; hour to Wall St.; $50 per month. Address J. A. Beaver, 37 Wall St.

Finest bungalows for family use at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, with use of boat; 45 minutes from Broadway; commutation $5.25; very reasonable terms. Address E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., or Oakwood Beach, S. I.

Englewood, N. J.—Summer or by year. Inquire Cornelius Loder, owner, 30 Church St., New York.

Country Houses Wanted

Wanted—Furnished house for the Summer; must be near water; New Jersey or Long Island not wanted; answer by letter only; no children. Hall, 103 East 15th St.

Country Board Wanted

Couple, five children, 2 maids, commuting distance from New York, wish board in country with private family, July, August. D 159 Times.

Pianos and Organs

Weber upright piano, in fine condition; cost $500; sell for $125. 316 West 42d St.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms, with board; cool, refined surroundings; Southerners accommodated.

16TH ST., 20-22-23 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

32D ST., 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet, bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Bachelors; one large, several small airy rooms; high-class home cooking; parlor dining; Summer rates; table boarders; transients.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large and single rooms, private bath; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths, telephone; half rates Summer.

57TH ST., 337 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional; table board; transients.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; electric light; private bath; marble shower; in house with owner; Southerners catered to; board optional.

70TH, 30 WEST. — Large rooms; every convenience; beautiful location; board; refined home.

269 WEST, 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Subway; board optional.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bathroom; hot water; room telephone.

72D ST., 305 WEST.—Pleasant home; few paying guests; front, back single rooms; every convenience; southern exposure; very homelike; cars, Subway, elevated; excellent home cooking; very reasonable.

72D, 263 WEST, The Beaulieu.—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 181 WEST.
Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests; Subway, elevated; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, refined appointments; references; table guests.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; excellent table; transients; 'phone 7725 Schuyler; table guests.

76TH ST., 151 WEST.—Small room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished hall room; excellent board; references; table guests.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady offers in her residence choice selection of rooms, all conveniences; superior table; real home atmosphere; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool, cheerful rooms, single or en suite; excellent table; refined surroundings.

80TH ST., 124 WEST. — Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, cool front rooms; bay windows; park view; reduced rates; references.

82D, 55 WEST.—Hall room, with running water, closet; bath adjoining; private family; reasonable.

82D, 128 WEST.—Every room parquet floors; electricity; special catering. Telephone 7506 Schuyler.

83D ST., 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; finest table; refined Jewish family; table guests; telephone.

84TH ST., 53 WEST.—Summer rates; beautiful large, small rooms with Jewish family; table board.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen in exclusive, refined home; easy access Subway and surface lines; reference.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Airy, cool rooms; home surroundings; excellent table; moderate. Telephone 2871 Riverside.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable large room; also single; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; private house; telephone. Strauss.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Large airy rooms; parlor dining; excellent Southern cooking; table guests; reasonable.

96TH, 64 WEST. — Handsome rooms with board; reasonable; near Central Park, subway, elevated; references.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.
Desirable rooms; near Central Park; terms moderate.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Double, single rooms, parlor dining; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; southern exposure; Southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Finest Summer location in city; close to Broadway, parks, and Drive; beautiful front room with kitchenette; single room also; meals deliciously cooked and served in elegant, modern, restaurant; low weekly rates.

520 WEST 122D, KERKER.
Attractive room; elevator; excellent board; table guests.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; large rooms; electricity; homelike; unexcelled cuisine; table guests.

144TH, 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Delightful accommodations; newly established house; Summer rates; American; board optional; references.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 25, (157th St. Subway, Broadway.)—Cool room, overlooking Hudson; phone; dining room.

OPPORTUNITY.—Uptown, west, beautiful room, three southern windows; elegant house, neighborhood; Americans; board two; Summer, $14; Winter, $20. Tel. 6380W Morningside.

WEST END AV., 240.—Large, medium, small rooms; cool, airy house, near 72d Subway express; transients and Southerners accommodated; board optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (Woodbury.)—An ideal Summer home; two blocks north 157th St. Subway; rooms; veranda; grounds command uninterrupted view of Hudson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 64.—Large, cool rooms; excellent home table; Summer rates. Phone 8632 Schuyler.

East Side.

54TH ST., 15 EAST.—Splendid inducements; Summer rates; unexcelled residential block; cuisine and service; references.

60TH, 30 EAST, (formerly of 6 and 8 East 47th.)—Attractive home; excellent cuisine.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large parlor floor, bath; family or gentlemen; board optional; other rooms.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 8.—Large front room, private bath; small room; electricity; cool, ideal location; telephone; references.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Harvard men will find friends, accommodations; private house; telephone, electricity; location ideal.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neatly furnished large, small rooms; hot water; ample closets; conveniences; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, light, cool room; modern conveniences; large closets; single room, $3.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, suitable for either one or two persons.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Bright rooms; near Subway; suitable one or two; tiled bath. Hughes.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; exclusive.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Most desirable large room; running water; in strictly first-class house.

49TH, 140 WEST.—Two very attractive connecting rooms; very cool; bath; phone; $8 weekly to permanent parties; absolute privacy. Homer.

56TH, 55 WEST.
Large and single rooms; private bath.

57TH ST., 153 WEST.—Desirable cool room; Southern exposure; also handsome suite; reasonable; reference; telephone.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; board optional; references.

59TH ST., 208

MAY DELAY CONDEMNATION.

Court House Commission Finds One Man Who Cannot Hasten.

The Court House Condemnation Commissioners found yesterday, when they held a hearing, that it may not be easy for them to complete the job in sixty days as they had hoped. When they first announced their intention a protest went up from lawyers and property owners, who declared that it was impossible for them to get within the time set proof of title and value. Mr. Elkus, however, refused to listen to pleas about spoiled vacations and the work went on.

Then the lawyers for the New York Life Insurance Company, which owns the Five Points House of Industry and other property in the neighborhood, said they could easily prove their title and so the smaller property owners found they could hardly hold out in face of such an example.

But at the hearing yesterday Edward L. Murphy, who said he appeared for $4,000,000 worth of property, declared flatly that in consideration of his clients' interests he could not go on immediately, and asked that he might be permitted to present his case after Labor Day. Mr. Elkus refused to grant this extension, and pointed out that it was a matter of a very few hours to prepare proof of title. Mr. Murphy answered that he might be able to present that evidence to-day, but as for the proofs of value it was out of the question to get that in by June 17. There the matter rests at present.

Currency Association Election.

Frank A. Vanderlip was elected President of the National Currency Association at the annual meeting held in the Clearing House yesterday. Richard Delafield was elected Vice President, Edward Townsend Secretary, and Alexander Gilbert Treasurer. These members of the Executive Committee were chosen: William Woodward, Francis L. Hine, J. S. Alexander, Albert H. Wiggin, and Gates W. McGarrah. The Membership Committee was chosen as follows: Lewis L. Clarke, Edwin S. Schenck, J. B. Martindale, and Charles E. Warren.

Situations Wanted by Men and Women

It is a certificate of good character to have your advertisement admitted to the columns of The New York Times, because advertisements of a questionable character and those that decoy and deceive are excluded.

Female

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent, wide awake, refined; hard work, long hours no objection. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone E. N. Y. 660.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady is desirous of placing her chambermaid for chamber work and sewing, or assist at waiting; can be highly commended; country preferred. Call present employer's, 22 West 82d St.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408—Stuyvesant.

COLLEGE GRADUATE '12, 22 years, 12 years in France, tutor, governess; June till October; near New York preferred; references. Z 44 Times.

COOK.—Competent, neat, economical; reference; country. Clarke, 1,182 5th Av., corner 99th St.

GOVERNESS.—French; experienced; children over 4 years of age; references. L. B., 40 East, 36th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent girl; moderate wages, with home near 118th St. Subway. Call 617 West 181st St.

LADY WISHES TO FIND PLACE for French maid she can recommend. Cacherine, 55 East 117th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS desires position; can take entire care; English; references. Williams, 136 East 17th St.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER desires position with writer going to country; literary experience, well read, willing to make herself useful; moderate remuneration. D 170 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; bright girl; beginner; rapid, accurate; neat appearance; willing; good penman; office assistant; American; no agency; $7. M 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; operate any machine; bright, capable, punctual, industrious, ambitious; small salary. X., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER., TYPEWRITER.—Intelligent, energetic young lady; best references; terms moderate. Typist, 91 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; competent, reliable, punctual; references; $15. Miss D., M 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; six years' experience; competent; references; $12. M 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; bright beginner; refined, with college education. Miss Cook, 333 East 50th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience in newspaper office; accurate and conscientious. R 10 Times.

USEFUL HOUSEKEEPER, companion; understands cooking; town or country. B., 1,392 St. Nicholas Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady is desirous of placing her waitress, whom she can highly recommend in every particular; disengaged June 25; country only. Call at present employer's, 22 West 82d St.

WAITRESS or chambermaid and waitress; personal reference; 9 to 3. Present employer, 44 East 68th St.

Situations Wanted, Male

A CAPABLE, experienced business man, German, 26, high-grade executive, expert bookkeeper, manager, correspondent, English, German, French, Italian; smart salesman; conversant with manufacturing, purchasing, foreign exchange, import and export; willing to start at $25; highly recommended present employers. Address Systematizer, 101 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 378 Broadway. Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems; reasonable. Mitchell, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Long, varied experience all lines, desires additional work. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

ADVERTISER.—31; well educated; at present employed as confidential secretary to prominent capitalist at salary of $2,400; seeks opportunity where a first-class business and financial training and experience would prove of commensurate value; unquestionable indorsements. Bona Fide, 155 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER; 27; thoroughly competent; A1 office man; executive ability; $22. W 165 Times.

BOY, 18, wishes position to learn trade or anything. Hassemer, 1,641 1st Av.

BUSINESS MAN requiring aid in sharing burdens and responsibilities can secure college graduate, 25, long, varied experience, an all-around man, one who could eventually take a financial interest if advisable. J. F., 337 East 18th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; 6 years' references from last employer. McDonough, 219 East 120th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, single, six years' experience in city and touring in many States on high-powered cars; own repairs, overhauling; absolutely reliable, honest, go anywhere; Chalmers, Thomas, or Winton preferred. Hansen, 41 Park Place, Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, 24, desires position; city or country; can do own repairing; take entire charge of car; four years' experience; willing, obliging; moderate salary. Murphy, 306 West 21st St.

CHAUFFEUR, (25;) excellent city references; New York, New Jersey license; not afraid of hard work or long hours; anything, anywhere. Fischer, 475 East 145th St., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, sober, wishes position; 6 feet in height; good mechanic; good reference; generally useful. Morse, 32 West 136th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, expert, desires position EVENINGS and SUNDAY. Address McIlvaine, 176 James St., Hackensack, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic; A1; 8 years' experience; good references. Charles, 3 Wells Av., Yonkers.

ELDERLY, REFINED MAN wants position; A1 references; business experience. Greene, 1,547 Broadway, Room 209.

GARDNER and USEFUL MAN.—Reliable Englishman, married, wants all-year country place; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; wages, $30 per month and cottage; reference from present employer. Address Utility, Z 38 Times.

GARDENER.—German, (31,) married, no children, wishes position on private place with greenhouse; well recommended; $60-$75 a month. Address Otto Roeske, 130 East 44th St., City.

GARDENER, USEFUL MAN.—Experienced; age 44; English; gentleman's private place; good references. Anderson, 311 West 30th St.

JANITOR.—German couple, husband and wife, good education, speaking English and German completely, middle-aged, as janitor or take charge of rooming or boarding house, or will take position as watchman in better institution or establishment. R 24 Times.

LUNCHMAN, cook, tend bar, wait, seeks steady position; best reference. Sneedse, 4,524 Park Av.

MAN, 33; what can you offer from June 15 to 30th? General office experience or will take outside work. M 206 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young man, 24, good birth, English, public school education, 5 years' civil service, plenty of initiative and resource, secretarial experience, good personality, highest references, desires position as scretary. Address E. M. Legge, 484 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE or secretarial position, experienced stenographer, correspondent; thorough education and extensive business training; executive ability; ten years held confidential, responsible situation; excellent references. Jordan, 1,952 Anthony Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN wishes to connect with reliable house; one who can sell. M 221 Times Downtown.

Other Situation Wanted Male and Situation Wanted Female advertisements on preceding page.

Male

SALESMAN.—Traveling with following through Middle West and South in housefurnishing, hardware, china, and jewelry trades. D 169 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, two years' collegiate work, 19, desirous of connecting permanently with firm offering opportunity for advancement; best references. W 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; young man; beginner; rapid, accurate; plain penman; neat; good references; American; $7; no agency. M 214 Times Downtown.

STEWARD.—Japanese seeks engagement on yacht or club; long experience; highest references. Taniay, 2 West 117th St.

YALE GRADUATE studying at Columbia desires employment evenings. R. Serabian, 430 West 118th St.

YOUNG FILIPINO desires position in press agent's dramatic department; understands memeograph writing; good penman; understands correspondence. W 156 Times.

YOUNG MAN of good technical training, experienced in concrete and steel construction; highly indorsed; steady position where his ability will prove valuable. Apply C. J. Diel, 83 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 25, single, strong, willing worker, wishes position in wholesale house or shipping department; discharged from United States Army; character excellent. M 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17, Christian, living with parents, wishes situation in good mercantile establishment; references. Guermonpry, 344 West 47th St. Phone 7025 Bryant.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, having been with a wholesale clothing concern for three years; permanent reference. Schiller, 1,867 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 21, intelligent, hard worker; business experience; would start at beginning with valuable concern. W 167 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) experienced, wishes position packer, marker; references. Emil Mann, 700 East 11th.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) refined, seeking opportunity, will start at bottom; references. L 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced office assistant, wishes position assuring advancement. Hard, 1,739 Clay Av., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN wishes position companion, secretary, Europe; good commercial, social training. J 200 Times.

YOUNG man, (18,) well educated, desires office position with chance of advancement. W 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, experienced as an all-around clerical man, desires position. W 142 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS. High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS. Office Service Co., (Agency.) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 B'way. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

A. A. HOFMAYER, Reed & Barton Building, 320 and 322 5th Av., 9th floor. Telephone 4527 Madison Square.—Agency for superior domestic help.

BOND, $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St.; guaranteed A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HELP.—Thoroughly investigated, supplied shortest notice. 6370 Harlem. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av.

COMPETENT COLORED HELP of all trades supplied. Riverside Employment Agency, 12 West 99th St. Riverside 1538.

COOK-LAUNDRESS, $30; houseworker, $25; good references. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler—4298.

COUPLE.—Young English; useful butler; wife housemaid; very neat; good references; $40 together. Charles Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Telephone 2224 Plaza.

COUPLES, cooks, general workers, colored; city, country. Instant Relief Employment Agency. Phone 7288 Morning.

HOUSEWORKER, good baker, by neat, competent young woman; personal references; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Agency, 657 6th Av.

NURSE.—Refined young girl; experienced; best references. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler—4298.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

Business Opportunities

The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person obtaining money through the insertion of a fraudulent or misleading advertisement in its columns.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SHOE SALESMEN.

A large manufacturer of ladies' shoes is interested in forming a company to carry in stock in Boston a splendid specialty line of strictly high grade welt shoes. Would like to talk to salesmen with a good acquaintance, possessing managerial ability, capable of handling own stock, attending to own advertising, and generally managing and producing a large business. Exceptional opportunity for the right man. Address E. B. TERHUNE, 179 South Street, Boston, Mass.

An established New York manufacturer branching out his business is looking for a young man who will invest $600 and services; immediate returns assured; unlimited field; large demand established; investment secured; good future. Principals Only, 287 Times Downtown.

Business men whose success has brought the need of larger cultivation and more thorough knowledge of the English language are effectively helped by my system of educational training. Address Bachelor of Philosophy, 121 Times.

Specialties Wanted—A New York City firm with fully equipped 5th Av. offices and salesmen wants meritorious specialties to sell the trade; excellent opportunity for manufacturers desiring New York headquarters. Address Specialties, W 166 Times.

A structural iron shop, doing a first-class business in the City of New York, requires additional capital to take care of increased business; at least $5,000 required; best security; biggest returns. W 161 Times.

Wanted, party with from $1,000 to $5,000 to invest in dividend-paying proposition; investment guaranteed; strictest investigation. Farley, 249 West 42d.

Hardware business, Bath Beach; established 20 years; $17,500. What is offered with cash? Write R. Riordan, 1,650 Hudson Terminal Building.

For Sale.—Old established dry goods business; light, large store; small stock. J. T. Colcord, 108 W. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Manufacturing business requires capital; good proposition for man with $1,000 and services. W 162 Times.

Business Notices

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN OLD MEXICO'S TRADE?

For fifty cents we will furnish you with the names and addresses of fifty of the leading dealers in any goods and in any city of that country. Write to-day to Latin American Trading Co., 1 Madison Av., New York.

ESTATES MANAGED.

Entire or partial care of estates solicited by gentleman thoroughly qualified and experienced; familiar with securities, real estate; clerical work and accounting a specialty; highest credentials. W 164 Times.

EXPERT SPANISH TRANSLATOR.

Have your correspondence written in good commercial Spanish to succeed in your export trade; commercial correspondence our specialty; 15 years' experience. A. Miranda, 1 Madison Av., New York.

Horses and Carriages

A GENTLEMAN wishes to sell Brewster brougham and victoria and pair of horses; also place to most excellent coachman. J. H. P., 80 West 82d St.

WEST POINT CADETS CHEER WAR VETERANS

Graduating Exercises Attended by Officers Who Saw Service in the Sixties.

WAR WARNING BY GEN. BARRY

Tells Young Officers Always to be Ready—Col. Goethals Gives Advice —Class Has Athletic Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12.—The United States Military Academy graduated this morning ninety-five young officers for the United States Army and one for the military establishment of the little Central American Republic of Costa Rica.

The star man of the class is Howard Sharo Bennion of Utah, who goes to the engineers, and the "immortal," as the cadet who gets his diploma last is known among West Pointers, is Theodore Willis Martin of Louisiana, who is destined for the infantry arm. The Costa Rican, and West Point has had few more popular cadets, is Herman Arthur Ulloa, the centre fielder of four of West Point's best baseball teams.

The graduation exercises were held in the open in front of the Army Monument overlooking the Hudson to the north. Gen. Barry, the Superintendent, who is soon to be transferred to New York as commanding officer of the Eastern Division of the army, with headquarters on Governors Island, delivered the diplomas, while the annual oration was delivered by Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, of the Class of '80, the chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal.

Gen. Barry also spoke and in the course of his speech he told the budding army officers to be always prepared for the sudden war, for, as he pointed out, wars are unexpected things, and the Class of 1912 will some day, in his opinion, be called upon to meet that emergency.

Civil War Officers Present.

Grouped on the stand in front of the monument with Gen. Barry were West Pointers of classes of more than half a century ago, some of them veterans of the civil war, among the very last of the long list of West Point men who bore a part in that struggle.

Among them were John M. Wilson of the Class of '60, J. W. Barlow of '61, S. M. Mansfield of '62, and J. R. Reed of '63. Scores of others of classes since the civil war were there, too, but it was the old "grads" who were the centre of attention.

Among the better known of the officers of the present time who were here were Col. H. O. S. Heistand, believed to be slated for appointment as Adjutant General of the army in the near future; Col. Van Orsdale of the Seventeenth Infantry, Col. Stephen M. Mills of the General Staff, Col. Chase of the Inspector General's Department, Col. George Andrews, Adjutant General of the Eastern Division, and Capt. Guy Vidmer, who is soon to succeed Capt. Robert M. Davis as Adjutant of the academy.

The exercises began at 10 o'clock, when the class of 1912 for the last time took their places in the corps, and with West Point's famous band playing stirring music the whole corps marched to the monument. The ninety-six young men who were graduated had the centre seats in front of the speakers' stand. Behind them were massed the three remaining classes, ready to give the time-honored cheers for each new Second Lieutenant as he stepped to the front to receive the document that made him an officer of the regular army.

Col. Goethal's Advice.

Chaplain Travers opened the exercises with an invocation, and then Gen. Barry presented Col. Goethals, who, as he put it, "is one of West Point's greatest sons and the officer who is successfully completing the greatest engineering feat of modern times."

"The duties that confront the army officer of to-day," Col. Goethals said, "are more varied, more complex, and more important then ever before, yet, as has always been the case, the success of the officer depends on the character, the ability, and the capacity for work of the officer himself. The highest duty of West Point is to develop character. West Point means honorable dealing with all men. Its basis is loyalty, loyalty to right conduct, loyalty to superiors, loyalty to one another, and loyalty to the Nation.

"Your training here is designed and arranged so as to require of you and to impress upon you the necessity of accomplishing the day's work. You could not have succeeded here had you put off until to-morrow the tasks of to-day. The world of to-day is above all else a practical world, and it demands results. It demands men not fearful of an undertaking, but men with the courage of their convictions who will carry them through successfully.

"You have spent four of the most interesting years of your life at West Point, and now you go out into the world to meet other people. Here your life has been to an extent exclusive. In civil life you will meet some men who have achieved ends without loss of prestige or position, yet by means that you have been taught to regard as questionable and dishonorable. Such means of achievement are not a part of West Point's training. Be loyal to yourselves, and, above all things, be loyal to West Point."

When the applause that followed Col. Goethals's talk subsided, Gen. Barry stepped forward. Capt. Davis, the Adjutant, opened a large box. The moment when the ninety-five ceased to be cadets was at hand. Those who were of the ninety-five became very solemn. Those who are to come after them got ready to cheer.

Cadets Cyril Augustine Phelan of Connecticut and W. H. W. Youngs of New York turned very red, for they were not only ceasing to be cadets, but bachelors as well, for the first thing they did after they got their diplomas was to hurry into citizens' clothes and take the first train bound for New Jersey, from which State both had chosen brides. Cadet Phelan went to Bloomfield, where he was married last night to Miss Alice Abell, while Cadet Youngs proceeded to Passaic, where he married Miss Helen McBride of that city.

Warned by Gen. Barry.

"The presence here in reunion of my class," said Gen. Barry, as he faced the graduates, "emphasizes the fact that thirty-five years ago we stood where you are to-day. Twenty-one years later came the war emergency, and it came suddenly like a bolt out of a clear sky. That same emergency will come to you sooner or later, and I trust that you will be prepared for it when it does come. You are going and the corps will miss you. The class has been one of the best West Point has ever turned out. You all begin on a fair field. You change the sleeve stripe for the chevron. The race begins, and the goats will continue to plug along, and they will put some of the stars off the track, and in doing so they have for some reason or other, more or less of my personal sympathy." (Gen. Barry was not among the star men of the class of 1877.)

Class Holds Athletic Record.

The class from an athletic standpoint was probably the greatest ever graduated from West Point, and among those who were graduated to-day were the fullback, the quarter back, the left and right half backs, the centre rush, the left tackle, the right guard, and the left end of the football team, two of the pitchers, the right fielder, the first baseman, the third baseman, and the centre fielder of the 1912 baseball team, the best team that West Point ever produced, the captain of the fencing team, who is going to Stockholm as a member of the American Olympic team, and a dozen or more of West Point's crack track men.

"The corps loses," said Gen. Barry, referring to the athletic prowess of the men of 1812, "a class which, since its entrance into the academy, has borne the brunt of athletic achievement and supremacy, and in balancing the account for the last four years with our best friend and greatest rival—the navy., we find the black, gold and gray on the right side of the ledger."

Gen. Barry then named the athletes, and at the mention of each the corps cheered. Those whose names he called were in football Hyatt, Arnold, Brown, Cook, Dean, Littlejohn, McDonald, Sibert, Walmsley, and Wood; in baseball Hyatt, Whiteside, Anderson, Riley, Ulloa, Cook, and Harrison; and in fencing Wilbur, the cadet who begins his army career as one of the American contenders at Stockholm.

When these men stepped forward to get their diplomas the cadets jumped up and cheered them to the echo. Every graduate got a cheer, but these got the demonstrations that were the noisiest.

This is the list of graduates:

Richard E. Anderson,	Davenport Johnson,
Archibald V. Arnold,	James H. Johnson,
Wesley M. Bailey,	Tyron Q. Jones,
Leonard L. Barrett,	John D. Kelly,
Raymond O. Barton,	Walter G. Kilner,
Howard S. Bennion,	James Kirk,
Sidney V. Bingham,	Rudolph C. Kuldell,
Robert Hall Bodine,	Robert Henry Lee,
Albert Eger Brown,	John Earl Lewis,
G. Le R. Brown, Jr.,	John Henry Lindt,
Charles J. Browne,	R. McG. Littlejohn,
Cris M. Burlingame,	J. E. McDonald,
Stephen J. Chamberlain,	S. H. MacGregor,
George McC. Chase,	John T. McLane,
B. G. Chynoweth,	Henry C. McLean,
Gilbert R. Cook,	Harry J. Malony,
Raymond V. Cramer,	Theodore W. Martin,
David McL. Crawford,	Russell L. Maxwell,
Roscoe C. Crawford,	James S. Mooney,
William Dean,	Wm. J. Morrissey,
B. F. Delamater, Jr.,	William Nalle,
Thorne Duell, Jr.,	L. A. Nickerson,
Carl Preston Dick,	R. E. Patterson,
Charles C. Drake,	Earl Grady Paules,
Bird S. Du Bois,	Cyril A. Phelan,
Basil D. Edwards,	Adrian K. Polhemus,
P. R. Faymonville,	Harold M. Rayner,
d'Alary Fechet,	Frank J. Riley,
Harry Albert Flint,	W. M. Robertson,
Henry L. Flynn,	Edward C. Rose,
Milo Pitcher Fox,	Charles N. Sawyer,
Oscar J. Gatchell,	Frank V. Schneider,
James A. Gillespie,	Otto Emil Schulz,
Gustav J. Gonser,	Franklin C. Sibert,
Edgar S. Gorrell,	John N. Smith, Jr.,
Karl G. Greenwald,	Robert T. Snow,
Wade H. Haislip,	Isaac Spalding,
M. F. Harmon, Jr.,	Sidney P. Spalding,
Henry W. Harms,	Max W. Sullivan,
Wm. C. Harrison,	Pearl Lee Thomas,
John N. Hauser,	Walton H. Walker,
Thomas Jay Hayes,	S. M. Walmsley,
John H. Hinemon, Jr.,	Wm. G. Weaver,
William H. Hobson,	H. L. Whiteside,
Earl B. Hochwalt,	William H. Wilbur,
Ralph C. Holliday,	John S. Wood,
Robert Fee Hyatt,	Lee Otis Wright,
	W. H. W. Youngs.

The first ten men of the class, all of whom go to the Engineers in the order of their standing, are Bennion, Kuldell, R. C. Crawford, Paules, Chynoweth, M. P. Fox, Wright, Nickerson, Faymonville and R. L. Maxwell.

The graduating class and the officers of West Point had their annual theatre party at the Globe Theatre last night to see "The Rose Maid." The members of the class of 1912 occupied the front rows of the orchestra and were in full dress uniform. The performers interpolated many lines about the cadets and happenings at West Point, and the theatre was decorated with the Academy colors and American flags. After the play the class dinner was held at the Hotel Astor.

FARLEY VISITS A FARM.

Attends Exercises at School and Then Is Guest of James Butler.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 12.—Cardinal Farley attended to-day the closing exercises of Marymount School, the gift of James Butler in memory of his wife. On his arrival from New York he was conducted to Mr. Butler's home in Eastview, where many guests had been invited to meet him. John D. Rockefeller was expected to be present, but the rain kept him at home. Flowers sent from his estate at Pocantico Hills were used to decorate the house.

The school exercises were held in the gymnasium. The Cardinal sat in the middle of the front row with the Mother Superior of the school on his right and Mr. Butler on his left. The exercises consisted of an address of welcome, musical selections, and dances.

At the close Cardinal Farley thanked the school for its warm greeting, and congratulated the Mother Superior on the progress of the school. Then he presented medals to these pupils:

Anna Brennan, Marie Bates, Lois Best, Alice McNulty, Helen Cavanaugh, Irene McNulty, Florence Hardart, Hope Bartnet, Irene Cronin and Eileen Kelleher.

On leaving Marymount, Cardinal Farley was driven to James Butler's place, where the Eastview team, composed of Mr. Butler's sons, defeated the White Plains team at polo by a score of 6 to 5. The Cardinal enjoyed the sport and applauded the good shots. He congratulated the winners. At 7 o'clock a large dinner was given in the Butler home.

Cardinal Farley will spend the night at Mr. Butler's and to-morrow will enjoy a quiet day looking over Mr. Butler's farm.

ANOTHER TOWERING BUILDING

Will Stand on N. W. Corner of Broadway and Exchange Place.

Lower Broadway is to have another skyscraper in a thirty-two-story office building. It is to stand on the northwest corner of Broadway and Exchange Place, running through to Trinity Place. Francis H. Kimball, the architect who has designed some of the notable structures in the city, filed plans yesterday for this latest addition to the huge office buildings in the lower part of the city. The cost is estimated at $2,000,000. The height from the sidewalk will be 442 feet and it will be equipped with twenty-four high-speed elevators.

Robert E. Dowling is President of the company erecting the building, the syndicate being known as the Adams Express Building Company. Mr. Dowling and his associates bought the property a few months ago from the Adams Express Company. Three old buildings originally occupied the Broadway frontage, which is 105 feet, the immediate corner one having been for many years the headquarters of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. The property was sold by the Adams Express Company for about $2,500,000, and they will have offices in the new structure. The locality has been the down-town home of the Express Company for many years.

The fifty-one-story Woolworth Building, now under construction, and the new Bankers' Trust Company Building on Wall Street, whose height to the apex of the tower is about 540 feet, are taller than this new thirty-two-story building, but it will vie with the Whitehall Building in height.

Aviator Flies from 10-Story Building.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 12.—Silas Christoffersen, an amateur aviator of Vancouver, ascended in a biplane from the roof of a ten-story hotel in this city yesterday, headed directly for Vancouver, six miles distant, and landed there twelve minutes later without a mishap. The aeroplane rose from a 175-foot runway and maintained a gradual incline until an altitude of about 1,500 feet had been reached.

ARREST PHYSICIAN AS 'COCAINE KING'

Convicted Seller Turns Informer and Leads Police to Dr. Abraham A. Levy's House.

HAD BIG STOCK OF DRUG

Sold $14 Worth to Health Inspector and Took Marked Bills—Collapses When Arrested.

A convicted cocaine seller won a suspended sentence from Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday for betraying to the police a man who, he says, is known to those in the business of selling cocaine as the man at the head of the cocaine selling industry in this city. The man, known as "The Coke King," is Dr. Abraham A. Levy of 69 East Third Street, who, his accuser says, practices his profession as a cloak for his real business. The name of his betrayer is kept a secret by the police.

After the informer had been arraigned before Judge Rosalsky, had pleaded guilty, and had been liberated under a suspended sentence in the custody of Detectives Kahn, Ditch, and De Guida, he accompanied them to the offices of the Board of Health, where Inspector Leo Lazare was assigned to assist the detectives. Three marked $5 bills and five marked $1 bills were given to Lazare, who was to pose as a new dealer in cocaine and be introduced to the physician by the informer.

The five went to Third Street, where the detectives remained on the sidewalk while Lazare and the informer went into the physician's office. Presently they came out and told the detectives that Lazare had been introduced as a safe person and that the physician had sold him $14 worth. Lazare said he had paid for the stuff with the three marked $5 bills and had received a dollar in change.

The detectives then rang the bell, were admitted by a maid, and told to wait in the reception room. There were several patients in the outer room, but the detectives pushed past the maid and entered the physician's private office. He was alone, and Ditch exclaimed:

"Did you just sell some cocaine to a man for $14?"

The physician hesitated, and as he did not answer, Ditch ordered him to stand up and hold up his hands. The frightened physician obeyed, and the detective went through his pockets. In his right-hand trousers pocket, he says, he found the three marked five-dollar bills. At sight of them the physician collapsed, going into a faint, and it was some time before the detectives could resuscitate him.

On the way to the station house the detectives say Dr. Levy pleaded with them to let him go, saying that his practice would be ruined by the revelation of his traffic in cocaine. They locked him up in the East Fifth Street Police Station.

Ditch said afterward that in the doctor's office was a cabinet filled with cocaine, and that, estimating its value from the price charged to Lazare, there must have been more than $1,000 worth in the office. The cocaine was not confiscated, however, as there is no law to prevent a physician from having in his possession as much cocaine as he cares to buy, though it is against the law for him to sell it.

WAITER SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Calls Him Strikebreaker and Escapes When Policeman Is Blackjacked.

When Dr. McKinley arrived in an ambulance from Harlem Hospital at 109th Street and First Avenue at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon he found Policeman Magarigal of the East 104th Street Station lying senseless on the sidewalk beside a man who was shot through the left leg. A small crowd stood about.

The surgeon found that the policeman had been blackjacked, the blow partly crushing the right side of his face, and he set to work to revive him before attending the wounded man. Magarigal, when he recovered, declared that he had been struck down as he was holding the man who did the shooting.

The wounded man, who said he was Savario Merlo of 336 East 109th Street, gave the policeman the name of his assailant. He said this man, like himself, was a waiter and had accused him of being a strikebreaker. When Merlo denied it hotly the other man drew a revolver and shot him. He then tried to escape, but was stopped by two men in an automobile, who turned him over to the policeman. Merlo was taken to Harlem Hospital. Magarigal went home after reporting the shooting.

Detectives started a search for Merlo's assailant and for his friends who stunned the policeman.

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Crestwood Cragwood
Two entirely new effects of material in Red-Man collars.
Leading Haberdashers.
EARL & WILSON
2 for 25 cents.

ZIEGFELD MOULIN ROUGE—SUNDAY, JUNE 23d
ANNUAL FROLIC OF THE FRIARS
SEATS & BOXES AT AUCTION
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock,
At the GAIETY THEATRE (B'way, 46th St.)
Auctioneers: Geo. M. Cohan, William Collier, Louis Mann, Raymond Hitchcock, Emmett Corrigan, Fred Zimmerman, Jr., Geo. Evans, Jas. J. Corbett, John Hyams and others.
with the Chief Funmakers of the World.

"CZAR OF ELLIS ISLAND."

So Immigrants' Lawyer Characterizes Commissioner Williams.

Benjamin Levinson asked Judge Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday for writs of habeas corpus in favor of Herman Fritsch and Anna Meager, who are detained as undesirable immigrants at Ellis Island. He complains that Immigration Commissioner Williams has refused to let him see his clients and has had the messages he sent them held up.

Mr. Levinson obtained from Judge Holt a writ of habeas corpus on Monday, returnable to-morrow, in favor of a Hungarian couple named Klein. They were ordered to be deported last Summer on the ground that the man was a fugitive from justice and his wife likely to become a public charge. Judge Holt released them on a writ of habeas corpus, the first time that the Federal District Court has asserted its right to review the findings of a special board of inquiry at Ellis Island. Recently Commissioner Williams ordered them arrested again for deportation, and it was to contest this second order that Judge Holt again granted the writ of habeas corpus.

In the papers connected with that suit Mr. Levinson called Commissioner Williams "The Czar of Ellis Island." Since then he declares in the papers in the Fritsch and Meager cases that he has had constant trouble with the Ellis Island officials.

Three Killed in Train Wreck.

DALTON, Ga., June 12.—Three persons were killed and more than fifty hurt when a Western & Atlantic excursion train running from Calhoun, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., was wrecked near here this morning. The dead are Fireman Holcomb, Arthur Pitcher, a section hand, and Josh Hamilton, a negro porter. The wreck occurred in a cut and was caused by spreading rails. Four cars were overturned.

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A new Hat we call "The Banker." It's the straw that stamps you a real Mr. Goodresser. It's SUN BLEACHED and it's a $3 Quality at $2
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Weinberg-made-to-order Clothes are distinctive—hand-tailored to your measure by an experienced tailoring organization—they are clothes plus character, produced with a style that suits your own form best.
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CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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PLAYHOUSE 48th St., East of Broadway. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10
BOUGHT AND PAID FOR
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Sat. 2:15.
JAS. T. POWERS LAST WEEK "TWO LITTLE BRIDES."
39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Last 2 Weeks A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. To-day 2:15.
BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
BROADWAY—10 A. M. to 11 P. M. ALASKA BIG GAME HUNTS.
BROADWAY Thea. Mon. Night, June 17, Actors' Fund Benefit—Seats Now on Sale.
SOTHERN AND MARLOWE
On which occasion they will present
TAMING OF THE SHREW
Prices 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.
Manhattan Opera House. MANHATTAN SHORT CO. The Lion & the Mouse. Next Week.....The Deep Purple
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